Seventh Series, Vol. XX No. 21

Monday, September 14, 1981
Bhadra 23, 1903 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

*(Vol. XX contains Nos. 21—25)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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# LOK SABHA

*Monday, September 14, 1981/Bhadra 23, 1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Maintenance of Zoos and Zoological Parks

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*413. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a panel of experts to go into the causes of general deterioration in the maintenance of the existing Zoos and Zoological Parks and make recommendations to streamline their upkeep and administration; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). An Expert Committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife on Zoos has been set up with the following composition and functions:

*Composition*: (i) Lt. Col. Fatehsingh Rao Gaekwad, (ii) Shri Duleep Mathai, (iii) Director, Zoological Survey of India, (iv) A representative of Andhra Pradesh Government (directly concerned with the management of Hyde abad Zoo), and (v) Director, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India, who is also the Convenor of the Committee. The Committee may invite for its meetings any other expert on the subject, if and when necessary.

*Functions:* The Committee will serve generally as the Expert Committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife on Zoos and related matters. It shall aid and advise the Board on this subject and carry out all such functions which the Board may assign to it from time to time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the establishment of this Board, I want to know what are the improvements made and whether they are encouraging?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are trying to coordinate all the activities in this field. There had been 3 committees set up by the Board on zoo birds and other wild life; and a substantial amount of money has been provided during the 6th Plan. The representation on the committee is from non-officials as well; Members of Parliament are also associated. We are trying to bring amendments to the Wild Life Protection Act and also to see what further improvements are necessary for improving the conditions in our zoos as also to preserve wild life.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Who is the Chairman of Wild Life Board? Who is the Vice-Chairman and what are the instructions given by the Chairman?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The Chairman of the Indian Wild Life Board, I am happy to say, is the Prime Minister who has very kindly accepted to chair this Board as also the Standing Committee of the Indian Wild Life Board; and because of the Prime Minister's personal interest in the matter of preservation of wild life and improving all conditions in the zoos, we are sure that a lot of useful work will be done.

The period of this Plan because money also has been substantially allocated.

**SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as now-a-days the concept of wild animals in zoo has been changing and a new environment and atmosphere is necessary to keep these animals happy in their respective cages as it is for human beings, whether this thought has been conveyed to the special committee and whether the Committee has gone into this aspect of visiting all the zoos and has the Committee recommended any new zoos to be organised in the country?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** As I said, there are committees set up by the Board, already one on zoos, the other on birds and the third one on flora. Most of the zoos in the country today belong to the States. There is only one under the Central Government, that is, the Delhi Zoo. Some private organisations and undertakings as also some private individuals too have a few zoos. The total number of zoos in the country, if the hon. Member is interested in knowing, is at present 44. Out of that a large majority belong to the State Governments, as I said, and a few only belong to one or two Corporations and private individuals.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** I like to know from the hon. Minister whether civilisation and illegal encroachment have lessened the area of national parks and if so what the Government proposes to do in the matter. And—this relates to the Delhi Zoo—whether Government have received any suggestions for the construction of biological museums in Delhi where skilled taxidermist can exhibit specimens of flora and fauna in their natural habitat.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I need separate notice to give a reply to the second question. As regards the first question we are very much concerned about the natural habitat decreasing on account of deforestation and degeneration of our forest areas & we are looking into this very seriously.

**DR. KRIPASINDHU BHOI:** I want to know whether the Government is aware of the decimation of tigers and tiger reserve in the country especially in the Simlipur Tiger Reserve in Orissa as reported in *Blitz* dated 12-9-1981 and if so what action the Government is taking to save these magnificent animals from extinction.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Tiger Reserves have already been set up by the Government of India and we are urging the States to look after them properly; but the question today particularly relates to zoos.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:** Zoos and museums are State subjects. Howeverı if we visit any of these 44 zoos, we will be rather shocked to see the conditions of many of the animals and birds. I am told that in certain zoos there are not enough number of veterinary and other doctors. The Board has been constituted in this context and has an arduous task to see that the captive animals and birds are properly looked after. Therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister when this Board will submit an on the study report and how far the money allotted to the States is being properly utilised by the States. Will the Board look into this aspect, as a whole?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The committee on zoos has been set up specifically with the purpose that the hon. member has mentioned. They are looking into the conditions of the zoos all over the country. I agree with the hon. member that the conditions prevailing at present in our zoos are not ideal. We are trying to improve them.

**श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 44 चिड़ियाघर इन्होंने बताये हैं, उनके लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने धन का प्रावधान रखा गया है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बताएंगे कि जो जानवर मर जाते हैं, क्या उनको बचाने हेत भी कोई खास प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है या नहीं और इसके साथ-साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस परपज के लिए कितने रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ?

**राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह** : स्टेट-वाइज तो मैं इस वक्त नहीं बता सकुंगा कि हरेक स्टेट के लिए कितना-कितना रखा गया है। मरे हुए जानवरों का क्या प्रबन्ध हो सकता है, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता, हां, उनको मरने से बचाने के लिए हम सारी तजवीज कर रहे हैं, कि किस तरीके से जू की हाइजिन का ख्याल रखा जाये जिस से जानवरों की हैल्थ बेहतर बनाई जा सके।

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: In my State of Bihar, near the airport, just about 100 to 125 metres away there is a zoological park where vultures are flying, which may be hazardous to the flights taking off towards Calcutta, Delhi or anywhere else. What action do the Government propose to take to prevent such calamities which may occur due to the flying of vultures? Do Government think that it is not safe to keep the zoological parks there and do they propose to shift it to any other suitable place?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I do not think location of zoological parks near aerodromes poses any special danger. But if the hon. member wants to know what steps are being taken to keep the skies clear over the airports, he should address the question to the Civil Aviation Ministry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: All sections of the House including the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister have expressed great concern about the maintenance of zoos and the deterioration of conditions prevailing in zoological parks. Therefore, I would lilke to know what special efforts are being made to re-establish our flora and fauna in the country and to create an atmosphere of satisfaction in regard to the maintenance and proper functioning of our zoological parks? I would like to know the financial allocation made for this purpose and the steps taken by the Minister regarding this matter?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: A new scheme has been sanctioned for the sixth plan and Rs 50 lakhs have been provided for assistance to zoos in the country. Out of that, Rs 10 lakhs have been provided during the current year.

### Implementation of HUDCO Schemes

414. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing the number and names of towns and States where HUDCO sanctioned schemes are under implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

## Statement

As on 31-7-1981, the loan, assistance by HUDCO covers 366 towns in 18 States and 4 Union Territories.

The State/Union Territory-wise List of Towns is as under:—

*Statewise Number and Names of Town where HUDCO Sanctioned Schemes are under Implementation*

| States | No. of Towns covered | Names of Towns |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh . | 70 | Vishakapatnam, Hyderabad, Warangal, Guntur, Mangalagiri, Karimnagar, Nellore, Vijayawada, Suryapet, Thirupati, Adilabu, Cuddapah, Palwancha, Kakinada, Sangareddy, Nizamabad, Ramchandrapuram, Bhadrachalam, Srikakulam, Nalganda, Godavri, Ongole,, Giddalur, Rajagmundri, Samalkota, Tuni, Amlapuram, Anakapalle, Mandapeta, Pithapuram, Tadipatri, Checkpurupallee, Vinukenda, Godawal, Peddapuram, Peuna, Narasaroapet, Challapalli, Dharmavaram, Markapur, Mehbubabad, Narasannapet, Armur, Banswada, Beddapally, Rayerdurg, Kadivi, Palasa, Vizianagram, Chittor, Guntakal. Eluru, Piduguralla, Anantpur, Gudur, Amadalavalasa, Sirisilla, Macherla, Kaghaznagar, Kollapur, Zahirabad, Ramagundam, Chirala, Kurnul, Garividi, Jogipet, Chevella, Vetapalem, Puttur, and Tenali. |
| Assam . . | 19 | Dhubri, Gauhati, Nalbari, Barpeta, Jorhat, Golaghat, Nowgong, Goalpara, Tezpur, Mangaldri, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Karimganj, Hallong, Diphu, Sikhar, Hallakandi, Lakhimpur and Tinsukia. |
| Bihar . . | 12 | Gaya, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Patna, Dhanbad, Sasaram, Muzzafarpur, Bhagalpur, Bokaro, Motihari, Arrah and Chapra. |
| Gujarat . . | 38 | Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nadiad, Bhavnagar, Surat, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Vapi, Navasari, Ankleshwar, Kallo, Palempur, Bhuj, Amreli, Gandhidham, |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | | Kapadwanj, Broach, Nandesri, Vithal, Naroda, Gandhinagar, Nagalpur, Banaskhanta, Morvi, Kaira, Rajpipla, Una, Chitra, Odhar, Pandesra, Umbergaon, Vallabridya Nagar, Billimora, Varaval, Junagadh, Umreth, and Mehsana. |
| Haryana . . | 17 | Faridabad, Panipat, Sonepat, Ambala, Karnal, Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Gurgaon, Jind, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa, Ganaur, Yamunanagar, Khizrabad, and Kaithal. |
| Himachal Pradesh . | 9 | Unna, Pontasahib, Simla, Dharmshala, Solan, Palampur, Parwanoo, Nahan and Hamirpur. |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 15 | Srinagar, Jammu, Udhampur, Baramula and Sopre. |
| Karnataka . . | 27 | Bangalore, Hubli-Dharwar, Hassan, Mangalore, Mysore, Dandeli, Gulbarga, Bhadrawati, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Chickmaglur, Tumkur, Kollar, Bidar, Devangere, Ammadandra, Belgaum, Mandya, Karwar, Bellary, Shimoga, Sahapura, Ariskere, Kushalnagar, Bhatkal and Kodugandanahalli. |
| Kerala . . . | 8 | Calicut, Trivandrum, Cochin, Trinjakuda, Cannore, Mooruathapuzha, Needumngad, Kotakayam. |
| Madhya Pradesh . | 22 | Sehore, Chindwara, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Hossangabad, Durg Bhilai, Raipur, Satna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Itarsi, Neemuch, Dewas, Dhar, Rajnandgoan, Balaghat, Narsimpur, Bilaspur, Mandsaur and Burhampur. |
| Maharashtra . | 17 | Bombay, Tarapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Poona, Nasik, Pimpri, Nanded, Thana, Sholapur, Ahmednanagr, Chandrapur, Dombivli, Lathur, Miraj and Kolhapur. |
| Manipur . . | 1 | Imphal. |
| Orissa . . . | 9 | Cuttack, Rourkela, Bhuvaneshwar, Puri, Brwhampur, Barbil, Hirajkud, Rayagada, and Dhenkinal. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab | 8 | Jullundur, Amritsar, Mohali, Ludhiana, Patiala, Bhatinda, Sangrur and Ferozepur. |
| Rajasthan | 16 | Jaipur, Kota, Ajmer, Banswara, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Pali, Jhunjhunu, Sagwara, Bhilwara, Bharatpur, Alwar Chittorgarh, Sriganganagar and Bundi. |
| Tamilnadu | 47 | Madras, Madurai, Villapuram, Thanjavaur, Guddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Dharampuri, Komarapalayam, Namakal, Salem, Tiruppur, Thiruvanmiyur, Trichy, Coimbatore, Ariyalur, Singanallur, Zaminpallavaram, Thiruvellore, Thiruvanamalai, Thirulhani, Pollachi, Mettur, Thirupattur, Chidambaram, Vellore, Pudukottai, Hosur, Erode, Thiruchengode, Rajpalayam, Ramnathpuram, Morai Malai Nagar, Nagapattanam, Udumalapet, Manali urban Modi, Krishnagiri, Mettupalayam, Palayamkottai, Woralyur, Maruthur, Arapkottai, Vadesiri, Oddenchetran, Attayampath, Gurusamipalayam and Rasipuram. |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30 | Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Unnao, Bareily, Moradabad, Dehradun, Rai Bareily, Rudrapur, Shahjanpur, Kashipur, Haldwani, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Modinagar, Faizabad, Modipuram, Hardwar, Sikandrabad, Meerut, Mathura, Bastr, Sitapur, Pratapgarh, Saharanpur and Ferozabad. |
| West Bengal | 7 | Calcutta, Asansol, Mathian, Chandrapura, Durgapur, Kolaghat, Bishnupur. |
| Chandigarh | 1 | Chandigarh. |
| Delhi | 1 | Delhi. |
| Goa, Daman and Diu | 1 | Goa, Daman & Diu. |
| Pondicherry | 1 | Pondichaerry. |

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Is there any new scheme before the Government to provide houses in rural areas under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The Sixth Plan envisages a total investment of Rs. 600 crores by HUDCO during 1980—85 with the following proportions :—

| | per cent |
|---|---|
| Economically weaker sections . . | 30 |
| Low income group . | 25 |
| Middle Income group . | 25 |
| Higher income group . | 20 |

It has further been prescribed that 50 per cent of the funds earmarked for economically weaker sections *i.e.* 15 per cent of the total investment, should be utilised exclusively for rural areas.

For the information of the hon. Member, I might say that in rural areas, loan admissible under HUDCO norms is 50 per cent of the amount upto a ceiling of Rs. 4000 per unit exclusive of land cost. This ceiling of Rs. 4000/- has, however been enhanced to Rs. 6000 in case of hilly regions and snow-bound areas.

In the Sixth Plan's allocation a substantial amount has been earmarked for building houses in rural areas. So far 3,72,851 dwelling units have been sanctioned in rural areas.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Is there any scheme with the Government to provide houses for the slum dwellers in the city ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: So far as slum dwellers in urban areas are concerned, once an alternative plot is given for rehabilitating a slum dweller, the HUDCO will provide infra-structural facilities with water and electricity. The HUDCO will also provide loan assistance to the people who are living in slum areas.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : The amount provided by HUDCO is Rs. 3000/-. In places like Kerala where wages are better than in other States, it is difficult for the people there to construct a house within Rs. 3000/- In view of this, will the Government consider raising the limit to Rs. 5000/-

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the urban areas, loans to different categories of people are being provided. Against each category we have earmarked funds that would be given.

About the assistance to be given for housing schemes at various places, I may tell the hon. Member that under the economically weaker stionis scheme, all inclusive cost ceiling limit is between Rs 5000/- and Rs.. 8000/- low income group Rs. 18,000/- MIG(i) Rs. 25,000/- MIG(ii) Rs. 42,000/- and for higher Income gronp Rs. 1 lakh. There is a graded rate of interest that is to be charged. Apart from this, the State Government can be given subsidy for building houses under various schemes that are being undertaken by the State Governments.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I have received a letter from HUDCO. It says :

> "Three out of four families in India belong to economically weaker sections with monthly family income not exceeding Rs. 350/. Another 15 per cent have monthly family income

between Rs. 351 to Rs. 600. These are the target income groups for which financing strategy is attuned. The capacity of these pepple to pay is limited. Our calculations show that an ordinary economically weaker section family cannot afford a house costing more than Rs. 3000/- if the cost of this house is to be paid in 20 years at 5 per cent interest rate."

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I may clarify the point. In the rural areas the criterion for providing loan for economically weaker sections is a family income of not exceeding Rs. 350 per month. For the economically weaker sections the loan would be from Rs. 5,000 to 8,000 and the rate of interest is 5 per cent. So, it is not correct to say that it is only Rs. 3,000. It is Rs. 4,000 and the interest charged is 5 per cent.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : My experience about HUDCO is very sad. Because of various conditions, it is not possible for small towns with a population of less than one lakh to avail of these loans by adhering to the conditions. In view of that, will the Government consider charging less interest for loans given by HUDCO, which is the demand all over the country?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: HUDCO and the Government have got a very ambitious plan for building houses. The conditions imposed are such which will encourage people to build or purchase houses. Of course, we have to follow certain norms. Many State Governments have taken advantage of the assistance given by HUDCO. The statement laid on the Table of the House gives statistics of the loans utilized by the various State Governments. So far as Assam is concerned, the number of towns covered is 19. The corresponding figures for other States are : Andhra Pradesh 70, Karnataka 27, Gujarat 38, Haryana 17, Himchal Pradesh 9 and so on. Regarding the terms and conditions, I would inform the hon. Member that they have not been objected to by the other State Governments. If the hon. Member has got any other suggestions to make, if he indicates them to the Ministry they will be gone into.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There are certain villages in the country which are known as urban villages, which are situated in metropolitan cities like Delhi, where there are no civic amenities. I have six such villages in my consituency. I would like to know whether any schemes are being considered for implementation for the development of such villages, which are known as urban villages.

SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH: This question relates tothe loan assistance given by HUDCO, where as the hon. Member is referring to civic amenties to be provided to the so-called urban villages. So, I will not be able to give a ready answer to his question. The suggestion will be forwarded to the Ministry concerned.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एकोनामिक्ली वीकर सैक्शंस के लिए यह योजना है, मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जो एकोनामिक्ली बैकवर्ड स्टेट्स हैं जहां नेचरल कैलेमिटीज से बहुत ज्यादा तबाही होती है और सरकार सब्सिडी नहीं दे सकती है न राज्य सरकार रिसोर्सेज जुटा सकती है, उस के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय की कोई योजना है कि प्राथमिकता के आधार पय उन राज्यों में यह योजना लागू की जाय ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This question relates to the financial assistance offered by HUDCO to the various schemes undertaken by the State Governments. The hon.

Member is referring to the incapacity of certain State Governments to implement such schemes. I would suggest to the hon. Member to address the State Governments to have more resource moblisation for executing such housing schemes. Whenever such proposals come from the various State Governments, HUDCO will do everything in its power to give such support as is required by the State Governments.

**श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राजस्थान के टोंक और सवाईमाधोपुर जिलों में जो बाढ़ से घोर तबाही हुई है वहां तबाही-शुदा मकानात को क्या हुडको की स्कीम की तहत दिया जा रहा है--यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ब्याज की दर रखी गई है यह सामान्य दर रखी गई है जबकि वहां पर लोग नेचुरल कैलेमेंटीज से प्रभावित हुए हैं और असल कर्ज को चुकाना ही उनके लिए मुश्किल होगा ऐसी दशा में क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि उन से ब्याज न लिया जाए।?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member who comes from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is faced this year with drought as well as floods and he is having his representative in the Ministry also who comes from Rajasthan, and I am sure that he will certainly take care of the interests of Rajasthan.

Sir, the HUDCO scheme has been sent to Rajasthan to make a detailed survey of the requirement of the State and their Report is before the HUDCO.

About waiving of interest, a very low interest is being charged by HUDCO. As I said, it is only 5 per cent to be repaid in 20 instalments. It is confined to weaker sections of the society and the LIG also can come in that bracket. For MIG it is 15 years repayment and the interest is also very much less, and I think that this assistance given by the HUDCO will also be able to meet the requirements of Rajasthan, about which the hon. Member has mentiontioned.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the basis for selecting a place for this housing scheme, whether it is backwardness or population or district. If you go through the statement of the Minister you will find tht only 11 places have been selected through out Bihar. You know that this is one of the most backward States in our country. Will the Minister state whether he will take more districts of Bihar under this ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, the criterion is fixed by the State Governments concerned. I agree with the hon. Member that the performance of the Government of Bihar is not as enthusiastic as it should be though the Ministry is presently headed by a person from Bihar. The proposals from Bihar are only 12. So, the State Government must be persuaded to send some more proposals. The criterion has already been fixed. There are Housing Boards, and various other institutions there and VIPs are also there and they should take care of these proposals. (*Interruptions*). I am only requesting the Bihar Government to take advantage of these persons here and take the maximum help.

(*Intrruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to this side. This is a very important question. Housing is very importent, as we say food shelter and cloth.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whereas I am heartened by the hon. Minister's concern for the backward States, low-income groups etc., may I know from the Government whether they recollect the promises given by the Central Covernment and State Governments together to reconstruct 40,000 low-income group houses in or homes in the rural areas like the constituencies of Jagatnsiugpur, Patkura and so on which were flooded during last year in Orissa Is the Government of India aware that after those promises are made like serveral promises made by the Government, not one of the huts have been rebuilt in the space of one year? If so, what are the reasons?

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have already explained to the hon. House that these are the schemes that are to be sent by the Orissa Government. If any such promise has been made as the hon. Member has pointed out, I will certainly passon the statement that has been madee. I am sure the Orissa Government will take care of such schemes and provide rehabilitation facility to all these people who are effected by floods and I am sure the Orissa Government is capable of taking action.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Orissa Government promised a loan of Rs. 40 crores. How much have you given and how many houses have been constructed?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have said that the Governmen would have to sent scheme for approval of loan assistance by HUDCO. There is no question of...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Loan for reconstruction of houses. The hon. Minister has not pointed out anything in this regard. Please ask him to explain.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will tell you. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rs. 40 coores were recommended by the Government.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please have patience. There was cross talk. I have not been able to hear and Deputy Speaker was trying to.. (*Interruptions*)

**Orissa:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of schemes | 40 |
| Number of schemes completed . | 9 |
| Number of cities covered . . | 9 |
| Project cost . . | Rs. 24.14 crores. |
| Loans sanctioned . | 18 |
| Amount released . | Rs. 7.74 |
| Repayment received | Rs. 2.11 |
| Buildings sanctioned residential and non-residential . . | 1950 |
| Plots given . . | 792 |

These are the schemes that have been forwarded by the Government of Orissa. Detailed account of action taken by HUDCO has been given (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have asked him specifically (*Interruptions*) flood affected areas. That he has not said. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. No. R 415

## Wheat Quota to Karnataka

*415. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food situation in Karnataka State is alarming;

(b) whether there is need to increase the present monthly quota of wheat to Karnataka State for public distribution and roller flour mills; and

(c) if so, action proposed by his Ministry in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the overall availability of wheat with the public agencies and the relative needs of the States reasonable quantities are being allotted to Karnataka. An additional allotment of 3000 tonnes of wheat for the roller flour mills has been made in September, 1981 for increasing the availability of wheat products during the ensuing festival season.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The answer to my first part of the question is No, there is no alarming food situation in Karnataka. That is not based on facts. The Government of Karnataka had represented many times saying that the food situation in Karnataka is not happy. We are facing drought situation. Now we are receiving rice. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether representation has been made by the Karnataka Government regarding the food situation and also a report? What are the figures of requirement and also report submitted by the State Government for this year—requirement of food including wheat and other products?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There is enough stock of foodgrains in Karnataka. We are meeting almost the entire demand of Karnataka Government for supply of wheat from month to month. But in the recent months, the demand of Karnataka Government for wheat has increased. We have been allocating more wheat to Karnataka than what we have been allocating in the previous months. But, probably, due to price differentiale their demand is rising. We have allocated 3000 tonnes more for the festival season. There is an allocation of 22,000 tonnes per month. In the past, Karnataka Government has not been lifting even the quantities allotted to it. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is any serious situation in Karnataka arising out of Centre not allocating enough foodgrains.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not accusing the hon. Minister. Because of paucity of wheat, most of the roller flourmills are not running. Because of that the Food Minister of Karnataka has been shuttling from Bangalore to Delhi and from Delhi to Bangalore for getting the full requirement of wheat. The hon. Minister stated that even the quota allotted to Karnataka has not been lifted. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to provide railway wagons also. Our Railway Minister is also sitting here. The full requirement of wheat demanded by Karnataka has not been supplied by the Centre and time and again, the Government of Karnataka is asking the Central to provide more wheat. There should not be any discrimination whatsoever against Karnataka in meeting full requirement of wheat as festival season is coming.

In view of that, will the hon. Minister concede more quota of wheat being given to Karnataka in order to meet the alarming food situation in Karnataka?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: It is not true that there is any discrimination being exercised against Karnataka in the matter of allotment of wheat. As regards roller flour mills, the total capacity of mills in Karnataka is 25,000 tonnes per month whereas we are allocating them 22,000 tonnes every month. In the past, they were not able to use even 22,000 tonnes allotted to them. While there was no restriction on issue of wheat, even then in the past their consumption has been 22,000 tonnes in March, 14300 tonnes in April, 20,700 tonnes in May, and 21,900 tonnes in July whereas we are allocating 22,000 tonnes to Karnataka for roller flour mills every month. This month, we have increased it by 3000 tonnes for the festival season. That makes it 25,000 tonnes for the month of September. That is the total millings capacity of all the mills in Karnataka.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of clarification. The hon. Minister stated that even the allotted quota has not been lifted. I want to know whether it is due to paucity of wagon supply by the Railways or for any other reason. The Karnataka Government is making effort to lift all the allotted quota of wheat which is lying there .

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have already given the figures. There is enough food stock in Karnataka. There is 81,800 tonnes of rice in Central and State stocks and 32,000 tonnes of wheat in Karnataka at present. We have made arrangements to move 25,000 tonnes of wheat to Karnataka for the month of September. It is already on the rails. So, there is no question of shortage of foodgrains in Karnataka.

As regards allocation, I have given the figures. The main question of the Hon. Member is in respect of allocation for flour mills and I have stated that we have allocated the entire amount for which the capacity of the mills has been nstalled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed. Questions with regard to Karnataka only will be allowed.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED : Sir, the practice in the House is that question though confined to one State, also covers other States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. It is a specific question only with regard to Karnataka.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: My question is about allotment for the flour mills in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No I am not allowing that. I allow questions only with regard to Karnataka.

श्री तारिक अनवर : काश्मीर से कन्या-कुमारी तक हिन्दुस्तान एक है

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Only questions relating to Karnataka may be asked.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I will ask the Question pertaining only to Karnataka. Just now my friend Mr. Lakkappa asked the Hon. Minister whether it is due to the non-availability of wagons that the Karnataka Government has not lifted the stock. The very fact that the Hon. Minister is trying to evade the question shows that the reason attributed is correct.

In view of the fact that Karnataka is not having as much stock as the Hon. Minister is claiming—may be some one month back there might have been that much stock—and in view of the fact that our Government of India is importing more wheat, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether he is willing to allot some more stock to Karnataka so far as wheat is concerned?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have already stated that the full requirement of the mills according to their capacity has been allotted. In the past, there might have been some slow movement of stocks on account of accidents on the Railways. May be due to that reason, the monthly allotment might not have reached the State. But as I have said there is enough food stock in Karnataka itself. Therefore there should be no difficulty.

## Wholesale and Retail Prices of Groundnut Oil

*416. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wholesale and retail prices of ground nut oil have recently gone up to all time high;

(b) whether this hike in prices of groundnut oil is attributable to export of sizeable quantity of groundnuts from India;

(c) if so, reasons for export vis-a-vis great need to reserve it for domestic market for production of oil; and

(d) if not, factors responsible for this steady hike?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) There had been a certain rise in the prices of groundnut oil in recent months. However, there has been decline in the prices of groundnut oil in certain important markets of the country in the last few weeks

(b) No, Sir. The quantity of groundnut being exported does not exceed even 2% of the total groundnut production

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The rise in prices was mainly attributable to a fall in the production of groundnut during the last Kharif Crop, the production performance of oilseeds in general being not commensurate with the growth in demand and the speculative nature of trade resulting in contra-seasonal bullish trend in the prices of edible oils including groundnut oil in the country.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : In view of the fact that there was a shortfall in oil production in the country, why was the export not stopped totally? Secondly, though this is a State matter, has the Central Government given any directive to the State Governments to give any extra incentives to the farmers, so that there is no shortfall again in the next season?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have sanctioned two special projects, one for groundnut and the other for soyabean—groundnut in Gujarat and soyabean in Madhya Pradesh. For bringing larger areas under groundnut cultivation, under irrigated conditions. Rs. 35 crores have been sanctioned as special subsidies and incentives to the farmers; similarly, in the case of soyabean also. We have many other Centrally sponsored schemes to increase production of oilseeds in the country. Several States have been selected for the purpose.

SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Has the Government any information on any illegal trading in oil with any of our neighbouring countries and if so, what is the percentage?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Nothing specific has come to the notice of the Government in this regard. But if the hon. Member has any specific information, we shall be glad to look into it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the price hike is directly related to inefficient public distribution system which evidently lacks the requisite infrastructure to serve the needs of the vulnerable population and if so, what is the thinking of Government of India in this matter?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The number of fair price shops has increased to nearly three lakhs in the country over the past one year. (*Interruption*) . This is the agency for distribution and the distribution is arranged by the State Governments. But on our part, we are meeting the entire demand of imported oil from the States for public distribution system, and there is no shortage.

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि आयलसीड्स की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार बहुत से कदम उठा रही है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारे मुल्क में राइस ब्रान से 25 से 30 परसेंट तक आयल निकल सकता है जिसको कि गधे और घोड़े खा जाते हैं, उस में से तेल निकालने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

दूसरे 1969–70 में एक राइस ब्रान आइल कमेटी बनायी गयी थी और उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इस से तेल एक्सट्रेक्शन करने के प्लांट मुल्क में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगाये जाएं, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ? हम अपने मुल्क में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का आयल इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं अब तक हम इस 1969–70 की रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही कर सके हैं और करोड़ों रुपये इम्पोर्ट से बचा सके हैं ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह** : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर के साथ इत्तिफाक करता हूं कि राइस ब्रान से और ज्यादा तेल निकाला जा सकता है और उसे इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। उस के लिए हम तजवीज कर रहे हैं, प्रोजेक्ट बना रहे हैं लेकिन राइस ब्रान से एडीबल आयल निकाला जाए, उसके लिए स्पेशल टेक्नोलोजी चाहिए।

**श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खान** : क्या आपने उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को एग्जामिन किया है ? (**व्यवधान**) मैं उस कमेटी का चेरमेन था।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: When there was a shortfall, why did the Government of India agree to export groundnuts—whatever it is, even if it is 2%? Is it not to help the ground-nut oil lobby and to make illegal money? Is it also a fact that the Government of Gujarat and the ground-nut oil lobby entered into some sort of an unwritten contract and the ground-nut oil lobby has cornered the stocks and so the prices have reached an enormous high? You have not said what is the ruling price now. That also you should tell us.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: As I said, the export of hand-picked groundnut does not appreciably affect the market because out of a total production of 57 lakhs tonnes as is estimated for the last year, the export has been only of the order of around 50,000 tonnes. That comes to hardly 1%. That small quantity does not make any difference in the prices.

But I would also like to say that we have to think of exports even in the agricultural sector to earn foreign exchange which is also badly needed by the country. At the same time some exports firm up the prices of the agricultural produce and it benefits the farmers. Otherwise, there will be a slump in price and production will suffer. All these things have to be considered in a balanced way.

The hon. Member wants to know about prices. I have already stated in my main reply that during the last 2-3 weeks they have tended to come down. In the main markets for groundnut that is, Hyderabad, Rajkot, Bombay and Madras and Calcutta which is not so important rom the point of view of groudnut oil, in September, that was on 4th September the wholesale price per quintal of groundnut oil in Hyderabad was Rs. 1407, at Rajkot it was Rs. 1412, in Bombay it was Rs. 1469 as compared to Rs. 1470 in August in Hyderabad and Rs. 1557 in Rajkot and similar higher prices ruling in all the markets in the country and now they have come down.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : You have not answered whether the oil was cornered by the traders.

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां जितनी तेल की मांग है उसके मुकाबले उत्पादन बहुत कम है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य तेल का जो विकल्प है "पाम आयल" उसके लिए "पाम प्लांटेशन" के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश का क्लाइमेट लगभग मलेशिया और इंडोनेशिया जैसा है। इसलिए इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, ताकि खाद्य तेल के बारे में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सके।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह** : "पाम आयल प्लांटेशन" के लिए सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं और कई जगह इसका परीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

**श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि किसान जब भी मूंगफली लेकर बाजार में जाता है तो मूंगफली का भाव कम हो जाता है। हम पिछले तीन–चार साल से देख रहे हैं, तेल का भाव इस साल भी 16 रुपए प्रति किलो है। इस बारे में नेशनल डेरी डेबलपमेंट बोर्ड के चेयरमेन श्री कुरियन ने एक योजना आपके पास दी है, जिस से तिलहन की फसल का अधिक उत्पादन किया जा सकता है? 700 करोड़ का जो तेल बाहर के देशों से मंगाया जाता है उसको रोका जा सके, क्या ऐसी कोई योजना आपके पास है?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह** : नेशनल डेरी डिवलेपमेंट कारपोरेशन की सजेशंज भी आई है। इसके अलावा एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री अपने आप भी बहुत सी स्कीमें बना रही है और उन के ऊपर अमल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Deputy-Sepeaker, Sir, groundnut oil is particularly used for the manufacture of vegetable ghee, that is, dalda. As you know, Sir, my Constituency, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is cut off from the other parts of the country. They use Dalda which is sent from Calcutta and Madras. What happened is this. The West Bengal Government has imposed a ban so that this particular item could not be sent from Calcutta to Andaman and Nicobar islands. In view of this, the price of this particular item has gone up like anything.

I have even written a letter to the hon. Minister. I would like to know from him whether he would like to consider this point and issue necessary instructions in view of the Durga Puja, Diwali and other festivals which are coming shortly so that the islands may have got sufficient stocks of this particular item. Will the Minister issue necessary instructions to the concerned department of the State Government to allow this particular item to be sent to Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, the imported edible oils are being allocated to all the States including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, according to the demands of the States. In fact, the off take has been much less in almost all the States than the allocations. So, there is no question of shortage for any State for that matter in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA. Sir, I have written a letter also....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, next question.

### Formulation of National Drought Policy

*417. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a National Drought Policy to prevent repetition of drought in various states every year ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Government have, with a view to containing drought and reducing its severity in areas where its incidence is more frequent, been implementing various schemes, the more important of which are the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Desert Development Programme and the All-India Co-ordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture.

(b) and (c). A statement containing details of these schemes is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

*Drought Prone Areas Programme*

As drought has been a recurring phenomenon in some parts of the country, a Rural Works Programme was started from 1970-71 with the principal objective of gradually mitigating the severity of secrcity conditions. The drought prone areas were identified on the basis of frequency of incidence of droughts, extent of area under irrigation, rainfall, avenues of available employment etc. Intially, the objective of the Programme was to obviate emergent scarcity relief by taking up labour-intensive works such as soil conservation, afforestation, roads and irrigation works. After the mid-term appraisal of the Programme during the Fourth Plan, the Programme was modified and was called the Drought Prone Areas Programme. The approach and strategy of the Drought Prone Areas Programme was outlined by a Task Force set up by the Planning Commission in October, 1971. The Task Force suggested that the main thrust of efforts should be in the direction of restoration of proper ecological balance.

Some of the elements of this Programme were identified as follows :—

(i) restoration of ecological balance ;

(ii) development and management of irrigation resources ;

(iii) restructuring of cropping pattern and pasture development ;

(iv) changes in agronomic practices ;

(v) livestock development ;

(vi) provision of drinking water supply;

(vii) soil and moisture conservation and afforestation ; and

(viii) development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Government have set up another Task Force to review the coverage, content and progress of implementation of this Programme. The Report of the Task Force is awaited.

The norm of allocation of funds is Rs. 15 lakhs per Block per year. Actual allocation is shared equally between the Union Government and the State Government concerned. The Programme is being implemented in 74 districts (wholly or partly) of 13 States.

*Desert Development Programme*

The Desert Development Programme was started in the year 1977-78 as a Central Sector Programme. It covers both the hot and cold arid regions of the country comprised in 11 districts of Rajasthan, 4 of Haryana, 3 of Gujarat, 2 of Jammu & Kashmir and 1 of Himachal Pradesh. The Programme area is primarily the same as identified by the National Commission on Agriculture.

The main objective of the Programme is integrted development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity income level and employment opportunities of the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and biological resources. The major activities envisaged under the Programme are as follows :—

(i) afforestation (with special emphasis on shelter belts), grassland development, sand dune stabilisation ;

(ii) ground water development and utilisation ;

(iii) construction of water harvasting structures such as Khadins, bunds etc ;

(iv) rural electrification for energising pumpsets ; and

(v) development of agriculture/horticulture/animal husbandry.

During 1977-78 and 1978-79, the entire cost of the scheme was borne by the Central Government, thereafter, the cost is being shared equally between the Central Government and the State Government concerned. The norm of allocation is Rs. 15 lakhs per block per year, to be shared equally between the Union Government and the State Government concerned.

*All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture*

Dryland agriculture is extremely vulnerable during periods of drought. With a view to developing a technology that reduced the hazard, an All India Coordinated Rsearch Project for Dryland Agriculture was started during the Fourth Plan. The main objectives of this Project are :

(a) evolving approprite cropping systems, agronomic practices

and strategies for contingent plan to meet the challenges of misture stress and drought condition in crop lands ;

(b) refining technology of water harvesting and run off recycling for providing life-saving irrigation to crops ;

(c) evolving suitable agro-pastoral or silvi-pastoral systems for low rainfall areas ; and

(d) developing suitable agricultural implements for dryland agriculture.

The research programme under this Project is being implemented in 23 research centres with its co-ordinating cell and the Project Directorate located at Hyderabad. During the Sixth Plan, this Project is being continued and the Programme is proposed to be strengthened to further intensify research studies and refine dryland agriculture technology.

The major achievements of this Project are in the form of identification of suitable crops and varieties for different agro-climatic conditions and appropriat agronomic practices.

**श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन** : डी० पी० ए० पी० कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छठी योजना में 175 करोड़, का प्रावधान किया है जब कि पाचवीं योजना में 336 करोड का प्रावधान किया गया था। मंहगाई को आप देखें। पांचवीं योजना से भी कम यह एमाऊंट है। इसी तरह से डेजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के वास्ते छठी योजना में पचास करोड़ की राशि रखी गयी है। क्या इतनी छोटी राशि से हम इस ड्राउट की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे? क्या इन दोनों कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जो राशि रखी गई है उसको बढ़ाया जायेगा? पहले डेजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम का संचालन केन्द्रीय सरकार करती थी सभी एमाउंट इसके लिए देती थी। अब यह तीन चार साल से स्टेट्स के पास है। क्या इसको केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं चलाएगी और राशि भी अधिक बढ़ाएगी?

**श्री बालेश्वर राम** : प्लानिंग कमिशन डी० पी० ए० पी० या डेजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट के वास्ते जो भी राशि तय करती है उस पर नेशनल डिवेलेपमेंट काउंसिल की मुहर लगती है और उसी के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार काम करती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की सूचना के लिए बताऊंगा कि 1979–80 में डी० पी० ए० पी० के लिए 70.75 करोड खर्च किए गए थे। डी० पी० ए० पी० में। 1980–81 में भी केन्द्रीय योजना में 35 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जितना पैसा खर्च करना चाहिए, उन्होंने इतना नहीं किया पैसे की उनके पास शायद कमी होती है। पिछले साल उन्होंने कुल मिलाकर लगभग 67 करोड रूपये ही खर्च किये। यह बात सही है कि जब 175 करोड़ रुपया हम सेंटर से खर्च करेंगे और बाकी स्टेट को हम कहेंगे कि 175 करोड़ रुपया वह भी अपने फंड से लगाये। अगर वह रूपया खर्च करेंगे और प्रोग्राम तेजी से चलेंगे तो हम और भी विचार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी इस रकम को तो खर्च होने दीजिए। इस काम में तेजी लानी चाहिए जिस से यह काम पूरा हो सके। केन्द्रीय योजना में 50 करोड़ रुपया डैजर्ट डैवेलेपमेंट के लिए भी है इसको भी पूरा खर्च होना चाहिए। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अब तक कम खर्च किया है। इसलिए इस पैसे को खर्च करने दें, फिर विचारेंगे कि क्या कर सकते हैं।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

### Leakage of official secret Documents relating to wheat imports

*418. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASAR AHMAD :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the terms and conditions of the proposed import of wheat from the USA ;

(b) whether some secret documents in connection with the proposed import and procurement of wheat from USA have been stolen and the secrets leaked out to some multinational companies ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the action being taken against the officers and the company ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A quantity of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat consisting of 10.15 lakh tonnes of western White Wheat and 5.00 lakh tonnes of Hard Red Winter wheat has been contracted for purchase from the USA on FOB basis for delivery during the period from 15th August, 1981 to 31st January, 1982. The price of wheat varies from US dollars 160.73 to US dollars 189·75 per tonne and the payment will be made in US dollars through irrevocable Letters of Credit.

(b) to (d). An Upper Division Clerk of the Department of Food was arrested by the CBI at 7.00 p.m. on the 7th August, 1981 on suspicion that he passed on official documents to persons representing foreign interests in an unauthorised manner. On the basis of information available so far it cannot be said that secret documents in connection with import of wheat have been stolen. The official has been placed under suspension and the investigation is in progress.

### Allotment of Government Accommodation to Wards of Retired/Retiring Government Employees

*419. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the purposes of allotment of Government accommodation on ad hoc basis a person who is serving Government of India and is entitled for allotment of general pool accommodation is treated on a different footing from a person who is also serving Government of India but is entitled for allotment of a specific pool accommodation;

(b) if so, in what respect; and

(c) if not, reasons why Government servants belonging to different pools but fulfilling all other conditions are being deprived of the benefit of ad hoc Government accommodation to the children of retiring or retired Government employees provided by the Government of India recently?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b) *Ad hoc* allotment of government residential accommodation to eligible wards of retiring/retired Central Government Employees occupying accommodation in the 'general pool' administered by the Ministry of Works & Housing is admissible only if the ward of the Government servant is entitled to 'general pool' residential accommodation.

(c) There are separate rules of allotment of government accommodation for the different pools.

### राजस्थान में पेय जल समस्या

***420. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में, विशेष रूप से पाली जिले में, ऐसे समस्या-मूलक गांवों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी है, जिन में पेय जल उपलब्ध नहीं है और जिन में पेय जल पिछले दुर्भिक्ष वर्ग में भी वाहनों द्वारा ले जाया गया था ; और

(ख) जिला-वार कितने गांवों में 1980-81 तथा 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता से पेय जल समस्या को हमेशा के लिए सुलझा लिया गया और उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा है।

### विवरण

(क) राजस्थान में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों (अर्थात् वे ग्राम जहां उपयुक्त दूरी 1.6 किलोमीटर के भीतर अथवा 15 मीटर की गहराई पर पेय जल का विश्वस्त संसाधन नहीं है, अथवा वे जहां हैजा, नेहरुआ, क्रीम आदि जैसे स्थानिक भारी के रोगों से ग्रस्त हैं अथवा वे जहां उपलब्ध जल में लवण लोह, फ्लोराइड या अन्य जहरीले पदार्थों का बाहुल्य है) की जिले वार संख्या अनुलानक-I में दिखाई गई है।

(ख) पेय जल पूर्ति राज्य का विषय है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए निधियां राज्म योजना में मुहैया की जाती है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पता लगाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेय जल की शीघ्र ही व्यवस्था करने के लिए उनके संसाधनों के बढ़ाने हेतु दी जाती है। राजस्थान में वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य एवं केन्द्रीय निधियों से स्वच्छ पेय जल की व्यवस्था जिन समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों को की गई है उनकी संख्या अनुलग्नक-II में दिखाई गई है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राजस्थान को निर्माण कार्यों के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता 559.10 लाख रुपये थी।

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान पेय जल मुहैया किए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद उपलब्ध होगी।

### अनुलग्नक-I

राजस्थान में समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की जिलावार ब्यौरे

| क्रम स० | जिले का नाम | समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या जिनको 1-4-1981 को जल पूर्ति मुहैया की जानी है। |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | अजमेर | 582 |
| 2. | अलवर | 1142 |
| 3. | बांसवाड़ा | 936 |
| 4. | बाड़मेर | 564 |
| 5. | भरतपुर | 974 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | बीकानेर | 242 |
| 7. | भीलवाडा | 940 |
| 8. | बूंदी | 295 |
| 9. | चित्तीड़गढ़ | 490 |
| 10. | चुरु | 451 |
| 11. | डूंगरपुर | 277 |
| 12. | गंगानगर | 1571 |
| 13. | जयपुर | 1668 |
| 14. | जलौर | 194 |
| 15. | जैसलमेर | 291 |
| 16. | धारवाड़ | 466 |
| 17. | झुनझुनू | 405 |
| 18. | जोधपुर | 369 |
| 19. | कोटा | 560 |
| 20. | नागौर | 749 |
| 21. | पानी | 333 |
| 22. | सवाई माधापुर | 837 |
| 23. | सिकार | 353 |
| 24. | सिरोही | 149 |
| 25. | टोंक | 442 |
| 26. | अदयपुर | 3131 |
|  | जोड़ | 17401 |

### अनुलग्नक- II

### 1980–81 के दौरान लाभ पहुचाए गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों के जिलावार ब्यौरे

| क्रम सं० | जिले का नाम | लाभ पहुंचाए गए समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की संख्या (राज्य लोक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग के दिनांक 15 अप्रैल, 1981 के पत्र सं० एचजी/एक्स ईसन/एम ओ एन-1/28/81-82/3772 पर आधारित। |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | अजमेर | 155 |
| 2. | अलवर | 136 |
| 3. | वांसवाड़ा | 151 |
| 4. | वाड़मेर | 28 |
| 5. | भरतपुर | 145 |
| 6. | बीकानेर | 58 |
| 7. | भीलवाड़ा | 48 |
| 8. | बूंदी | 66 |
| 9. | चित्तौड़गढ़ | 81 |
| 10. | चूरू | 66 |
| 11. | डुगरपुर | 69 |
| 12. | गंगानगर | 54 |
| 13. | जयपुर | 249 |
| 14. | जलौर | 68 |
| 15. | जैसलमेर | 18 |
| 16. | झालावार | 62 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | झुनझुन | 117 |
| 18. | जोधपुर | 56 |
| 19. | कोटा | 89 |
| 20. | नागौर | 76 |
| 21. | पाली | 83 |
| 22. | सवाई माधोपुर | 90 |
| 23. | शिकार | 91 |
| 24. | सिरोही | 79 |
| 25. | टौंक | 53 |
| 26 | उदयपुर | 214 |
| | जोड़ | 2402 |

### Grain Lighterage Work

*421. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Public Undertakings Committee found that in the grain lighterage work there were serious malpractices and manipulations and an enquiry was being conducted;

(b) is he also aware of the fact that the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation along with MMP lines Ltd., were given lighterage work in spite of the fact that the Food Corporation had enough mechanical devices to do the job themselves; and

(c) how the above work is going to be done for the present wheat imports and will be ensure that there is no repetition of what happened in the past?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The Committee on Public Undertakings (1977-78) in their 5th Report had pointed out that glaring irregularities were committed in respect of scheme of foodgrain lighterage operations undertaken by the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC), Calcutta during 1976 and 1977. Its report dealt with "Procurement of Vacuvators Under Mysterious Circumstances, Lightering and Stevedoring Operations". The Ministry of Shipping and Transport who are the administrative Ministry for this Corporation have asked the concerned authorities including Central Bureau of Investigations to investigate the irregularities pointed out by the Committee.

(b) As per the provisions of the Charter Party lightening of the Vessels, if necessary, were to be undertaken by the Carriers at their own risk and expense. The Food Corporation of India, therefore, was not involved in any grain lighterage work, nor did they entrust any such work to any other organisation,

(C) In accordance with the provisions of usual charter party it is for the owners of the vessels to have the lightening operation carried out, of found necssary, at their risk and expense.

### Supply of Foodgrains to Uttar Pradesh

422. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the monthly demand of foodgrains (wheat and rice) of Uttar Pradesh Government during the period from January 1981 to 31st July, 1981; and

(b) the quantity supplied to the State by the Central Government each month?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

*Statement showing monthwise demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat from the Central Pool to Uttar Pradesh from January '81 to 31st July' '81.*

(In '000 tonnes)

| Month | Demand | | | Allotment | | | Offtake | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | | Rice | Wheat | | Rice | Wheat | |
| | | PDS | Mills | | PDS | Mills | | PDS | Mills |
| January' 81 . | 75·0 | 100·0 | 65·0 | 100·0 | 35·0 | 27·65 | 19·6 | 28·5 | 28·4 |
| February' 81 . | 100·0 | 100·0 | 65·0 | 100·0 | 35·0 | 27·65 | 23·3 | 32·9 | 28·0 |
| March' 81 . | 75·0 | 100·0 | 65·0 | 75·0 | 45·0 | 30·0 | 31·7 | 34·4 | 30·5 |
| April' 81 . | 100·0 | 100·0 | 65·0 | 75·0 | 40·0 | 30·0 | 22·1 | 21·9 | 26·1 |
| May' 81 . | 100·0 | 60·0 | 50·0 | 75·0 | 40·0 | 30·0 | 23·5 | 10·4 | 26·8 |
| June' 81 . . | 100·0 | 50·0 | 65·0 | 75·0 | 40·0 | 30·0 | 21·0 | 10·6 | 25·0 |
| July' 81 . . | 100·0 | 80·0 | 65·0 | 75·0 | 40·0 | 30·0 | 32·0 | 23·7 | 30·1 |

### सहकारी समितियों के बारे में एकसा कानून

*423. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों को कोई निदेश दिए हैं कि सभी राज्यों ने सरकारी समितियों के लिए एकसा कानून बनाया जायें,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह निदेश किस तारीख को जारी किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में सहकारी समितियों के विरुद्ध भारी संख्या में शिकायतों को देखते हुए उनको दूर करने और ऐसी शिकायतों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए किन्हीं उपायों पर विचार किया गया है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :** (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। भारतीय संविधान की अनुसूची 7 की राज्य सूची की प्रविशिष्ट 32 के अनुसार सहकारिता राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश जारी नहीं कर सकती। तथापि सरकार देश भर में सहकारी समितियों के नियमों में एक रुपता लाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर मुख्य सिद्धांतों के बारे में सुझाव देती है। इनका संबंध कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सीटों के आरक्षण पदाधिकारियों के कार्यकाल एक ही समय अनेक पदों पर काम करने पर, प्रतिबन्ध लगाने तथा अन्य ऐसे मामलों से है जिन का सहकारी समितियों के स्वस्थ्य विकास पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाये गए कानूनों के तहत सहकारी समितियों की कार्य-प्रणाली के विरुद्ध शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी मौजूद हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार

द्वारा समय समय पर सुझाये गये उपचारात्मक उपाय इस प्रकार हैं, खातों का समय पर व नियमित अंकेक्षण जांच व निरीक्षण सम्बन्धी प्रणाली को सरल बनाना, आम निरीक्षण व पर्यवेक्षण प्रबन्ध रिपोर्टिंग प्रणाली का लागू करना. व्यवसायिक रुप से सक्षम प्रबन्ध स्टाफ के संवर्ग का सृजन करना, चुने हुए व वेतन भोगी प्रबन्ध कर्मचारियों के कार्य का स्पष्टीकरण. सहकारिता शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था।

## Upkeep of Lawns in R. K. Puram New Delhi

*424. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to News Item of Indian Express dated 21 May, 1981 captioned "where keeper fails the park" and state:

(a) the reasons why the lawns and hedges in the Government residential colonies like R.K. Puram, New Delhi, are not being maintained properly, lawns are uneven remain dry and unlooked after; trees planted wither-away due to lack of interest on the part of the Horticulture staff CPWD:

(b) whether Government would pay additional attention towards this important aspect of improving environmental conditions; and

(c) if so, what steps are in the offing to improve the conditions of lawns, make them even and create greenery?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The main difficulties in maintaining the lawns etc. in Government colonies like the R.K. Puram, New Delhi are:

(i) The staff for maintenance of lawns etc. is restricted due to paucity of funds.

(ii) The supply of unfiltered water for these lawns has grown insufficient due to expansion of colonies in the South Delhi.

(iii) Children usually play games, like cricket, in most of the lawns during the day, and the residents of the colony use them in the evenings frequently for marriages and other social functions, leaving the lawns uneven with holes.

(b) and (c). Proposals have been formulated by the CPWD for augumenting the unfiltered water supply in South Delhi.

## Hike in prices of Land in Delhi

*425. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of land in Delhi are increasing day by day and the main reason is that the Delhi Development Authority itself is auctioning plots at very high prices;

(b) if so, the total number of plots auctioned by the D.D.A. during last six months ending 31st July, 1981; and

(c) the details regarding their measurement and the price fetched as also the reserve price fixed by D.D.A. in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is not correct to say that the main reason for the increasing prices of land in Delhi is due to the Delhi Development Authority itself auctioning plots at very high prices. However, there has been a noticeable increase in the prices of land in Delhi on account of various factors such as the general inflationary trend, the increasing population in Delhi, and the gap in demand and availability of land for free purchase.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, (b) and (c) do not arise.

## DDA'S Plan to solve Housing problem in Delhi

*426. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether D.D.A. has drawn up any plan for solving the acute housing problem in the Metropolitan city of Delhi keeping in view the projection of population figures by the year 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details of this Master Plan alongwith the proposals for the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the names of the new colonies, apart from the regularisation of unapproved colonies which would be set up in Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

The Second Development Plan for Delhi for 1981-2001 is under preparation by the Delhi Development Authority. This will aim at the planned development of Delhi by projecting the various needs of the population of Delhi, including housing. During the Sixth Plan period, 1980—85, DDA proposes to construct houses at the rate of 20,000 per annum. Subject to availability of funds and building materials, DDA would endeavour to accelerate this programme and construct more dwelling units. DDA proposed to take up housing programmes in various parts of the Union Territory wherever land is available as per the plan/scheme drawn up from time to time. The Rohini Scheme, which is one of the biggest projects undertaken by the DDA and which envisages provision of housing/plots to about 8,50,000 people, is located in North West Delhi.

## Rejection of Freezing the Rents and Land Cost for Five Years by Working Group of Planning Commission

*427. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group set up by the Planning Commission to draw up a blue print for housing and urban development has rejected the freezing of rents and land cost for five years;

(b) whether the rent and land cost freeze was suggested with an eye on the steep rise in rent in urban areas, making it difficult for wage earning class to afford suitable accommodation;

(c) whether the question of freezing land value and rents needs a consideration in detail with legal and other experts; and

(d) whether in view of acute shortage of housing, will the Government take necessary step to step up the construction for the urban population?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) It was felt by the Working Group that the idea of freezing the land cost and rental value at the level obtaining on 31-12-76 may not be practicable because it will have various difficulties including legal complications.

(b) and (c). The Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission to make a detailed study of the problems connected with housing & urban development and suggest, *inter alia*, measures to be taken during the 6th Five Year Plan for accelerating the pace of implementation of various programmes in these sectors. The Working Group noted that a previous Committee had studied the question of control and fixation of standard rent in detail and had made some recommendations which were under consideration of the Government. The Working Group felt that it may not be advisable at this stage to consider the suggestion regarding freezing of land values etc. which needed detailed consideration in all its aspects.

(d) For urban areas, there is a provision of Rs. 485 crores in the Sixth Plan for "Sites and Services" schemes with a target of construction of 16.2 lakh units. There is also a provision of Rs. 600 crores in the Plan for investment by the HUDCO in Urban as well as rural areas.

### Distribution of Land to Landless farm Labour

*428. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study of the Planning Commission has shown that not even half the land identified as surplus has so far been made over to the landless farm labourers;

(b) if so, the details of the surplus land identified and distributed in each State;

(c) whether the study has revealed the reasons for the tardy implementation and suggested some measures for the speedy implementation of land ceiling laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980—85, published by the Planning Commission refers to the distribution of only 6.79 lakh hectares (16.98 lakh acres) of ceiling surplus land out of about 15.74 lakh hectares (39.35 lakh acres) declared surplus.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 refers to "slow disposal of appeals and revisions filed by land-owners against the orders of the revenue authorities" and suggests that the taking possession of and distribution of ceiling-surplus lands should be completed within a period of two years.

### Statement

(in acres)

| State/Union Territory | Area declared surpuls under revised ceiling laws | Area distributed under revised ceiling laws |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh . . . . | 10,00,728 | 2,91,863 |
| Assam . . . . . | 5,73,493 | 3,12,664 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Bihar | 2,31,618 | 1,37,003 |
| Gujarat | 1,11,402 | 4,105 |
| Haryana | 26,283 | 16,580 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,35,915 | 4,417 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | .. | .. |
| Karnataka | 1,48,707 | 52,628 |
| Kerala | 1,17,522 | 51,842 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2,54,806 | 78,028 |
| Maharashtra | 3,70,193 | 2,81,586 |
| Manipur | 1,029 | .. |
| Orissa | 1,39,498 | 1,0 ,565 |
| Punjab | 49,167 | 12,497 |
| Rajasthan | 2,46,225 | 1,21,809 |
| Tamil Nadu | 77,538 | 55,996 |
| Tripura | 1,929 | 946 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2,80,112 | 2,28,693 |
| West Bengal | 1,49,575 | 55,041 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 8,958 | 3,406 |
| Delhi | 780 | .. |
| Pondicherry | 2,527 | 837 |
| TOTAL | 39,28,005 | 18,10,506 |

### Schemes for Educated Rural Youth

*429. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been made in regard to the increase in rural labour force during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government have prepared special scheme for the educated rural youth and to generate employment in the villages ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Sixth Plan document, the rural labour force is expected to increase from 215.93 million in 1980 to 240.57 million in 1985.

(b) and (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) has provided for avenues of employment through various programmes, namely, rural development, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and agro-forestry, rural industries, services, business enterprises, TRYSEM (training of rural youth for self employment) etc. for the educated rural youth.

### Cauvery Water Issue

*430. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI ERA ANBARASO :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 51 on the 17th August, 1981 regarding Cauvery Water Issue and state :

(a) whether the contemplated meeting between the Chief Ministers concerned took place, if so, when and the outcome thereof ;

(b) whether any memorandum about the decision, if any, arrived at by way of settlement of this long outstanding dispute was submitted to the Government of India ; and

(c) if so, what were the conclusions/suggestions made and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As decided in the last meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry held on 27-12-1980, all the States have sent their proposals to the Central Government. However since the subject is still under discussion it may not be desirable to discuss the view points of different States in the interest of reaching an amicable settlement.

### Support Prices for Kharif Crop

*431. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the conference of Chief Ministers to fix the Support Price for Kharif Crops was not held and instead the recomendations of a Agricultural Prices Commission were circulated; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Main and the Supplementary Reports of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the Price Policy for Kharif Cereals for the 1981-82 season were circulated to the Chief Ministers for eliciting their considered views. It was felt that there is no particular point to disturb the busy schedule of the Chief Ministers when their well-considered views can be available through correspondence.

### Funds allotted to States/Union Territories under Rural Drinking Water Programme

*432. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the funds allotted to States and Union Territories under Rural Drinking Water Programme during the last three years (year wise) ; and

(b) the utilisation by the States and Union Territories and the villages covered (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

Drinking Water supply is a State subject and the funds for this purpose are provided in the State Plans. Funds for drinking water supply to problem villages, where the position is acute, are provided in the State Plans under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is provided to State Governments to supplement their resources to accelerate provision of drinking water to problem villages.

2. The following statements are attached:—

(a) Statement showing the actual expenditure/outlay under the State sector (MNP) during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Annexure I),

(b) The funds released to State Government for Works under the Centrally Sponsored Acceolerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 and the funds utilised by them during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Annexure II).

Report on the utilisation of funds during the year 1980-81 is not yet available.

(c) The number of problem villages covered during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the State sector (MNP) and the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (Annexure III).

## *Annexure I*

*Actual Expenditure/Outlay under the State Sector (MNP)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . . . . . | 670·00 | 1016·94 | 1228·00 |
| 2. | Assam . . . . . . . . | 274·63 | 244·00 | 500·00 |
| 3. | Bihar . . . . . . . . | 750·00 | 1000·00 | 1350·00 |
| 4. | Gujarat . . . . . . . . | 746·00 | 909·38 | 900·00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Haryana | 433·00 | 652·80 | 650·00 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 445·00 | 665·09 | 650·00 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 654·65 | 1081·68 | 1130·00 |
| 8. Karnataka | 790·00 | 751·98 | 900·00 |
| 9. Kerala | 313·00 | 386·96 | 824·00 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 793·00 | 716·03 | 900·00 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 1352·10 | 2733·00 | 2310·00 |
| 12. Manipur | 122·00 | 284·70 | 300·00 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 60·06 | 285·93 | 275·00 |
| 14. Nagaland | 83·49 | 125·32 | 198·00 |
| 15. Orissa | 363·00 | 407·46 | 550·00 |
| 16. Punjab | 403·00 | 481·16 | 500·00 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 937·00 | 1438·50 | 1415·00 |
| 18. Sikkim | 48·34 | 77·70 | 70·00 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 913·00 | 600·01 | 1100·00 |
| 20. Tripura | 37·00 | 98·34 | 200·00 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 2576·00 | 4011·00 | 3425·00 |
| 22. West Bengal | 352·00 | 430·00 | 600·00 |
| 23. A. & N. Islands | 26·66 | 55·00 | 54·50 |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh | 74·00 | 94·72 | 175·00 |
| 25. Chandigarh | — | — | — |
| 26. Delhi | 8·88 | 121·10 | 200·00 |
| 27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | — | 5·90 | 9·00 |
| 28. Goa, Daman & Diu | 27·96 | 33·81 | 20·00 |
| 29. Lakshadweep | — | 0·83 | 2·50 |
| 30. Mizoram | 48·02 | 18·97 | 185·50 |
| 31. Pondicherry | 6·00 | 12·00 | 19·50 |
| | 13307·79 | 18740·31 | 20641·00 |

## Annexure II

*Funds released for Works and utilised under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*

( Rs. in lakhs)

| | | 1978-79 | | 1979-80 | | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Funds Released | Funds Utilised | Funds Released | Funds Utilised | Funds Released |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . | 347.00 | 247.15 | 215.60 | 252.68 | 432.23 |
| 2. | Assam . . . | 144.13 | 156.00 | 323.15 | 290.26 | 427.11 |
| 3. | Bihar . . . | 500.00 | 500.00 | 680.45 | 218.81 | 503.36 |
| 4. | Gujarat . . . | 254.85 | 243.75 | 126.20 | 204.71 | 354.00 |
| 5. | Haryana . . . | 197.00 | 208.60 | 259.00 | 259.17 | 355.00 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh . | 422.00 | 466.11 | 388.86 | 431.80 | 561.77 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir . | 200.00 | 194.74 | 181.55 | 192.37* | 313.00 |
| 8. | Karnataka . . | 105.00 | 104.33 | 65.00 | 144.41 | 248.81 |
| 9. | Kerala . . . | 275.00 | 226.88 | 282.35 | 265.87 | 328.40 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh . | 290.00 | 421.68 | 353.15 | 374.45 | 690.00 |
| 11. | Maharashtra . . | 397.97 | 519.99 | 372.30 | 768.90 | 659.00 |
| 12. | Manipur . . . | 50.00 | 53.98 | 48.55 | 73.05 | 105.00 |
| 13. | Meghalaya . . | 100.00 | 104.33 | 106.60 | 107.88 | 149.00 |
| 14. | Nagaland . . | 91.00 | 130.92 | 133.57 | 164.93 | 150.00 |
| 15. | Orissa . . . | 212.00 | 211.89 | 203.00 | 203.20 | 307.00 |
| 16. | Punjab . . . | 170.00 | 145.00 | 68.40 | 75.00 | 128.95 |
| 17. | Rajasthan . . | 348.90 | 317.98 | 205.00 | 180.10 | 559.10 |

Note: *Provisional. To be supported by utilisation certificate amounting to Rs. 30.23 lakhs for Ladakh & Kargil region.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Sikkim . . . | 39.09 | 48.64 | 20.00 | 6.01 | 19.50 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu . . | 402.00 | 396.65 | 213.52 | 463.69 | 500.00 |
| 20. | Tripura . . . | 110.00 | 111.45 | 91.15 | 87.59 | 112.44 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh . . | 614.00 | 657.05 | 703.55 | 647.50 | 944.95 |
| 22. | West Bengal . . | 530.00 | 374.52 | 670.05 | 307.58 | 443.50 |
| 23. | A & N Islands . | 18,50 | N.A. | 15.00 | N.A. | 6.00 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh . | 30.00 | 30.03 | 44.20 | 7.78 | 35.00 |
| 25. | Chandigarh . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26. | Delhi . . . | 12.00 | 8.32 | 11.10 | 40.91 | 13.50 |
| 27. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 7.50 | 19.01 | 9.95 | 9,91 | 11.46 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30. | Mizoram . . . | 18.50 | 11.47 | 17.05 | 24.40 | 26.25 |
| 31. | Pondicherry . . | 15.00 | 16.67 | 12.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 |
| | TOTAL . . | 5901.44 | 5827.14 | 5820.30 | 5810.96 | 8391.33 |

### Annexure III

*Nos. of Problem Villages Covered during*

| | | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . . . . . . . | 360 | 990 | 487 |
| 2. | Assam . . . . . . . . . | 467 | 921 | 963 |
| 3. | Gujarat . . . . . . . . | 782 | 816 | 525 |
| 4. | Bihar . . . . . . . . . | 3140 | 3319 | 2660 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Haryana | 123 | 182 | 240 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 1289 | 1140 | 1166 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 216 | 198 | 321 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 3924 | 958 | 2063 |
| 9. | Kerala | 15 | 19 | 73* |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 1654 | 5289 | 7198 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 2010 | 2618 | Report incomplete |
| 12. | Manipur | 29 | 26 | 34 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 28 | 104 | 52 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 74 | 74 | 72 |
| 15. | Oriissa | 2993* | 2555 | 1630 |
| 16. | Punjab | 136 | 135 | 80 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 353 | 1146 | 2402 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 119 | 4 | Report Incomplete |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 1485* | 230 | 710 |
| 20. | Tripura | 300 | 513 | 579 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 891 | 1250 | 912 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 432 | 216† | 874 |
| 23. | A & N Islands | 4 | 18 | 18 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 69 | 63 | 172 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | .. | .. | .. |
| 26. | Delhi | 11 | 18 | 35 |
| 27 | Dadre & Nagar Haveli | .. | .. | .. |

*Includedes partial coverage.

†Includes hamlets also.

†Report of spot sources not included.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . . . |  | 1 | Meport in omplete |
| 29. | Lakshadweep . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. |
| 30. | Mizoram . . . . . . . | 2 | Nil | Nil |
| 31. | Pondicherry . . . . . . . | 12 | 9 | 8 |
|  |  | 20,920 | 22,822 | 23,276 |

## Central Team for Kakkadavu Project in Kerala

*433. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central team has been sent to study the problems of Kakkadavu Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the findings of the team and the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No Central team as such has been sent. However, two Central experts are associated with study of the Kakkadavu Project undertaken by the Government of Kerala. The study work is still in progress and the question of any decision of the Government at present does not arise.

## Power and Water Requirement of Delhi in 2001 A.D.

*434. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the population in the Union Territory of Delhi is anticipated to rise by 2001 A.D;

(b) to what extent power and water supply fall short of requirement at present and what is the estimated rise in the requirement by 2001;

(c) whether Government have made any plan to augment the existing supply of power and water to meet the requirements of the Union Territory by 2001; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Union Territory of Delhi is likely to have a population of about 128 lakhs by the year 2001 A.D. as per projection made of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported the present shortage of water as 115 million gallons per day. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has reported the present shortfall of power in Delhi to the extent, of 100-150 MW.

The Delhi Development Authority has estimated that Delhi's total requirement of water for 2001 A.D. will be approximately 870 Million Gallons per day. The Authority has also estimated that the total requirement of power for 2001 AD will be 2500 MW per day.

(c) and (d). The DWS & SDU has informed that a new 100 MGD water treatment plant is being set up in Shahdra besides Six Ranney Wells which are being sunk to yield 15 MGD of water. The Undertaking has also informed that investigations are in progress for sinking additional 8 Ranney Wells to yield 20 MGD of water. There is also a proposal to exchange sewage effluent for raw water from neighbouring States to augment water supply by 34 MGD. Based on the population estimates for 2001 AD, the Central Water Commission and the Central Power Commission are working out details to cater for requirement of water and power for the year 2001 AD.

The Department of Power has informed that Govt. are considering putting up two more units of 210 MW each at Badarpur and one unit of 67 MW at Raj Ghat. These are expected to yield benefits in the Seventh Plan Period.

## Transportation of Foodgrains in Open Wagons

*435. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two rakes of wagons full of wheat without any cover remained in the Dhanbad yard Eastern Railways in rain from 8 August, 1981 to 15 August, 1981 as there was no arrangement by the Food Corporation of India to unload it; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) As per the information furnished by the Food Corporation of India, one wheat rake comprising of 32 open box wagons arrived in Dhanbad Railway Yard on 8-8-81 with tarpaulins on the wagons in disturbed condition. The rake was placed by the Railway in the siding for unloading in a piecemeal manner from 12-8-81 to 15-8-81. The Food Corporation of India unloaded all the 32 box wagons by 16-8-81. As the box wagons were received with tarpaulins in disturbed condition resulting in exposure of wheat to rain, the delivery of the consignment had to be taken by the Food Corporation of India from the Railways on Joint assessment of the damages. This process naturally took more time in completing the unloading of the wagons by the Food Corporation of India. In the circumstances, it would not be correct to say that there was no arrangement with the Food Corporation of India to unload the wagons.

(b) On assessment delivery of the consignment, 1400 quintals of wheat was found in water soacked condition. After driage oprations, the said wheat has been issued to the Roller Flour Mills, and there has been no loss to the Food Corporation of India in this case. Instructions already exist that the open wagons loaded with foodgrains should be duly covered and secured with tarpaulins, and escorted by Railway Protection Force personnel throughout the journey of the wagons. The Food Corporation of India has again taken up the matter with the Railways that the prescribed precautions for safety of foodgrains loaded in open wagons are strictly observed by the Railways.

## Allotment of foodgrains to West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

4001. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL

RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instances of misuse of foodgrains supplied under the food for work programmes and under Drought and Flood Relief Programmes to the States of West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have come to the notice of Government ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to ensure proper distribution of such foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Some complaints regarding misuse of foodgrains supplied under Food for Work Programme were received from West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The attention of the concerned State Governments has been drawn towards the complaints. Other State Governments/Union Territories have been asked to ensure that monitoring and supervision over the planning and implementation of the programme is tightened up.

### केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सफाई कर्मचारी

4002. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सफाई कर्मचारियों को बीस वर्ष की सेवा पूरी होने के बाद चयन ग्रेड दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नार्थ एवेन्यू के केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछताछ कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कुछ ऐसे सफाई कर्मचारियों को चयन ग्रेड न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जिनकी नियुक्तियां 1947 से पूर्व की गई थी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं, कोई भी कर्मचारी जो साधारण ग्रेड में वेतनमान का 8वां भाग पार कर लेता है वह प्रवरण ग्रेड का पात्र बन जाता है। तथापि यह प्रवरण ग्रेड रिक्तियों के उपलब्ध होने पर दिया जाता है।

(ख) नार्थ एवेन्यू पृछताछ कार्यालय में 1947 से पहले भर्ती किए गए सभी स्वीपरों को प्रवरण ग्रेड दे दिए गए हैं।

### Roads under Minimum needs Programmes in Orissa during 6th Plan

4003. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of roads that will be built under the minimum needs programme in Orissa during the Sixth plan period ;

(b) the names of the Districts that will be benefited by these roads ;

(c) the financial allocation made under the Sixth plan for these roads ; and

(d) the programme of commencement and completion of each of these roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (d). The plan provision under NMP for Orissa is Rs. 30 crores. This is to be utilised for the construction of rural roads. The national objective is to connect with roads 50% of the villages with population above 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000-1500 by the end of the 6th plan. The proposal covers the entire state. The average cost of new construction and improvement to the existing roads is around Rs. 2 lakhs and on this basis nearly 150 km length of roads are likely to be constructed under NMP during the 6th Plan period.

### Number of units of Khadi and Village Industries Commission Working in various States

4004. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minster of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission woring in various States ;

(b) the main articles produced by these units;

(c) the number of persons employed therein ;

(d) whether it is proposed to finance these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (e) Khadi and Village Industries Commission implements its programmes through 25 State Khadi & Village Industries Boards, about 800 Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act and nearly 28,000 Co-operative Societies and a few Departmental Centres. Cotton, silk and wollen textiles, ready-made garments, footwear, honey, gur and khandsari, matches, pottery articles, soap, tinned fruits, pickles, lime, fibre articles, hand made paper, furniture etc. are some of the main articles produced by the Khadi & Village Industries units. The number of persons employed during 1979-80 was 27.33 lakhs. The Government allocation for Khadi & Village Industries during VIth Plan is Rs. 480 crores. Besides, about Rs. 700 crores for these activities are likely to be available from other agencies/programmes *e.g*, financial institutions, I.R.D., TRYSEM etc.

### Misuse of Enclosures attached to Shops in Netaji Nagar Market New Delhi

4005. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SRHI K. PRADHANI :
SRHI K. LAKKAPPA :
SRHI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that allottees of Shop Nos. 43-A, 47-A, and 55-A, Netaji Nagar Market, New Delhi, have complained to the NDMC authorities that enclosures opposite to their shops are being misused by unauhtorised and anti-social persons since they are not formally allotted to these shopkeepers;

(b) whether the said three shopkeepers have requested the NDMC for permimsion to cover these enclosures by shutter doors to use them for storage purposes ;

(c) whether permission has not been given by the NDMC so far, if so, reasons therefor ;

(d) whether NDMC propose to demolish the walls in front of the said shop and as an alterntive provide open verandahs to check the misuse of these enclosures ; and

(e) if not, what other steps are proposed to be taken for solving the problem faced by the said shopkeepers ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The NDMC have infomred that their Chief Architect has inspected the site but has not agreed to the proposal because the enclosures form part of corridor/public passage.

(d) and (e). The NDMC have informed that the matter will be examined by them and a decision taken keeping in view the structural feasibility.

## Short term Loans to Fishermen from S.D.F.

4006. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Development Fund Committee is giving short term loans to the fishermen dealing with marine fishing trade ;

(b) whether such short term credit has been given to some fishermen of Orissa during 1980-81 ;

(c) if so, the total number of fishermen of Orissa benefited during that period ; and

(d) the details tthereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Committee grants only long term loans for acquisition of deep sea vessels by fishing companies is registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and having deep sea fishing as their main objective.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

## Essential Commodities for Orissa

4007. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the requirements of Orissa of essential commodities like kerosene oil, coal, soft coke, cement and edible oils and the actual allocations made during 1980-81 ;

(b) whether Government are aware regarding the non-availability of these essential commodities in the areas, particularly rural area ;

(c) if so, whether Government have also received any complaint regarding unsatisfactory distribution policy in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make easily available particularly in the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). No complaint regarding unsatisfactory distribution of these commodities has been received. The organisation and management of the Public Distribution System is the responsibility of the State Governments, who are taking necessary steps to streamline the distribution of the essential commodities. In order to expand and enlarge the system so that it reaches consumers all over the State, the number of fair price shops in Orissa has been raised by 9717 since January, 1980.

## Cancellation of allotment of Shops by N.D.M.C.

4008. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that N.D.M.C. cancelled the allotment of some shops on the plea that the licences expired though the bills for the licence were sent to the shopkeepers on the existing rate till July, 1981 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have asked those shopkeepers to deposit 30 per cent more of existing licence fee if they disire to renew the licences ;

(c) what is the criteria of cancelling of allotment of some shops and not cancelling the allotment of others ; and

(d) when the allotment is cancelled, the reason why the bills of licences were sent to the allottees on the exixting rate till July, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The N.D.M.C. have informed that the Committee *vide* its Resolution No. 88, dated 25-3-81 decided to enhance licence fee at the time of each renewal by 30 per cent of the existing rate of licence fee in resect of allottees of shops in Mohan Singh Place and Yashwant Place and those allottees in other municipal markets who obtained the shops on tender basis or where subletting had taken place and were regularised after 1968. Original allottees of Mohan Singh Place have, however, been given exemption on this account for five years more.

In the case of underground shopping complex in Connaught Place and the shops on the ground floor of the Lok Nayak Bhavan, the rate of increase at the time of renewal of licence is 10 percent of the existing licence fee, as already stipulated in the licence deeds executed by them.

(c) The NDMC have informed that they issue cancellation notices to those shopkeepers who commit violations of the terms and conditions of the licence deed. In cases where the licence period has expired, the allotment is being automatically cancelled from the date of expiry. In cases where there is no violation of the terms and conditions of the licence deed and where the period of licence has not expired, the allotment remains.

(d) The NDMC have stated that in certain cases the bills covering the post-expiry period were issued inadvertently.

## Financial Assistance to States for Growing Plants/Trees

4009. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued certain instructions to the State Governments to grow more plants/trees under the Crash Programme ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the States to implement the scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION( SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tree plantation programme of the individual States and Union Territories for 1981-82 has been finalised and the toral target is fixed at 135·38 crores seedlings. The States and the U.Ts. have been specifically advised to ensure that the plants should be looked after carefully for at least two yars after planting. They have also been advised to take steps to reduce mortal ty of the plants.

It has been suggested to them that the tree plantation target for 1982-83 should be at least 1½ times the target of 1981-82 and that they should take up preparatory work right from now.

(c) Yes, Sir. Central assistance has been provided for afforestation work under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Social Forestry. Central assistance has also been provided under another Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Soil, Water & Tree Conservation in Himalayas", which includes afforestation. The schemes on afforestation under State Sector are being implemented by the States from their own resources

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Social Forestry an amount of Rs. 447·60 lakhs was released as Central grant to States and Union Territories during 1980-81. The amount of Central grant allocation for 1981-82 is Rs. 700 lakhs.

Under the other Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Soil, Water & Tree Conservation in Himalayas" an amount of Rs. 180·10 lakhs was released as Central assistance to various States and Union Territories during 1980-81. The Central asistance allocated for 1981-82 is Rs. 265 lakhs.

## Production and Consumption of Sugar in last Decade

4010. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total production of Sugarcane in 1980 as compared to 1970 ;

(b) what is the per capitac consumption of refined sugar in 1980 as compared to 1970; and

(c) what were Government's declared prices of Sugarcane in 1970 and in 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The producion of sugarcane during 1979-80 is estimated at 128 million tonnes as against 135 million tonnes during 1969-70.

(b) The annual estimated per capita comsumption of refined sugar in 1979-80 was 7·8 kgs whereas in 1969-70 it was 6·1 kgs.

(c) The statutory minimum price during 1969-70 linked to 9·4 per cent recovery was fixed at Rs. 7·37 per quintal with a premium of 5·36 paise for evry 0·1 per cent increase in the basis recovery. During 1979-80, the statutory minimum price was fixed at Rs. 12·50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8·5 per cent and below with a premium of 14·71 paise per quintal for every 0·1 per cent increase in recovery above 8·5 per cent.

## Allotment of Foodgrains to Cachar and Mizoram

4011. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of allotment of foodgrains, *i.e.* wheat, rice etc. to Cachar from the Food Corporation of India godowns at Silchar ;

(b) the allotment by the Food Corporation of India to Mizoram and Cachar, separately for the last three years ;

(c) whether the population of the area is also taken into consideration ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Allotments are made to the States as a whole and not to individual districts. State Governments make the sub-allotments within their jurisdiction according to their judgement of the situation but within the overall allocation made by the Central Government. No separate allotment is made to Cachar by Central Government.

(b) MIZORAM 1978 1979

1980 (up to September)

(in '000 tonnes)

50.30 63.22

71.8 64.44

CACHAR : Prior to March, 1980, there was no earmarking of stocks of foodgrains in the Food Corporation of India deposit at Silchar between Cachar district of Assam and Mizoram and stocks used to be delivered as per release orders as and when received. However, from March, 1980 onwards due to the precariously low stock position in various parts of Mizoram, a dicision was taken by Food Corporation of India to earmark the stocks available at the Silchar rail-head on 50 : 50 basis between Cachar district of Assam and Mizoram. The position was further reviewed in the early 1981 when portion earmarked for Mizoram was revised to 75% with the balance 25% to Cachar.

(c) and (d). The allocation of foodgrains to the various States is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other factors.

## Demands for various Projects and Plans received by Government HUDCO From Orissa

4012. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details and number of demands for various projects and plans received by Centre or HUDCO from Government of Orissa under 'HUDCO Housing Scheme' during last three years;

(b) the details regarding the amounts since sanctioned for the plans and projects during 1981 and 1982; and

(c) what progress has been made so far in the utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUJSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Details and number of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO for Orissai during the last three years are as under :—

| | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Schemes . . . . . . . | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| Loan sanctioned by HUDCO (Rs. in crores) . | 8.05 | 2.01 | 0.83 |
| Residential dwellings sanctioned . . . . | 5224 | 1221 | 581 |

(b) For the year 1981-82, HUDCO has fixed a target of loan sanction of at least Rs. 6.55 Crores (*i.e.* Rs. 5.20 crores for Urban and Rs. 1.35 for rural). This was conveyed to the State Government at the beginning of the year 1981-82.

(c) Housing Agencies in Orissa have lifted funds from HUDCO, during the last 3 years, as follows:—

| Year | Gross Loan sanctioned | Amount drawn by the borrowing agencies |
|---|---|---|
| | (Rs. in crores) | (Rs. in crores) |
| 1978-79 . . . . . | 8.05 | 0.60 |
| 1979-80 . . . . . | 2.01 | 2.90 |
| 1980-81 . . . . . | 0.83 | 2.10 |

## M/s. Vishnu Saugar MillL td., Gopalganj (Bihar)

4013. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contradictory figures regarding the licensed and installed capacity of Messrs. Vishnu Sugar Mill Ltd., Harkhua, Gopalganj (Bihar) have been shown in the Balance Sheets of 1977-78 onwards;

(b) whether these figutes had also been shown in the returns submitted to the Government and loan and advance applications filed with the State Bank of India, Gopalganj (Bihar);

(c) whether these figures had been manipulated with a view to get higher rate on levy sugar from the Food Corporation of India; and

(d) what penal action do Government propose to take against the Management by way of launching prosecution and cancelling the licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The figures regarding the licensed and installed capacity shown in the Balance Sheets of 1977-78 onwards are as under :—

| Year | Unit | Licensed capacity | Installed capacity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1977-78 . . . | Tons | 1500 | 1500 |
| 1978-79 . . . | Tons | 1500 | 1500 |
| 1979-80 . . . | Tons | 1219 | 1219 |

The above figures shows that there is a contradiction in the licenced and installed capacities as reported by the factory.

(b) to (d). The factory was for some time put in Schedule VI of the Government order issued in regard to additional levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for weak factories on the presumption that its licensed capacity was 1219 TCD. Subsequently on verification it was found that the factory had increased its crushing capacity to 1500 TCD under the liberalised licensing policy. the name of the factory was, therefore, deleted from Schedule VI of the relevant Levy price Order and was put in Schedule V of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Order, 1980 making this factory ineligible for a higher levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for the sugar season 1980-81. The sugar factory filed a writ petition in Calcutta High Court against the Government order placing it in Schedule V. The High Court passed an interim stay order permitting the factory to charge an extra Rs. 26/- per quintal on levy price pending final disposal of the petition. The main petition is still pending a decision. The Food Corporation of India is required to pay this higher price in compliance with the direction of the Calcutta High Court. Since the whole matter including that of the capacity of this factory is subjudice, no action against the factory can be envisaged until the court decision is available.

The matter of applying for loans and advances and its subsequent sanction or otherwise is a matter between this factory and the State Bank of India, Gopalganj branch with which the Government of India is not directly concerned. However, information in this regard is being collected from the State Bank of India and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as this information is available.

## Manufacturing of Low Cost Building Material by Fly-Ash and Limestone with Collaboration of Foreign Countries

4014. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps have been taken by Government with the collaboration of some foreign countries for cooperation in the matter of manufacturing low cost building material by fly-ash and limestone;

(b) if so, what are the details of the protocol; and

(c) what will be the production of each item to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Utilisation of industrial and Agricultural wastes including fly-ash for production of building materials has been included in the Indo-Soviet protocol for co-operation in the field of building material industry. So far, exchange of information in this field has taken place. In the Protocol of the 3rd meeting of the joint Indo-Sov8et Working Group on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Building Material Industry, the visit of a Soviet specialist for 10 days for utilisation of fly-ash for production of bricks has been included.

(c) Does not arise at present.

## Delhi Administration Quarters in Kalyanvas, D.D.A. Colony

4015. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Type-II quarters of Delhi Administration in DDA colony, Kalyanvas have been converted into type-I quarters; if so, under whose orders and the date of the orders;

(b) whether the employees affected under these orders, to whom the Type-II quarters have been allotted in Kalyanvas, are still entitled for the Type-I quarters; if so, whether these employees will be given the quarters in Kalyanvas or will be given in the colony for which the employees have applied for the change;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration have received any application for change in other colony from the employees who are residing in Kalyanvas; if so, by when they will be given change;

(d) the number and places where Thpe-II quarters of Delhi Administration are under construction in Delhi; and

(e) whether these quarters will be allotted to the employees on the basis of the seniority of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) The Delhi Administration have reported that Type-II quarters of Delhi Administration in Kalyanvas have been reclassified as Type-I quarter under orders dated 3rd June, 1981 by the Competent Authority, as provided in the Delhi Administration Allotment of Residences (General Pool) Rules, 1977.

(b) As reported by Delhi Administration, the employees affected by this re-classification shall continue to retain the existing accommodation till such time as accommodation of their entitlement is available either at Kalyanvas or in other staff colonies of that Administration.

(c) Delhi Administration have reported that they have received applications from the employees residing in Kalyanvas for change to other colonies which shall be allowed as and when the residences in the staff colonies where change has been sought are available.

(d) The number and places where the Type-II residential accommodation is under construction, as reported by Delhi Administration are as under :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 0 . . . . . | (Phase-I) | Karkardooma |
| 48 . . . . . | (Phase-II) | -do- |
| 24 . . . . . | (Phase-III) | -do- |
| 96 . . . . . | (Phase-I) | Sadhora Khurd |
| 36 . . . . . | (Phase-II) | -do- |
| 64 . . . . . | (Phase-I) | Sadhora Kalan |
| 56 . . . . . | (Phase-II) | -do- |

(e) The allotment shall be made by Delhi Administration in accordance with the Delhi Administration Allotment of Residences (General Pool) Rules, 1977.

## Unloading of Foodgrains in West Bengal

4016. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the rationing system in West Bengal is going to be disrupted as Food Corporation of India in the State are not unloading the wagons in time;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the General Managers of Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway have informed the State Government that the stocks of foodgrains had piled up in some railway yards; and

(c) if so, what steps Central Government have taken or propose to take to save the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) During August, 1981, as many as 7095 wagons/ 1·63 lakh tonnes approximately of foodgrains were unloaded by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal besides a stock of 6·15 lakh tonnes of foodgrains already available with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal on 1-8-1981. Thus the overall availability of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal being more than 7·5 lakh tonnes against the monthly allotment of 2·65 lakh tonnes, the question of disruption of rationing system in that State should not arise. At times, some wagons do get held up at the terminals beyond the permissible free time for various reasons such as bunched arrival of wagons, local handling and road transport problems, unfavourable weather conditions etc. but due care is taken that overall availability of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal does not fall short of the monthly allotments.

(b) and (c). No such reports are available with the Central Government (Department of Food). Because of comfortable stock position of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal, as also to suit the Food Corporation of India's handling capacity at the terminals in West Bengal, the average loading of foodgrains to West Bengal is being regulated at about 3 lakes (210—225 wagons) per day. Apart from close co-ordination between the Food Corporation of India and the Railway, the position in regard to movement/supply of foodgrains to various States including West Bengal is also being periodically reviewed by the Government (Department of Food) with the representatives of the Railways, the Food Corporation of India and the concerned State Governments and necessary remedial measures are taken as and when required. Recently, such review meetings were held on 1-8-1981 and 5-9-1981, in which the representative of the State Government of West Bengal was also present.

## Drainage System in Sagarpur (West ) Colony, Delhi

4017. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no drainage system in Sagarpur (West) colony, due to which people face water logging around their houses especially during the monsoons;

(b) whether Government have ever conducted any survey during the rainy season to go through the grievances of the people living in that area;

(c) the concrete steps Government propose to take to remove the difficulties of the people; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal corporation of Delhi has reported that Sagarpur (West) is an unauthorised colony and there is no proper drainage system in the area.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that it has not carried out any survey but, during the monsoons, if there is any water logging, the same is attended to by deploying pumps to drain out rain water.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that some civic amenities like brick pavement, approach roads, earth-filling, cheap type open drains etc. are provided in unauthorised colonies depending upon availability of funds.

(d) It is not feasible to lay down any time-limit.

## Central Assistance for Development of Sheep-Breeding

4018. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Government's decision on the proposal for granting Central assistance for the development of sheep-breeding and wool weaving projects in the State; and

(b) what are the details regarding the guidelines suggested in this regard to the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The State Government of Karnataka submitted a proposal for World Bank assistance for sheep breeding and wool weaving programmes in the State. This Ministry has suggested to the State Government to formulate a detailed project and use the Corriedale sheep available without any difficulty from Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar instead of importing them from Australia.

## Price of Foot-and-Mouth Vaccine

4019. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a price war among manufacturers of foot-and-mouth vaccine threatens to paralyse the milk production in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take in the matter to meet the situation when there is a vaccine glut in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) A entrally Sponsored Scheme on the control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease is being implemented all over the country with a view to protect valuable exotic and crossbred female cattle of marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers so as to prevent losses in milk production due to this disease. Proposals are so under consideration of the Government for arranging intensive vaccinations in some areas of the country against foot-and-mouth disease. Demand for this vaccine is likey to increase in the future.

## Adoption of Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1974 by States

4020. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1974 has been adopted by all the States;

(b) if not, the names of the States who have not so far adopted and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have not adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The matter is being pursued with the State Governments as the adoption of the Act is within the competence of their legislatures.

## Pay Scale of Managers of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi and Calcutta

4021. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managers of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi and Calcutta are given the same pay scale of Rs. 1200-1600;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor when both are in class 'A' cities; and

(c) the time by which the Managers of both Delhi and Calcutta will be given same grade and equal facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c) Presently, the posts of managers of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavans, New Delhi and Calcutta are both in the pay scale of Rs 1200-1600-., though actually the present manager, Kahdi Gramodyog Bhavan, Calcutta is working in the old pay scale of Rs. 650-1200/- only, pending recruitment against the newly created post in the higher pay scale.

## Implementation of Operation Flood I and II

4022. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though the first phase of the Operation Flood II project ended in June 1981 many of the States have not joined so far and those that have joined have not been able to make any headway;

(b) whether Government propose to ensure decentralisation and or representation to the States on the national implementing agencies; and

(c) what are the implementing agencies, coordination Bodies for these two Rs. 600 crore projects giving details of their membership and meetings held specially in respect of National Dairy Development Council and the high powered Steering Committee set up for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The States are associated with the National Dairy development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation through representation on regional advisory councils.

(c) The Indian Dairy Corporation is the project authority. The implementing agency in each State is the organisation nominated by the State Government. The steering Committee set up by the Central government consists of Secretary (Agriculture & Cooperation), Chairman, Secretary (Department of Expenditure), Secretary (Planning Commission), Secretary (Department of Economic Affairs), Secretary (Rural Reconstruction) and the Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board. It has met three times. The Central Dairy Development Council was set up on 24th July, 1978. The membership was :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chairman | Secretary (Agriculture). |
| 2. Members | Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Joint Secretary (LR), Secretaries of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Union Territory of Delhi dealing with Animal Husbandry/Dairying.<br>Managing Director, I.D.C./Secretary, National Dairy Development Board, Representatives from :<br>(i) Planning Commission.<br>(ii) Department of Economic Affairs.<br>(iii) Department of Heavy Industry Director, NDRI, Karnal. |
| 3. Member Secretary | Director (AH & SL). |
| 4. Secretary | Joint Commissioner, Dairy Development. |

During the 2 years period of the above members the Council met twice.

### Public Discussion on Food Safety

4023. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Protein Foods and Nutrition Development Association of India organised a public discussion on food Safety: "Facts and Fallacies" in Bombay on 22 August 1981;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed in the conference;

(c) who were the participants in the conference; and

(d) whether any report has been submitted to Government and the main recommendation made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). The Protein Foods and Nutrition Development Association of India is a Society of which membership is open to any person, firm, institution, company or association who is engaged in the business of manufacturing, carrying out research in or who is interested in the development, manufacture, packaging, distribution, sale or advertisement of all types of foods including protein foods, to improve the national diet in India. It is not controlled by Government.

The Association has informed that it had organised a two-hour discussion for claryfying issues on food safety of interest to the public. This was a question-answer session covering areas such as micro-biological problems; contamination; food additives; food adulteration; effect of processing and storage on nutritive value of food; and dietary component of health. They had invited public at large through press announcement and invitations to service organisations. A panel of experts answered questions and it included individual experts and representatives of particular organisations. The Association did not have any recommendation to make; nor is any report submitted to Government.

## Prices of Foodgrains Sugar and Edible Oil

4024. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) prices of foodgrains such as wheat, rice, sugar and edible oil, in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and in an average village prevailing in the first half of August, 1981 in open market for consumer and in fair price shops;

(b) prices of wheat, paddy and other foodgrains, sugarcane, and oilseed received by the producer in different Statesı in the first half of August 1981;

(c) per unit cost of conversion of (i) paddy into rice, (ii) sugarcane into sugar and (iii) oil seeds into oil, in first half of August 1981, and the per unit yield of the final product; and

(d) prices of by-products from per unit of paddy, sugarcane and oil seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Retail prices of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras prevailing in the first half of August 1981 in open market for consumer is placed at Annexure I. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2818/81] Prices at the village level are not maintained. Prices of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils in Fair Price shops in the first half of August 1981 are given at Annexure II. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2818/81].

(b) Wholesale prices of foodgrains, sugar and oilseeds at selected centres in different States in the first half of Augustı 1981 are given in Annexure III. [*Placed in library. See* No. I T-2818/81] The procurement prices of foodgrains fixed by the Government are given in Annexure IV. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-2818/81] The range of sugarcane prices paid by sugar factories in different States during 1980-81 are given in Annexure-V. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2818/81].

(c) Conversion cost of paddy into rice and oilseeds into oil depends upon the level of processing charges, statutory charges, like purchase tax, mandi tax etc., imposed by the State Governments; incidental charges and conversion ratios of different varieties in different States. As regards sugarcane into sugar conversion cost is not separately worked out month-wise. For the purpose of notification of levy prices for 1980-81 season, conversin cost worked out (all-India average) per quaintal of sugar was Rs. 84.78 (excluding return).

Statement giving recovery ratios of final products of paddy, sugarcane and oilseeds are given in Annexure VI. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2818/81].

(d) Wholesale prices of major by-products such as Rice, Bran from paddy, Molasses from sugar and oilcakes from oilseeds are given in Annexure VII (a to c). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2818/81].

### Resettlement Colonies to be setup by DDA

4025. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has submitted a scheme to the Centre for setting up more resettlement colonies for the jhuggies dwellers in the capital:

(b) the number of jhuggies in the capital at present; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the resettlement scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that there are about 70,000 jhuggies in Delhi at present.

(c) This has not been worked out as Delhi Administration has sought certain clarifications from the Delhi Development Authority.

### Irrigation Facilities in Bihar

4026. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar State lacks irrigation facilities and comparatively the steps proposed by the Central Government to develop the irrigation facilities in the State and the estimate cost thereof;

(b) the total area under irrigation in the State at present and the expected increase after additional irrigation facilities are developed; and

(c) whether the Centre propose to provide sufficient outlay for irrigation project in the State and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. According to the latest available irrigation Statistics (1977-78) Bihar had 32.7 percent of the gross sown area under irrigation against the All India figures of 26.6 per cent.

(b) The total area under Irrigation in the Bihar State at the end of 1979-80 was 4787 thousand hectares and the ultimate irrigation potential 12400 thousand hectares.

(c) Outlays for irrigation projects are provided by the concerned State Government from their funds. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1050.70 crores for the Irrigation Schemes including Command Area Development works in the Bihar State during the Sixth Plan (1980-85).

### Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries

4027. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RURAL

RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken for the promotion of Khadi and Village Industries;

(b) if so, the total number of Khadi and Village Industries established in 1980-81; in Orissa so far; and

(c) the details about the above Industries established in each district of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (c). Khadi and Village Industries Commission is implemeting its programmes of Khadi and Village Industries in Orissa through the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and seven directly aided institutions. The production of Khadi and Village Industries during 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 614.63 lakhs. The figures for 1980-81 are in the process of compilation. However, the available details of the Khadi and Village Industries being run in each district of Orissa are as follows:

| Name of the District | Name of the Industries |
|---|---|
| 1. Balasore . . . . | Khadi, carpentry, black-smithy, village-leather, fibre, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments masalas etc., gur and khandsari, ghani oil, pottery. |
| 2. Bolangir . . . . | Cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., Gur and khandsari and pottery. |
| 3. Cuttack . . . . | Khadi, carpentry and blacksmithy, lime manufacturing, village leather, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., gur and khandsari, palm gur, village oil, pottery, Fibre. |
| 4. Dhenkanal . . . . | Khadi, carpentry and black-smithy, village leather, fibre, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas, etc., palm gur, village oil, village pottery, neo soap. |
| 5. Ganjam . . . . | Khadi, carpentry and black smithy, lime, Village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., hand-made paper, cottage match, village oil, pottery, Medicinal plants. |

| Name of the district | Name of the Industries |
|---|---|
| 6. Kalahandi . . . . | Carpentry and black smithy, village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo, gur and khandsari, village oil, pottery, neo soap, shellac, processing, packaging & marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas, etc. |
| 7. Keonjhar . . . . | Carpentry and black-smithy, lime, village leather, cane and bamboo, fibre, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., khadi, gur and khandsari, village oil, pottery, neo soap. |
| 8. Koraput . . . . | Khadi, carpentry and black smithy, village leather, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging, and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., Hand-made paper, gur and khandsari, palm gur, village pottery and neo-soap. |
| 9. Mayurbhanj . . . | Village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging, and marketing of cereals, pulses spices, condiments, masalas etc., village oil, village pottery and neo soap. |
| 10. Puri . . . . . | Khadi, carpentry and black-smithy, lime, village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses spices, condiments, masalas, etc., cottage match, gur and khandsari, palm gur, village oil, village pottery, neo soap, shellac, gums and resins. |
| 11. Phulbani . . . . | Village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo processing, packaging and marketing o cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., gur and khandsari, villag pottery and neo soap. |

| Name of the District | Name of the Industries |
|---|---|
| 12. Sambalpur . . . . | Carpentry and black-smithy, village leather, Fibre, Cane and Bamboo, Processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses spices, condiments, masalas etc., Cottage match, Village oil, Village Pottery, Neo soap, Medicinal Plants, Fruit processing and Katha. |
| 13. Sundargarh . . . . | Carpentry and Black-smithy, Village leather Fibre, Processing, Packaging and, marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc. and Village oil. |

## Promotion of Junior Engineer (Electrical)

4028. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no promotion list has been issued for Junior Engineer (Electrical) in the grade of Assistant Engineer (Electrical) in C.P.W.D., in Electrical wing for Junior Engineers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) whether upto May, 1981 two lists of promotions have been issued by D.G. (Works) but no Junior Engineer of reserved class was included in that list ;

(c) the reasons therefor, particularly when there were six seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Junior Engineers (Electrical) ; and

(d) if so, upto which date the list of promotions of Junior Engineer (Electrical) in grade of Assistant Engineer (Electrical) will be issued in this Year for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No separate list of Junior Engineers (Elect.) belonging to SC/ST for their promotion to the grade of Assistant Engineer (Elect.) is issued. Moreover, the orders for making reservations for Sch. Castes/ Sch. Tribes in promotions were issued on 20-7-74. Since then the SC/ST officers falling in the zone of consideration for promotion as Asstt. Engineer (Elect) are being considered and empanelled if found fit

(b) and (c). Upto May, 1981, two lists of Junior Engineers (Elect) for promotion to the grade of Asstt. Engineer (Elect) have been issued. In the panel drawn in Feb. 1981 for *ad hoc* promotion as Asstt. Engineer (Elect) only one Sch. Caste candidate was available against 7 vacancies reserved for SC/ST candidates and he was not found fit. For *ad hoc* promotions, however, there are no specific reservations.

(d) No separate list of promotion of Junior Engineer (Elect) to the grade of Asstt. Engineer (Elect) for only SC/ST officers is prepared.

## Article Entitled "cutting prices to spite Foot and mouth"

4029. SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Financial Express of 20th August, 1981, carrying an article entitled 'Cutting prices to spite foot and mouth, making serious allegations against ICAR authorities ;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred by IVRI, Bangalore on Foot and Mouth Vaccine since the inception of the project and what has been the total production so far and price per dose, as compared to Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that setting up of Foot and Mouth Unit by NDDB, costing Rs. 18 crores, meant to delay the production of this vaccine and that it is contrary to the NCA recommendations and that no vaccine has been produced even 11 years after the operation Flood started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 280 lakhs has been incurred on the Foot and Mouth Vaccine Production Unit, IVRI, Bangalore from its inception in addition to DANIDA aid of 10·416 million Danish Kroners. 12 lakh doses each of Polyvalent and Monovalent vaccine have been produced upto March, 1981. The price of vaccine produced at IVRI and delivered at Izatnagar/Bangalore is Rs. 5.50 per dose while Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation is reported to supply vaccine at Rs. 6·00 per dose F.O.R. destination.

(c) Government of India has granted permission to the Indian Dairy Corporation in August, 1979 to undertake production of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine at an estimated cost of Rs. 1810·61 lakhs and this forms a part of the Operation Flood II Project. The civil work is under execution and the plant and machinery are being received and the erection work has started. The expected date for completion of trial runs for vaccine production in September, 1982. The National Commission on Agriculture had recommended that production of vaccine should be stepped up and hence this is not contrary to the NCA recommendations. The Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine is being produced and marketed in the country by IVRI since August, 1979.

## Non-payment of wages in mizoram

4030. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3749 on 15 December, 1980 regarding non-payment of wages in Mizoram and state :

(a) whether Government have collected necessary informations in the matter ;

(b) if so, their reactions thereot ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such undue delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The matter relates to Mizoram Administration, who informed that the payment could not be made in the absence of estimates, sanction, measurements, higher checking and the Bahini work not being registered. My Ministry has, however, asked the Mizoram Administration to look into the matter further on certain points.

### Import of Fertilizers

4031. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost and quantity of fertilizers imported in 1981 and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposed to restrict imports of fertilizers, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that sharp increases in the prices of fertilizers in the past one year has acted as a disincentive on its increased use by farmers having small plots; and

(d) the States accounting for the bulk of consumption of fertilizers and Government's proposal to prevent any serious regional imbalances in its use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). 16.18 lakh tonnes of nutrients of imported fertilisers of value Rs. 590.10 crores arrived during January, 1981 to July, 1981. Fertilisers are imported to bridge the gap between agronomic requirements of fertilisers and domestic production thereof. It would not be in public interest to disclose details of Government's plan for imports of fertilisers.

(c) No reports have been received to indicate that the increases in the prices of fertilisers in the past one year has acted as a disincentive on its increased use by farmers having small plots. Despite the increase in fertiliser prices with effect from 8th June, 1980, the overall fertiliser consumption in the country during 1980-81 was 4·9% more than in 1979-80.

(d) A statement indicating the state-wise consumption of fertiliser during 1980-81 is attached from which it will be seen that maximum quantity of fertiliser is consumed in Uttar Pradesh. In order to minimise regional imbalances in fertilisers consumption, the prices of except Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Single Super Phosphate, are statutorily controlled by Government. This ensures uniform prices throughout the country for fertilisers of the same grade, irrespective of distance from the source of receipt. In this context, Government also took a decision to ensure delivery of fertilisers at Government's cost to all block headquarters in the country. The aspect relating to regional imbalance is also kept in view while finalising the requirements of fertilisers of the States in each season.

### Statement

*Statewise consumption of fertilisers during 1980-81*

(Quantity in lakh tonnes of nutrients)

| Names of State | N+P+K |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh . | 5·76 |
| Kerala . . . | 0·98 |
| Karnataka . . | 3·44 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| Tamil Nadu | 4·91 |
| Gujarat | 3·57 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1·97 |
| Maharashtra | 4·21 |
| Rajasthan | 1·35 |
| Haryana | 2·31 |
| Punjab | 7·54 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11·51 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0·16 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0·21 |
| Assam | 0·09 |
| Bihar | 2·05 |
| Orissa | 0·76 |
| West Bengal | 2·83 |
| Others (Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Chandigarh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim A & N Island and Commodity Boards | 1·51 |
| TOTAL | 55·16 |

## "माडर्न ब्रेड" की कमी

4032. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में "माडर्न ब्रेड" की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है;

(ख) क्या "माडर्न ब्रेड" के व्यापारी और सप्लायर्स इसे अधिक मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए इसे अन्य राज्यों को भेज रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को ऐसे मामलों का भी पता चला है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)** : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). माडर्न ब्रेड का निर्यात करने के बारे में कोई विशेष मामला सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

## Rent of Shops in Rehabilitation Markets

4033. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allottee/occupants of the shops in the Rehabilitation markets, who have been in possession of the shops on or before 1st April, 1958 have been paying concessional rent and are not subject to revision of licence fee ;

(b) if so, whether a partner/sub-lessee can get the allotment on concessional rent if he proves his occupation in the shops prior to 1st April, 1958; and

(c) what action is taken by the Government if it is now noticed that the allottee has been doing this business with a partner from the date prior to 1st April 1958?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In such cases, if both the allottee and the partner agree, the allotment can be made in their joint names on the same concessional rent or either of them is also entitled to allotment on concessional rent, if one of them retires from the business.

## Defaulting Co-operative housing Society in Delhi

4034. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the Co-operative Housing Societies in the Union Territory of Delhi, who in violation of the Delhi Co-operative Societies Act, 1972 have not held election of their office bearers since 1972 ;

(b) had these defaulting Societies ever been superseded by DDA for indulging in various malpractices since 1972 ; and

(c) whether DDA have any statutory control over the allotment of lease-hold and of these co-operative Societies to their bonafide members as no Benami sales are allowed in the lease or sub-lease agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Registrar Cooperative Societies Delhi, has reported that no record is maintained in their office regarding election of the societies since the Managing Committees of the Societies hold elections on their own Members of the Society have the right to move a requisition for the election if the election is delayed. The Registrar Cooperative Societies on receipt of such requisition and cmplaints directs the management to they hold elections. In case they do no heed to these directions, the Registrar Cooperative Societies appoints an Election Officer.

(b) The Registrar Cooperative Societies can supersede the Managing Committee of the defaulting Society. One of the grounds on which this action is taken is failure to hold elections. In the appropriate cases, supersession has been ordered by the Registrar for various malpractices.

(c) This part presumably refers to benami transfers. The DDA is empowered in cases of transfer of plots to non-members, to take action under the terms and conditions of the sub-lease deed.

## Hatimunda Irrigation Project

4035. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry examined the Hatimunda Medium Irrigation Project report ;

(b) what are the other Medium Irrigation Projects of Orissa under the examination of the C.W.C. ;

(c) when these projects are likely to be cleared by his Ministry ; and

(d) As these Medium Irrigation Projects comes under tribal subplan areas of that State, the measures taken by that State and his Ministry for early execution of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The report of Hatimunda Irrigation Project has not so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa.

(b) Reports of four medium irrigation projects, namely, Kansbahal, Upper Jonk, Barsuan and Baghalati have been received in the Central Water Commission for examination from the State Government. Out of these, Kansbahal and Upper Jonk projects were accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 24-7-1981 and are awaiting Planning Commission's approval.

(c) The projects can be cleared after their techno-economic feasibility is established, costs/benefits are firmed up and the inter-State aspects are resolved wherever necessary.

(d) The projects Kansbahal and Barsuan are under tribal sub-plan. The State Government have proposed to complete these projects by the end of Sixth Plan period.

## Shop in Nehru Nagar Market

4036. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Nehru Nagar Market a Slum Colony of DDA-shop Nos. 34 and 35 locked by the DDA-Slum. for the last about 10 years and thereby besides, losing the monthly rent from these shops, the weaker sections of the inhabitants in the colony, are being deprived from the utility of these shops ; and

(b) if so, why they have not been allotted so far and what steps Government are taking to allot them for the welfare and convenience of the inhabitants of the colony and to realize the revenue by way of the monthly rent from these Shops ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

## Regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi

4037. SHRI G. L. DOGRA :
SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8838 on the 27 April 1981 regarding regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the revised regularisation plan of Ravi Nagar, Delhi is available for sale to the public?

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the plan will be available for sale to the public?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that the plan is available for inspection by members of public in their town Planning Department during office hours.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi proposes to place certain suggestions/objections from the plot-holders and house-owners of the group of 14 colonies (including Ravi Nagar) which were approved in 1979 before its Standing Committee and to incorporate the decisions of the Standing Committee thereon in the plan. Besides the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that development charges have not yet been fixed and building activity has also not been allowed in the colony.

(c) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit in this regard.

## Violation of Telephone Rules by the Officer in Public Enterprise under M/o Works and Housing

4038. SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executive of any Public Enterprise under the Ministry of Works and Housing is having two residential telephones in violation of the Government instructions as contained in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure communication No. 14(II)-E (Coord)/77 dated 19-8-1977; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them for ignoring the Government instructions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

## Development of Gautam Nagar by D.D.A.

4039. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far by D.D.A. on the development of Gautam Nagar, South Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of complaint have been received by D.D.A. from the residents of the colony in regard to the defective workuse of substandard material and the work being not done according to the plan and specifications and duplication of work;

(c) whether these complaints have been investigated by Government; if so, results thereof; and

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed for the defective execution of development work; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has spent Rs. 21·981 lacs on the various development works in Gautam Nagar. In addition to this amount, Delhi Development Authority has deposited Rs. 11.5 lacs with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for provision of water supply.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that these complaints have been investigated. The Delhi Development Authority has also stated that the defects were of common nature and rectification of the same was carried out as soon as these came to notice. Meanwhile, only part rate payments are being allowed by the Delhi Development Authority to contractors where rectifications are found necessary.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has stated that as the defects were of common nature which occurred inadvertently, it was not considered appropriate to fix responsibility.

## Unauthorised occupation of Government Quarters in Minto Road, New Delhi

4040. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many old type quarters in the Minto Road Area are under unauthorised occupation and how many are in inhabitable conditions and whether most of the qaurters are suffering from proper water facility and drainage system;

(b) whether inhabitable and unauthorised occupied quarters are still being allotted by the Directorate of Estates as, presumably they are not provided with the upto date list of such quarters by the area Enquiry office;

(c) whether those unfit quarters, keeping in view the acute accommodation problem, can be made habitable by undertaking extensive repairworks, if so, what are the difficulties with the Government in doing so; and

(d) whether Government are aware that there are some undesirable elements also in those unauthorised occupied quarters, causing security problem in that area besides heavy loss to government properties, if so, what actions are being taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

4041. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S. Qn. No. 21 on June 9, 1980 re. Government Servants Co-operative House, Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of seeking permission from the D.D.A. for carrying out 82 additional plots in Vasant Vihar, Govt. Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, gave an assurance/filled an Affidavit that a part of the sale proceeds will be set off against Rs. 10 lakhs recovered as compensation from the Shantiniketan Colony allottees and refunded to them;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table a copy of the said document; if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said Society later on resiled from that commitment and utilised this money for purposes other than the payment of compensation to the Shantiniketan allottees; and

(d) the action which Govt. propose to take to get the requisite relief to the Shantiniketan plot holders?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). A copy of the letter dated 1st May 1970 from Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, addressed to the Lt. Governor, Delhi, in regard to this proposal is attached (Annexure).

(c) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that they have no knowledge about this.

(d) As this is a dispute among the members of the Society, the DDA had advised them to refer the matter to the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi to get their internal dispute settled.

### Annexure

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY LTD., VASANT VIHAR

Telephone: 33375 NEW DELHI-1
1st May, 1970.

SUBJECT:—Provision of additional plots in site 'A' (Shanti Niketan).

My dear Jha,

May I recall a discussion which I, along with four other members of the Managing Committee of the Society, had with you on 22-9-67 regarding the enhancement of compensation paid for land allotted to the Society in Shanti Niketan? It was suggested at that meeting that with a view to reduce the impact of this enhancement, additional plots might be provided to the extent practicable and permissible in the areas left open in the approved plan. A proposal was accordingly submitted in October, 1967 to the Delhi Administration for adding a certain number of plots leaving 10.15 acres for parks and open spaces. The administration saw no objection at the reduction in the "green" area and concurred in the proposal in principle. But it had remained under consideration of the other authorities for the last two years and we were only informed in March that the quantum of green (15.5 acres) provided for in the zonal plan within the bounds of Shantiniketan could not be allowed to be curtailed. I attach a copy of the Society's letter dated 19-11-69 to the Delhi Development Authority and of that Authority's final reply dated 5-3-70 which will give you further details of the case.

2. The quantum of green area provided for by us in the revised layout plan conforms to the standard laid down by the master plan for a colony of the size of Shantiniketan. It appears that the distribution of the green area over the whole zone in which Shantiniketan falls has not been uniform; it is not proportionate to area covered by the individual units (e.g. Anand Niketan, West End Colony) forming the zone. We feel that it is not fair and equitable that our society should be compelled to provide a larger proportion of green area than that required by the master plan in order to accommmodate the other colonies in the zone.

3. It may also be urged that the provision of additional residential plots by curtailment of open areas within the permissible standard would be in keeping with the present day Government approach of making the best use of available space for meeting the high demand for housing and avoiding ostentatious open areas.

4. It is understood that some members of the Society whose plots happen to be located opposite the area where the additional plots are proposed to be carved out, have represented against our proposal. The fact that the Society had initially left a larger portion of green area than necessary should not affect the competence of the appropriate authorities to sanction a reduction of the area, provided the general standard laid down in the master Plan for the purpose is maintained. Incidentally the allotment of plots to individual members was made by draw of lots without charging any differential in price for better location. No plot-holder could have any valid objection to any change of use of the open areas so long as his own plot was not encroached upon.

5. It may be pointed out that the Society has paid the full cost of the entire land comprising Shantiniketan including that required to be left "green". The Society has also paid a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs demanded by Delhi Administration on account of enhancement of compensation for that land. This has had the effect of raising the cost of land to individual members in this area much above the cost of land in the other area (Vasant Vihar). It would not be fair to call upon these members to make such a high contribution towards the cost of the land required to be left green in excess of that needed to be so left according to the normal standard.

6. We shall be grateful if you could kindly have the matter re-examined in the light of the above representations and the Society allowed to create additional plots to the extent consistent with the master plan standards. If, however, for any reason, the quantum of green area very sketchily allotted to the Shantiniketan area in the Zonal plan cannot be reduced, we suggest that the cost of the extra area required to be left green should be met by the

Government and re-imbursed to the Society.

I shall be glad to have an opportunity of calling upon you personally and explaining the matter further.

With kind regards, I remain.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(K.V.K. Sundaram)

Dr. A.N. Jha,
Lt. Governor of Delhi,
Delhi.

## Licence for Kerosene Oil in Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt.

4042. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17th August, 1981 to Unstarred question No. 79 regarding Shortage of Kerosene Oil and state:

(a) whether details of surveys asked for in part (c) as also those in part (d) of the reply to the question under reference be made available; and

(b) the number of applications for Kerosene Oil depot licence in Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt. received, reasons for non-grant of licences to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No vacancy of kerosene oil depot in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. area was notified in the recent past. Therefore, the question does not arise.

### STATEMENT

Month-wise Statement showing Number of K. Oil Licences checked by the Food and Supplies Department during the Year 1980 (1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980).

| Month | No. of checkings made | No. of cases where irregularities were detected | No. of FIRs Lodged | No. of cases where licences were suspended | No. of cases where Licences were cancelled |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| January '80 . . . | 57 | 28 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Feb. '80 . . . | 18 | 10 | — | 1 | 1 |
| March '80 . . . | 25 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| April '80 . . . | 40 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| May '80 . . . | 35 | 12 | — | 2 | 3 |
| June '80 . . . | 40 | 21 | — | 1 | 1 |
| July '80 . . . | 20 | 8 | — | 4 | 3 |
| August '80 . . . | 25 | 13 | — | 1 | 2 |

| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept.' 80 . . . | 26 | 14 | — | 2 | 1 |
| Oct.' 80 . . . | 30 | 9 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Nov.' 80 . . . | 25 | 11 | — | 3 | — |
| Dec.' 80 . . . | 40 | 16 | — | 3 | 1 |
| TOTAL : . | 381 | 172 | 5 | 30 | 22 |

## Break-up of MIG Flats of Mayapuri, New Delhi

4043. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had given cost break up of MIG Flats of Mayapuri, Rajouri Garden G8 Area in reply to USQ No. 771 on 27 February 1978;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Residents' Welfare Agency No. 73 of Mayapuri MIG Flats has repeatedly been requesting DDA to make available the same break-up to them for House Tax fixation purposes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that DDA has refused to give the abovementioned break-up indirectly by not replying to the letters sent by the Agency; and

(d) whether DDA will be instructed to make available the above data to the Agency so that the House Tax problem could be solved at an early date.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Water connections to the Defaulter of House Tax

4044. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MCD do not give water connections to those who are in arrears of House Tax;

(b) whether such house holders whose case is pending with the corporation and corporation is considering representation, is also not giving water connection on the plea that they have not cleared the dues of Property (House) Tax; and

(c) if so, whether Government will allow as a special case to give basic facility like water connection to those whose cases of property tax are pending in the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI: BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that according to the DMC Act, 1957, Property Taxes consist of

(i) Water Tax,

(ii) Scavanging Tax,

(iii) Fire Tax, and

(iv) General Tax.

The Undertaking has presumed that the question refers to the General Tax. If so, the House Tax Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is not consulted by the Undertaking before giving water connections. The Undertaking has, however, stated that if any specific instance where a water connection has been refused for non-payment of the General Tax is brought to its notice, appropriate action shall be taken.

## Demands of Employees and Workers of Farakka Barrage Project

4045. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees and workers of the Farakka Barrage Project launched a 24 hours long staying in front of the administrative building at Farakka in support of certain demands of themselves on 26-6-1981;

(b) if so, what were the demands;

(c) whether any step has been taken by the project authority/Central Government towards the fulfilment of their demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Some employees of the Farakka Barrage Project staged a 24 hour long stay-in in front of the administrative building of the Farakka Barrage Project in support of the following demands, on 26th June, 1981.

(1) Grant of 15% project allowance.

(2) Absorption of Muster Roll Staff in the vacant posts fit for them and alternative employment to the rest.

(3) Declaring the workers and employees of Farakka Barrage Project as permanent.

(4) Providing suitable accommodation to the staff.

(5) Adoption of Central Industrial Security Force pattern for Farakka Barrage Project Security Organisation.

(c) and (d) The demands have been considered and met to the extent permissible under the rules applicable to the various Central Government Departments.

## Cutting of trees in I.A.R.I. and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi

4046. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 10061 on 6th May, 1981 regarding permission for cutting trees and state;

(a) whether the permission of Delhi Administration was obtained for cutting of trees in Indian Agricultural Research Institute and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi; and

(b) the plant species, age, price and wood recovered, plant-wise and actual authority issuing orders for cutting the trees in these Institutes in 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No trees were cut in the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources during

1981. Permission of Delhi Administration was not obtained for cutting experimental trees in Indian Agricultural Research Institute or by the Central Public Works Department for cutting the self-grown trees or small stumps at the site of the Golden Jubilee building of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the premises of the Institute. The order issued by the Delhi Administratian for permission for cutting trees relates to the trees planted for the purpose of land-scaping, for ecological reasons and for other similar purposes. The order does not make any mention of the trees which form part of the experimental material of scientists. In the process of improvement of fruit trees throgh hybridization and other scientific methods, scientists have to reject the inferior plants and select those which combine high yields with acceptable quality.

(b) The experimental trees cut during 1981 in I.A.R.I. consisted mostly of species of mango, guava, fig, mulbery and custard apple and a few wild trees linked with the experimental plots. Their age varied from five to ten years. The trees were cut on the recommendation of a Committee of Experts consisting of three scientists of the Horticulture Division of Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The cut trees were auctioned under the authority of the Head of the Division of Horticulture and Fruit Technology for a total price of Rs. 4,300.

Details of trees cut by the Central Public Works Department at the site of the I. C. A. R. Golden Jubilee building are follows:—

| Species | No. | Total weight |
|---|---|---|
| Sisham stumps | Five | 13 quintals |
| Pipal | Two | 7 quintals |
| Dhak | One | 7 quintals |
| Kikar | Two | 3 quintals |

The amount of Rs. 155/- was received on account of disposal of the stumps by auction. Age of the trees could not be assessed as they were self-grown and in a state of decay. These trees were removed on the recommendation of the Committee of Experts consisting of Deputy Director of Horticulture and Engineer-in-charge of construction.

## Regularisation of Sawan Park Colony

4047. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sawan Park near Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52 is one of the unauthorised colonies in Delhi which was established in 1952;

(b) whether the layout plan of Sawan Park was approved by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority vide Resolution No. 90 dated 16-4-56 and Standing Committee MCD's Resolution No. 15 dated 8-1-1960;

(c) if so, the reasons why this colony has not been regularised, either by the DDA or MCD so far;

(d) whether basic amenities *i.e.* water, drainage, Mother Dairy booth, Post Office Road, Parks etc. have not been provided to this colony so far;

(e) whethr it is a fact that recently the DDA has decided to develop this colony and has put some boards on both the sides of the Colony marking "Development of unauthorised colony Sawan Park"; and

(f) if so, the reasons why the work could not be started so far?

THE MINSTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHSHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Use of Bye-Lane as Thoroughfare in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

4048. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the by-lanes in between 'YZ' and 'Z' block' of 'D' type quarters especially between quarter Nos. YZ 27 & 29 and Z 11, 13 & 15 in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi meant for pedestrian traffic for residents of the locality, are being used as thoroughfare for scooters and motorcycles throughout the day thereby causing inconvenience to the residents, particularly those residing in ground floors;

(b) if so, why no permanent conerete barriers have not been provided so far preventing such sccooter, motorcycle traffic when such concrete barriers have been provided in the bye-lane in the nearby Laxmi Bai Nagar. New Delhi; and

(c) when it is proposed to provide such concrete barriers particularly in between the bye-lanes of the quarters mentioned in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## गुजरात में कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समिति की मांगें

4049. **श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :–

(क) गुजरात की कितनी कृषि उत्पादन विपणन समितियों ने केन्द्र सरकार योजना के अधीन केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है; और ऐसी कितनी समितियां हैं जिनकी मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है और कितरनी समितियों की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की गई है तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) योजना के अधीन सैंट्रल एसिस्टेन्स फार सलैक्टिग मार्किटिग कमेटी तथा सैंट्रल एसिस्टेन्स फार रुरल मार्किटिग कमेटी की स्थिति क्या है?

**कृषि तथा सिस्टेन्स ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :** (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण-I में दी गई है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए बाजारों का चयन मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर किया जाता है जिसकी एक प्रति संलग्न है (विवरण-II)

### विवरण-I

बाजारों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु गुजरात से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

| | प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की संख्या | स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की संख्या | अस्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की संख्या | इसके कारण |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) चुने नियमित बाजार | 21 | 2 | 19 | प्रस्ताव मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार नहीं थे। |
| (2) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में थोक बाजार | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| (3) प्राथमिक ग्रामीण बाजार | 12 | 1 | 11 | |

## विवरण-II

### विवरण आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की योजनाएं मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत

1. चुने नियमित बाजारों के विकास के लिए योजना। भारत सरकार बाजार समितियों को बाजारों के विकास के लिए उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में देती है। इसका ब्योरा निम्न प्रकार है।

**(क) टर्मिनल बाजार**

बाजार यार्ड तथा सम्बद्ध सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए महानगरों में फलों तथा सब्जियों के चुने टर्मिनल बाजारों के लिए प्रति बाजार 15.00 लाख रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी जा सकती है।

**(ख) वाणिज्यक फसलों का व्यापार करने वाले बाजार**

1. ऐसे प्रत्येक बाजार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि 4 लाख रुपये है।

1.1 पहले इस योजना में केवल पटसन, कपास तथा तम्बाकू को वाणिज्यिक फसलें माना जाता था। बाद में इस में मूंगफली, काजू, नारियल, आलू तथा प्याज को भी शामिल कर लिया गया था। अब यह निणय लिया गया है कि भविष्य में इस योजना में वाणिज्यिक फसलों के रूप में सभी तिलहनों को भी शामिल किया जायेगा।

1.2 योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न किस्म के बाजारों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए भूमि मानदण्डों को बाद में उदार बना दिया गया है तथा अब संशोधित मानदण्ड निम्नप्रकार है :--

(1) 125 मीटरी टन तक प्रतिदिन की अधिकतम आवक के लिए--6 हेक्टेयर

(2) प्रत्येक अतिरिक्त 20 मीटरी टन के लिए--1 अतिरिक्त हेक्टेयर (प्रतिदिन की अधिकतम आवक की संगणना 10 वर्ष में की जाती है)

**(ग) कमाण्ड क्षेत्रों में स्थित बाजार**
ऐसे प्रत्येक बाजार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि 5 लाख रुपये है।

**2. ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास की योजना**

**क. प्राथमिक बाजार**

(क) ऐसे प्रत्येक बाजार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की धनराशि 1.5 लाख रुपये होनी चाहिए अथवा कार्यालय एवं गोदाम, नीलामी स्थल तथा जल और सफाई की व्यवस्थाओं के मूल आधारभूत ढांचे की लागत, जो भी कम हो, होनी चाहिए।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता दो किसतों में बंटित की जायेगी।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिक ग्रामीण बाजारों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन होगी :—

(क) बाजार ऐसे होंगे जहां किसानों द्वारा कम से कम एक महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु काफी मात्रा में लाई जाए।

(ख) इसका उस क्षेत्र के नियमित बाजार के साथ संस्थागत रूप से संबंध होना चाहिए।

(ग) भूमि की लागत राज्य सरकार अथवा बाजार समिति द्वारा वहन की जानी चाहिए।

(घ) इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र होने चाहिए जहां बाजार संगठन के लिए पर्याप्त आय के सृजन की सम्भावना हो तथा जिसका मूल उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि संगठन अपनी सहायता स्वयं कर सकता हो।

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि का उपयोग केवल मूल आधारभूत सुविधाएं सुलभ करने हेतु किया जाए। (जिसका ऊपर उल्लेख किया गया है)।

(च) चयन के समय पर केवल ऐसे बाजारों को शुरू किया जाए जिन्हें नियमित बाजारों में जोड़ने के लिए सड़कें उपलब्ध हों।

(छ) यह धनराशि दो किस्तों में बंटित की जायेगी, पहली किस्त 1 लाख रुपये तथा दूसरी किस्त 50,000/- रुपये की होगी। दूसरी किस्त तभी बंटित की जाएगी जबकि प्रथम किस्त के उपयोग का प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त हो जाएगा।

(ज) संबंधित राज्य सरकार को प्रत्येक परियोजना के बारे में समापन प्रमाण-पत्र मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करना होगा

**ख. पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नियमित थोक बाजार।**

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्र का अर्थ है वह क्षेत्र जो समन्वित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम अथवा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आता हो।

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक बाजार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि परियोजना की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत होगी और अधिकतम सीमा 5 लाख रुपए होगी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सहायता का बंटन दो किस्तों में किया जायेगा।

(घ) अब से आगे पुरानी योजना के अन्तर्गत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के बाजारों को कोई सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी।

3. सभी थोक बाजारों के लिए निधियों का बंटन निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन किया जाएगा

(1) किसी भी थोक बाजार को तब तक कोई सहायता स्वीकृत नहीं की जायेगी जब तक कि अनिवार्य शक्तियों सहित वह बाजार किसी नियमित बाजार समिति द्वारा विधिवत रूप से न चलाया जाता हो और जब कि बाजार समिति के अधिकार में पूर्वोक्त योजना के अधीन अपेक्षित अनिवार्य सुविधाएं सुलभ करने के लिए पर्याप्त भूमि न हो।

(2) योजना के अन्तर्गत शुरू किए जाने वाले प्रत्येक प्रस्तावित बाजार के लिए बाजार में लेवाबेची के विद्यमान स्तर का अच्छी प्रकार से अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए तथा बाजार की भीतरी भूमि में कार्यान्वयनाधीन कृषि उपज के विकास की योजनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगामी विकास की सम्भाव्यता का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। इससे पहले कि मामले संस्वीकृति समिति को विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किए जाएं प्रस्तावित निवेश के बाद बाजार की वित्तीय सक्षमता के तथ्यों तथा आंकड़ों के आधार पर और युक्तियुक्त रूप से अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए।

(3) नियमित थोक बाजारों के विकास की योजना के अन्तर्गत विकसित किए जाने वाले बाजारस्थलों को कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत विकसित किए जा रहे इसी प्रकार के स्थलों से सम्बद्ध नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

(4) नियमित थोक बाजारों के मामले में एक राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्ड (सांविधिक अथवा गैर-सांविधिक) का गठन किया गया है।

(5) उपयोगिता प्रमाण-पत्र अनुदान की प्राप्ति के छ: माह के भीतर भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत करना होगा।

## N.D.M.C. Souvidha Bazar Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

4050. SHRI RAM KINKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops in NDMC Souvidha Bazar in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi;

(b) how many of these shops are actually 'Souvidha shops' like Vegtable Shops, Fair Price Ration and Kerosene Oil Shops, 'Halwais', Tailors, Barbers, etc. and how many are non-Souvidha shops;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no Fair Price Shop in the Souvidha Bazar although there is no such shop in the vicinity; and

(d) if so, when such a shop will be opened in Souvidha Bazar or near about 'XY', 'YZ' 'Z' and other near about blocks?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Twenty Five.

(b) The break up, as reported by NDMC, is as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 shops | —for general provision and departmental store. |
| 1 shop | —for tailoring. |
| 1 shop | —for sale of dry tea. |
| 1 shop | —for eggs, bread & butter. |
| 1 shop | —for watch repairing. |
| 6 shops | —for sale & service of electronic items and opticals. |
| 4 shops | —for books and stationary. |
| 2 shops | —offered for sale of meat. |

(c) The Commissioner, Food & Supplies, Delhi Admn. has reported that though there is no Fair Price Shop in Souvidha Bazar two Fair Price Shops bearing Nos. 5357 and 2519 were already functioning in that area and two more Fair Price Shops bearing Nos. 5864 and 5803 have since been opened in that area.

(d) As reported by Commissioner Food and Supplies, Delhi Administration, 3 vacancies for opening of Fair Price Shops including one in the Souvidha Bazar were notified in January, 1981. In response to the advertisement, only one application was received from the holder of a shop in Souvidha Bazar which was accepted and an offer for grant of authorisation was made to the applicant. The applicant has not turned up for depositing necessary amount of security and obtaining formal authorisation.

Card holders of 'XY', 'YZ' and 'Z' blooks of Souvidha Bazar are attached to 3 Fair Price Shops situated near to these bloks for getting supplies of spceified food articles.

## Goverment accommodation for Doordarshan Cameramen, New Delhi

4051. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Estates has invited applications for allotment of accommodations from the Government servants (C. G. Employees of Delhi) whose minimum Pay was Rs. 700/- on 1st July, 1978;

(b) upto what extent accommodation has been allotted so far;

(c) what is the position of Doordarshan Cameramen in respect of allotment as they are working in odd hour conditions please state in detail; and

(d) and also mention when these Cameramen will be allotted the accommodation close to the office?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Officers whose date of priority is 21-4-48 have been allotted Govt. accommodation as on 31-8-81.

(c) and (d). Such of those Doordarshan Cameramen who are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation are allotted the same without restriction of locality if their date of priority is covered, as per allotment rules.

### Sale of Vanaspati Ghee in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

4052. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big scandal of blackmarketing and hoarding of vanaspati ghee going on in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. area;

(b) if so, whether the wholesale dealers in the said area [illegible] huge profits by hoarding and selling ghee in the blackmarket;

(c) whether the said dealers issue fake receipts showing sale of 5-6 tins of ghee to each of the F.P.'s holders of the areas per week when in fact these F.P's holders have not sold ghee at all to any consumer during the period from 1 April, 1981 to 31 August, 1981; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to proceed against the said dealers and cancel the agency under the Essential Commodities Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

### Supply of Foodgrains to Tamil Nadu

4053. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the reported speech made by a Minister of Tamil Nadu that Government of India is taking partisan steps in the matter of allocation of Rice and Wheat to Tamil Nadu in the year 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of India have made short supply on the demand of Tamil Nadu for wheat and rice: and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reasonable quantities of foodgrains are being allotted to the State Government keeping in view the overall availability, relative needs of the States and the constraints of movement.

(c) A statement showing the demand and allotment of rice and wheat to Tamil Nadu is attached.

## Statement

*Statement showing month wise demand and allotment of rice and wheat from the Central Pool to Tamil Nadu during 1981*

(*Qty.* in '000 *tonnes*)

| Month | Demand | | | Allotment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice | Wheat | | Rice | Wheat | |
| | | PDS | Mills | | PDS | Mills |
| January '81 . . | .. | 7.0 | 37.0 | 50.0 | 3.0 | 30.0 |
| February '81 . . | 50.0 | 7.0 | 37.0 | .. | 3.0 | 30.0 |
| March '81 . . | 50.0 | 7.0 | 37.0 | 30.0 | 3.0 | 30.0 |
| April '81 . . | 100.0 | 13.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| May '81 . . | 100.0 | 10.0 | 37.0 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| June '81 . . | 100.0 | 10.0 | 37.0 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| July '81 . . | 100.0 | 10.0 | 37.0 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| August '81 . . | 100.0 | 10.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 30.0 |
| September '81 . . | 100.0 | 10.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 30.0<br>+1·0 |

PDS—Public Distribution System.

*Additional allotment for festival season.

Mills—Roller Flour Mills.

### Grants to Maharashtra under "Food for Work"

4054. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had advanced any grants to Maharashtra Government for their programme of 'Food for Work';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have noticed complaints in the press about misuse of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Government has given cash grant of Rs. 1725·40 lakhs, in addition to 2,96,940 MTs of foodgrains so far to the Government of Maharashtra under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme as under:

| Year | | Cash grant (in Lakhs Rs.) | Foodgrains (in MTs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1977-78 | . | — | 11,940 |
| 1978-79 | . | -- | 65,000 |
| 1979-80 | . | — | 136,000 |
| 1980-81 | . | 1015·40 | 72,000 |
| 1981-82 | . | 710·00 | 12,000 |
| Total: | . | 1725·40 | 296,940 |

(c) No complaints about misuse of these funds have come to the notice of this Ministry.

## Setting up of Dairies in West-Bengal and North-eastern States

4055. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up dairies in West Bengal and North-eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of those places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir There is a proposal for creation of additional processing facilities through expansion of existing dairies and setting up of new dairies under Operation Flood II project.

(b) The details are furnished in the attached statement.

### Statement

*Statement showing particulars of expansion/construction of dairies and chilling plants envisaged in project area under Operation Flood II in West Bengal and North-Eastern States*

West Bengal and North Eastern States of Tripura, Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Union Territory of Mizoram have been included under Operation Flood II Programme. The State Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Union Territory of Mizoram have signed the agreement with the Indian Dairy Corporation for implementation of the project. The Indian Dairy Corporation is in correspondence/discussion with the Governments of Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland for signing of agreements. The Perspective Plans for the States of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Union Territory of Mizoram have been prepared by the National Dairy Development Board in consultation with the concerned State Governments. The details of the dairy plants are as under:

*(Thousand liters per day)*

| Name of milksheds | | | Existing processing capacity | | Proposed processing capacities at end of OF-II | | Incremental capacity under OF-II | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dairy | Chilling plant | Dairy | Chilling | Dairy | Chilling |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Darjeeling | . | . | 100 | 18 | 100 | 78 | .. | 68 |
| West Dinajpur | . | . | .. | .. | 100 | 30 | 100 | 30 |
| Malda | . | . | .. | .. | 100 | 10 | 100 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murshidabad* | 100 | 16 | 100 | 20 | .. | 4 |
| Nadia & 24 Parganas | 20 | 50 | 20 | 90 | .. | 40 |
| Midnapur* | 60 | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bankura | .. | .. | 50 | 40 | 50 | 32 |
| Burdawan | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 8 |
| | | | | | 250 | 192 |

*Dairy Plants yet to be Completed under Operation flood

The project also envisages expansion of Mother Dairy, Calcutta by 2,00,000 litres of milk per day.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. *Assam* | A new dairy plant with a capacity to handle 60,000 litres of milk per day expandable to 1,00,000 litres has been proposed at Gauhati. |
| 3. *Tripura* | The existing dairy plant at Agartala is proposed to be expanded from 10,000 litres to 15,000 litres per day capacity. |
| 4. *Mizoram* | Processing capacity of 5,000 litres per day capacity is proposed to be set up. |

## चम्बल परियोजना के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक की सहायता से कृषि योग्य भूमि का विकास

**4056. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की चम्बल परियोजना के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक के सहयोग से कृषि में सुधार और भूमि विकास के लिए 93 करोड़ रुपये की योजना स्वीकृत की गई है, यदि हां, तो 1975 से अब तक कितने हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य जमीन के विकास का लक्ष्य था और अब तक कितनी जमीन का विकास किया गया ;

(ख) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत जमीन को समतल बनाने वाली मशीनों के आयात पर कितना खर्च अनुमानित था और उन पर वास्तव में कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान की चम्बल परियोजना में विश्व बैंक से मिले अनुदान के दुरुपयोग के बारे में शिकायतें आई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन आरोपों की जांच की गई है ?

**सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :** (क) राजस्थान में चम्बल कमान क्षेत्र विकास

परियोजना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता से वर्ष 1974 में कार्यान्वयन के लिए हाथ में ली गई थी। परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 73.2 करोड़ रुपये थी और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने 52 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का ऋण देना स्वीकार किया था जिस से परियोजना के समस्त विदेशी विनिमय भाग और 30 प्रतिशत स्थानीय लागत के वित्त पोषित होने की प्रत्याशा थी। परियोजना की औसतन 57 प्रतिशत लागत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता से पूरी हो जाएगी। परियोजना को जून, 1981 तक पूरा कर लिया जाना था, परन्तु अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहमति से अब इसे जून, 1982 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

चम्बल परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 2.29 लाख हैक्टेयर का कृषि-योग्य क्षेत्र आता है। कृषि भूमि के विकास के लिए लक्ष्य, जल निकास के अन्तर्गत 1.67 लाख हैक्टेयर, पूर्ण जांन फार्म विकास के अन्तर्गत 30,000 हैक्टेयर (संशोधित) और 2,500 हैक्टेयर वनरोपण के अन्तर्गत रखा गया था। मार्च, 1981 तक उपलब्धियां जल निकास के अन्तर्गत 1.85 लाख हैक्टेयर, पूर्ण ओ० एफ० ड० वर्क्स के अन्तर्गत 29,426 हैक्टेयर, और वनरोपण के अन्तर्गत 2,720 हैक्टेयर हुई है। परियोजना में सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता 2.18 लाख हैक्टेयर है और मार्च, 1981 तक 1.98 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया है। इस परियोजना की अन्तिम सिंचाई क्षमता 2.6 लाख हैक्टेयर है।

(ख) इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में भूमि को समतल बनाने और अन्य कार्यों के लिए परिकल्पित मशीनों का कुल परिव्यय 427.15 लाख रुपये था। अब तक प्राप्त की गई मशीनों की कीमत लगभग 414.25 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) सिंचाई मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

## Defrauding of Clients by Indian Agents

4057. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the current weekly dated 23 May, 1981 that an Indian agent of an American printing machinery was engaged in systematically defrauding his clients and in that process he had made more than 1.5 million dollare; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directorate of Printing under the charge of my Ministry has not purchased any such machine and, therefore, taking of any action by my Ministry does not arise. Certain complaints, however, seem to have been received by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports under the Ministr of Commerce, and the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance and these are being looked into by them.

## Inter-Regional Seminar for Rural Development

4058. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a inter-regional seminar for rural development was organized in New Delhi in cooperation with the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the main recommendation of the seminar on financial resources for and reducing poverty among the rural masses

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The F.A.O. sponsored Inter-Regional Seminar on Harnessing the Financial System in support of Rural Development was held in India in collaboration with the Government of India. It was held in two phases at Pune and Delhi between the 27th July, 1981 and 11th August, 1981. The objectives of the Seminar were:

(i) to provide a forum for exchange of experiences on policies, strategies and techniques of financing rural developemnt for increasing production, reducing disparities and enlarging employment opportunities in rural areas, and

(ii) to consider the measues necessary in the areas of policy, strategy, allocation and mobilisation of resources, designing of the credit delivery system and its operational procedures, establishment of infrastructure of supporting services, and professionalisation of rural (especially agricultural) banking in order to underpin national programmes of rural development with the rural poor as the main focus.

The recommendations related to steps to be taken by the Government of the countries and the financial system in co-ordination with each other, with reference to the conditions prevailing in each of the countries. These included the measures for raising resources, creating appropriate infrastructure, participation of rural poor in the developmental programmes through peoples' organisations, development of a credit delivery system to meet the package of farmers' requirements in a coordinated manner, role of the State and Central banks in ensuring financial discipline, proper man-power planning and training, etc.

## Sea Erosion in Kanyakumari

4059. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of rapid Sea Erosion in Coastal areas in Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the situation by the Tamil Nadu Government and Central Government respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Government had sent in 1979 a proposal for anti-sea-erosion works at a cost of Rs. 590. lakhs. The proposals have been examined by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, and the Central Water Commission and commment forwaded to the State Government. The Members of the Beach Erosion Board also visited some of the affected sites in September, 1980 and gave their suggestions. The State Government has not sent their proposals revised in the light of these comments and suggestions.

## Provision of Slabs for Cooking Gas in Government Residential Colony, R.K.Puram, New Delhi

4060. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that if cooking gas slabs are provided in the chimney hoods, it will provide much wanted relief and extra space in the kitchen of the Government Residential Colony, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

(b) if so, will the gas slabs be provided as demanded by the residents; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal for providing cooking gas slabs in these quarters was formulated but it has not been possible to execute the same for want of funds.

## Report of National Floods Commission for Flood Control in Bihar

4061. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) schemes suggested in the report of the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Floods Commission) to control the flood in Bihar State; and

(b) what steps the Government are taking to execute those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z R. ANSARI): (a) The Rashtriya Barh Ayog's suggestions for the broad strategy for flood control in Bihar are given in the Statement enclosed. The Ayog did not list out any specific schemes.

(b) The recommendations of the Ayog have been brought to the notice of the State Government for appropriate action.

### Statement

*Suggestion given by Rashtriya Barh Ayog on Broad Stratagy for flood control in Bihar State.*

(i) The programme framed by the State Government costing over Rs. 870 crores for benefiting an area of 28.33 lakh ha. in a period of 5 to 7 years is likely to take a long time for implementation. It is suggested that priorities may be fixed and basin-wise plans detailed after considering the various alternatives.

(ii) Wherever storages are proposed within the State itself, flood cushion should be provided if required;

(iii) As suitable storage sites on most of the North Bihar rivers life in Nepal, efforts should be made for joint and coordinated projects for water resources development and water shed management in these basins.

While keeping in view the possibilities of these reservoirs, other measures like embankments, etc., should be considered and master plans prepared and executed basin-wise.

(iv) Watershed management and soil conservation measures within the State should receive high priority.

(v) Anti-erosion works are expensive in capital and maintenance costs and should be avoided, except for protecting important installations and large habitations. Alternative measures like shifting of villages should be considered where possible.

(vi) Not only for financial but even for technical reasons it may not be possible to provide protection to some of the flood-prone areas of the State. The strategy of "living with the floods" would be apt in such areas.

(vii) Surveys and investigations should be given high priority to enable proper preparation of schemes.

(viii) Appropriate cropping strategy should be adopted to intensify cropping in the flood free months in the unprotected flood areas. In diara lands, early maize in Kharif may be raised which can be harvested before the monsoon floods.

## हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनरोपण के लिए प्रावधान

4062. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन रोपण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1981–82 के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) वनरोपण के लिए कितने एकड़ भूमि का क्षेत्र निश्चित किया है और उस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :** (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में वनरोपण के लिए 1981–82 के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की है.

| | लाख रुपये |
|---|---|
| (1) सामाजिक वानिकी व जलाने की लकड़ी के वनों से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना | 20.70 |
| (2) हिमाचल में मृदा जल तथा वृक्ष संरक्षण नाम की योजना के तहत वनरोपण (केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना) | 35.00 |

(ख) राज्य से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

## Shortage of Houses for Plantation workers

4063. **SHRI P. K. K DIYAN:**
**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the housing shortage for plantation workers has been estimated at about 2,34,000;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) what measures are being taken to provide housing to them at the earliest?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** (a) and (b). According to the information provided by the States 2,33,709 workers are yet to be provided with accommodation under the Plantation Labour Act, in the six States of Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, introduced in 1956, has been brought to the Central sector with effect from the 1st April, 1970 so as to ensure speedy implementation of the housing programmes for the plantation workers thereunder. This Scheme is being implemented in six States of Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal. The Scheme provides for grant of Central financial assistance to the extent of 87 1/2% of the approved cost of construction (50% as loan and 37 1/2% as subsidy). The total financial assistance given to the concerned State Governments till 31-3-1981 since inception amounted to Rrs. 1131. 68 lakhs (Rs. 688.41 lakhs as loan and Rs. 443.27 lakhs as subsidy). The number of houses sanctioned and completed under the Scheme upto 30-6-1981 is 39,625 and 22.517 respectively.

An outlay of Rs. 10 crores has been provided for in the Sixth Five Year Plan Period (1980-85). Out of this Rs. 1.80 crores has been released to State Governments during 1980-81 and Rs. 2.00 crores is provided in the budget for the current financial year (1981-82). During the Sixth Plan Period target is to construct 23,000 houses.

## Statement

| State | No. of workers employed in the plantations. | No. of workers eligible for rent-free accommodation. | No. of workers already provided with accommodation. | | | Net housing shortage on 31-3-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pucca | Kutcha | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Assam. | 5,48,144 | 2,62,506 | 1,17,044 | .. | 1,17,044 | 1,45,462 |
| 2. Tripura | 8,243 | 8,243 | 729 | 7,514 | 8,243 | 7,514 |
| 3. West Bengal | 2,54,429 | 1,29,198 | 82,396 | 46,802 | 1,29,198 | 46,802 |
| 4. Karnataka | 47,921 | 39,816 | 25,503 | 6,927 | 32,430 | 14,313 |
| 5. Kerala | 1,07,283 | 56,525 | 40,905 | 5,856 | 46,761 | 15,620 |
| 6. Tamil Nadu | 1,01,642 | 39,633 | 35,635 | 3,216 | 38,851 | 3,998 |
| Grand Total | 10,67,662 | 5,35,921 | 3,02,212 | 70,315 | 3,72,527 | 2,33,709 |

N. B.—Kutcha houses have been provided to 70,315 workers. If these are considered as having been provided with housing accommodation the net housing shortage comes to 1,63,394 or say 1,64,000.

### Flood in Contai Sub-Division Midnapur

4064. SHRI NARAYAN CHOWBEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious flood situation in Contai Sub-Division in Midnapur, West Bengal;

(b) what are the police stations affected by the flood;

(c) how many times did the flood affected the area concerned in this monsoon;

(d) what is the estimated loss of property, crops and damage to dwelling houses;

(e) whether the area particularly Bara Chowka in Patarpur Dubda in Egra P.S. are flood prone or not; and

(f) what steps do the Government propoes to take along with the State Government to save the people of the area from annual flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The Government of West Bengal reported that the Contai Sub-Division in Midnappre district was affected by cyclonic storms and heavy rains three times during the period 19th June to 17th August, 1981. The names of the Police Stations affected have not been reported so far. Partial damage occurred to 2500 houses and complete damage to 1000 houses. 28328 ha. of cultivated land was affected.

(e) Yes, Sir—by drainage congestion.

(f) The Dubda basin drainage scheme and remodelling of the Ballachye drain are in hand. In the Sixth Plan, the State Government have proposals to take up schemes for re-excavation of Kalaberia Khal, re-excavation of Etaberia and Bamunia Dandpur basin drainage as also an embankment scheme on Subarnarekha.

### Setting up of Central Regional Institute for Training and Testing of Farm Machinery

4065. SHRI V. S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) whether a Central team has visited certain areas in Palghat district Kerala for setting up a Central Regional Institute for training and testing of farm machinery;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted the report;

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision on it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise

### News-Item Captioned "Lack of Resources Hit Fish Export"

4066. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned as "Lack of resources hit fish export" published in Patriot dated 24 June 1981;

(b) if so, the details of the said news-item; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President of the Association of Indian Fisheries Industries, during their annual general-body meeting, had expressed the views of the Association wherein he had highlighted the various difficulties faced by the industry. The important points mentioned by him included the high cost of fuel, need for intensification of survey, strengthening of infrastructural facilities etc.

(c) The representation of the above Association has been received by the Government and the various points mentioned in it are being examined.

### Shops/Stalls allotted to scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes by D.D.A.

4067. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops/stalls built by the D.D.A. as on 1st January, 1981 and what is the percentage for allotment to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (shops and stalls in the Delhi Territory); and

(b) if the adequate percentage has not been given to them what is present Government policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Damage to Foodgrain by Fire

4068. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of quintals of wheat of Food Corporation of India (FCI) were set on fire recently in Panchanpur Sibir of Gaya in Bihar; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the erring persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V.SWAMINATHAN): (a) According to the information received from the Food Corporation of India (FCI), in CAP (Cover and Plinth) Storage at Panchanpur, Gaya, Bihar, an incident of fire took place on 28-4-1980. A quantity of 1,079 tonnes of wheat was lost while another 1,645 tonnes was damaged.

(b) Investigation of cause of fire has been entrusted to C.I.D. of Bihar Government. Their Report is stlil awaited. Departmental investigation made by the Corporation have, however, come to the conclusion that the fire was accidental and no one could be held responsible for it.

### National Institute of Urban Affairs

4069. SHRI GUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored an Institution called the National Institute of Urban Affairs;

(b) if so, when the Institution was established;

(c) whether the Institution has been given the task of formulating and elaborating the national policy of urbanisation and is required to work as the nodal Institute for urban research;

(d) what funds have been provided to the Institute and whether it has been given necessary assistance by way of buildings and staff; and

(e) if not, action Government are contemplating to strengthen the Institute and bring it on the level of other national institute like the National Council for Educational Research and Training, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis etc.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The said Institute has been set up at the initiative of the Government of India.

(b) In 1976.

(c) The Institute has been set up to undertake, promote and coordinate research studies in the field of urban affairs, and also to initiate and assist in developing suitable policies and programmes pertaining to the problems of urban development. A Working Group set up by the Ministry of Works and Housing has recommended that the Institute should be recognised as a nodal agency for urban research.

(d) Annual grant-in-aid is given to the Institute by the Ministry of Works and Housing to meet operational expenses including essential staff and office rent.

(e) The Government has taken a number of measures to strengthen the Institute. The Minister for Works and Housing addressed letters to the Chief Ministers and Administrators of Union Territories suggesting that a foundation grant of Rs. 1 lakh be given to the Institute and that they should persuade the development authorities, local bodies etc. to enroll as members of the Institute. Some of the State Governments and Urban Territories have responded to this request. The level of grants given by the Ministry to the Institute has been stepped up during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Due to the initiative taken by the Ministry, the Institute has been entrusted with a research project for the development of small and medium towns with UNICEF assistance.

## Land for GANDHI Smarak Nidhi and Gandhi Smark Sanghrahalaga

4070. SHRI V. N. GADGIL:
SHRI BHIKURAM JAIN

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was made for allotment of land to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Gandhi Smarak Sanghrahalaya, if so, how much land was allotted and what was the terms and conditions;

(b) which organisations and institutions are functioning from those premises;

(c) whether it has guest houses, cafeteria, residential flats and commercial establishments like Gandhi Book House dealing in non-Gandhian political literature; and

(d) has any violation of the provisions of the lease deed been brought to the notice of the Government, if so, what action Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF PALIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) A piece of land measuring 6.199 acres was leased out to Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Trust at a nominal ground rent of Re. 1/- per annum on perpetual lease-hold basis for construction of Gandhi Musum, an electric sub-station, a servants' block, a garage block, an office building and six residential blocks for the use of bona fide staff only. According to the terms of the lease, the lease is not permitted to carry on or permit to be carried on at the said premises any trade or business what soever or use the same to permit the same to be used for any purpose other than those mentioned above.

(b) and (c). The organisations and institutions existing at the site are as indicated below :

1. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi (Lessee)
2. Gandhi Sanghrahalaya
3. Gandhi Book House
4. Himalaya Sewa Sangh
5. Gandhi Peace Foundation
6. Prakriti Chikitsa Samiti (Nature cure)
7. Nagarik Lipee Parishad
8. Sarva Sewa Sangh Forum
9. Post Office
10. Canteen Stall;

(d) Certain violation of the provision of the lease deed has come to the notice of the Govt. and Govt. is taking appropriate steps.

## Sub-Standard Fertilizer with Markfer and Hafed

4071. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge stock of fertiliser with MARKFED and HAFED for distribution in Punjab and Haryana has become sub-standard and unsaleable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor stating the quantity and value of the fertiliser stocks that have become unsaleable with MARKFED and HAFED respectively; and

(c) the reaction of he Gtovernment with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The quantities of non-standard fertilisers available with MARKFED Punjab and HAFED, Haryana are very small, being only 0.48 per cent and 1, per sent respectively of the annual turn over of these organisations. These fertilisers are not unsaleable. These organisations have reported thatt hese stocks are being utilised by their granulation plants. The disposal of the remraining quantities is being done as per the provisions of the Fertiliser (Control) Order and in consultation with the respeetive State Governments.

(b) and (c), information furnished by these two According to the organisations the stocks of non-standard fetilizers with them and iher value are indicated below :—

| Name of Organisation | Stock of non-Sandard fertilizer | Value (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| MARKFED, Punjab | 2747 tonnes | 45·62 |
| HAFED, Haryana | 2735 tonnes | 43·51 |

In the massive fertiliser operations, some small like that of HARKFH ond HAFED quantities of fertilisers may lose their nutrient content because of physical and chemical properties of ferilisers and other factors. However, these fertilisers can be reprocessed cr used for preparation of fertiliser mixtures or even sold at reduced prices on the basis cf the reduced nutrient content with the approval of the State Governments as per the provisions of Fertiliser Control Order.

## Demolition in Janakpuri New Delhi

4072. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Delhi Development Authority that Agency No. 21 in Janakpuri had demolished an unauthorised construction in its colony ;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto; and

(c) the action taken against the Agency ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Informationis being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Issue of licences for kerosene oil

4073. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications have been received during last one year by Delhi Administration to issue kerosene Oil Licences in Delhi/New Delhi, area-wise and circle-wise;

(b) the reasons for rejecting some applications by the circle Office No. 23, details of caeh one;

(c) whether some applicants have reported to the Commissioner, Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration that fresh enquiries be made by the competent authority and requested not to finalise the applications of these areas ; and

(d) if so, when the enquiry will take place ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) and (b). Information regarding applications received for issue of kerosene oil licences in Delhi/New Delhi is given in the statement at Annexure-I.

A circle office has no authority to reject any application. However, a decision on an application is taken after considering the recommendation of the circle office. A list of applications not recommended by Circle No. 23 with the reason thereof is given at Annexure-II.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Such complaints as and when received are enquired into by the Delhi Administration. If a complaint is received prior to finalisation of a particular case the same is enquired into before the final decision is taken. However, if a complaint is received subsequent to finalisation of a case, the orders are reviewed/revised in accordance with the provisions of rules, if the facts brought out in the enquiry so warrant.

## Statement

## ANNEXURE—I

| S. No. | Circle No. Location | Number of vacancies notified from August, 80 to July, 81 | Number of applications received |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | 1—Shahdra | 16 | 67 |
| 2. | 2—G.T. Nagar | 15 | 135 |
| 3. | 3—Gandhi Nagar | 12 | 125 |
| 4. | 4—Shahdara | 7 | 36 |
| 5. | 5—Shakarpur | 20 | 128 |
| 6. | 6—Battery Line | 7 | 9 |
| 7. | 7—Gulabi Bagh | 2 | 10 |
| 8. | 8—New Delhi | 12 | 31 |
| 9. | 9—Gulabi Bagh | 12 | 66 |
| 10. | 10—Delhi | 19 | 35 |
| 11. | 11—Timar Pur, Delhi | 14 | 41 |
| 12. | 12—Model Town, Delhi | 21 | 117 |
| 13. | 13—Laxmi Bhawan, Tri Nagar, Delhi | 17 | 152 |
| 14. | 14—Village & P.O. Alipur, Delhi | 4 | 17 |
| 15. | 15—Village & P.O. Bhawana, Delhi | 8 | 31 |
| 16. | 16—Shakurpur, Delhi | 8 | 48 |
| 17. | 17—Nangloi, Delhi | 14 | 73 |
| 18. | 18—Village & P.O. Najafgarh, Delhi | 3 | 8 |
| 19. | 19—Village & P.O. Bijwasan, Delhi | 23 | 9 |
| 20. | 20—Mukerjee Park | 15 | 118 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | 21—D-84, Ajay Enclave, N. Delhi . . | 22 | 94 |
| 22. | 22—A-45, Naraina Indl. Area . . | 16 | 95 |
| 23. | 23—A-45, Naraina Indl. Area . . | 9 | 42 |
| 24. | 24—2, Pusa Road, New Delhi . . | 11 | 32 |
| 25. | 25—2, Pusa Road, New Delhi . . | 6 | 7 |
| 26. | 26—29/31, D.D. Upadhiya Marg, New Delhi | 9 | 28 |
| 27. | 27—25/27, D.D. Upadhiya Marg, New Delhi | 11 | 7 |
| 28. | 28—29/31, D.D. Upadhiya Marg, New Delhi. | 5 | 7 |
| 29. | 29—25/27, D.D. Upadhiya Marg, New Delhi | 6 | 3 |
| 30. | 30—Curzon Road, New Delhi . . | 12 | 15 |
| 31. | 31—Curzon Rod, New Delhi . . . | 8 | 19 |
| 32. | 32—K. 1 Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi . | 18 | 48 |
| 33. | 33—C-Block, DDA Janta Flats, Kalkaji, New Delhi . . . | 38 | 254 |
| 34. | 34—K-1, Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi . | 12 | 38 |
| 35. | 35—C-176, Sarvodya Enclave, New Delhi . | 14 | 72 |
| 36. | 36—Q. No. 938, Sector-VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi . . . . | 12 | 20 |
| 37. | 37—Curzon Road, New Delhi . . . | 12 | 4 |
| 38. | 38—633, Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi . | 16 | 32 |
| 39. | 39—WZ-311, Central Jail Road, New Delhi | 12 | 73 |
| 40. | 40—A-45, Naraina Indl. Area, New Delhi . | 9 | 26 |
| 41. | 41—Mangolpuri, Delhi . . . | 3 | 16 |
| 42. | 42—Narela, Delhi . . . | 3 | 15 |
| 43. | 43—Gonda, Delhi . . . . | 7 | 33 |
| 44. | 44—Jahangirpuri, Delhi . . . | 3 | 35 |

## Annexure —II

| Area | Name of the applicant | Reasons for not recommending |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Baljit Nagar . | M/s. Atam ·Kaur Ajit Singh<br>Balwant Singh. | Less area Not interested. |
| 2. West Patel Nagar . | Saran Kanta | The applicant was not available inspite of various visits and she has not turned up inspite of the message left to her through her son also. |
| 3. Upper Anand Parbat | Banwari Lal | Not interested. |
| 4. Nai Basti Anand Parbat | Mangtu Ram<br>Narain Sharma | Not interested<br>Lesser area—having two door applicant is very old man. |
| | Bharat Ram Pawan Kumar | Not accessible to heavy vehicle, premises part of residence lesser area. |
| | Aggarwal Oil Store | The applicant is an FPs holder—lesser area—part of residence. |
| | Mohan Lal Sharma | Lesser area not accessible to heavy vehicle. |
| 5. Prem Nagar . | Lal Chand Pawar | Part of residence having two doors—lesser area. |
| | Prem Dass K. Oil depot Chopra Oil | No business premises with the applicant. No legal/physical possession. No shop for business as per statement of the land lord. |
| | Ram Gopal<br>Smt. Chanwaly Devi<br>Narain Datta | No legal/physical possession. Not covered in the notified area.<br>Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Than Singh Nagar (Two vacancies) | Mahesh Kumar | Lesser area—residential premises. |
| | | Narain Dass | Lesser area—adjacent to meat shop. |
| | | Jai Singh | No legal/physical possession. |
| | | Payre Lal | Do. |
| | | Dal Chand | Lesser area. |
| | | Om Parkash | No legal/physical possession. |
| | | Om Parkash s/o Mansa Ram | Not interested. |
| | | Jagdish Chander | Do. |
| | | Ram Chander | Do. |
| | | Rameshwar Dayal | Lesser area. |
| 7. | Harijan Basti | B. D. Oil Depot | Lesser area—located in the corner of the Basti. |
| | | Saint K. Oil Depot | Lesser area—not accessible to havy vehicle—in the industrial area. |
| | | Jain K. Oil Depot | In the Industrial Area—adjoining to a Chemical godown. |
| 8. | East Patel Nagar | Gupta Store | Already in possession of an FPS—part of residence. |

## फसल की पद्धति के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

4074. श्री प्रताप भानू शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने प्रत्येक राज्य में वार्षिक फसल पद्धति के लिए कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अनाज, दालों और तिलहनों के लिए वर्ष 1981–82 के लिए निर्धारित किया गया राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन लक्ष्य कितना है और इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)** : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) 1981–82 में खाद्यान्नों, दालों तथा तिलहनों के उत्पादन के लिए निर्धारित राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

(लाख मीटरी टन)

| खाद्यान्न | दालें | तिलहन |
|---|---|---|
| 1260 | 125 | 1·12 |

संलग्न विवरण में "परिचालन" लक्ष्यों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

## विवरण

(लाख मीटरी टन)

| राज्य | 1981–82 के उत्पादन के परिचालन लक्ष्य | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | खाद्यान्न (दालों को छोड़कर) | दालें | तिलहन |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. आंध्र प्रदेश | 102.35 | 4.30 | 13.20 |
| 2. असम | 28.29 | 0.66 | 1.32 |
| 3. बिहार | 105.65 | 7.55 | 1.65 |
| 4. गुजरात | 46.00 | 3.00 | 25.28 |
| 5. हरियाणा | 58.75 | 11.25 | 1.74 |
| 6. हिमाचल प्रदेश | 10.66 | 0.50 | — |
| 7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर | 13.10 | 0.50 | 0.45 |
| 8. कर्नाटक | 78.35 | 7.00 | 10.00 |
| 9. केरल | 13.91 | — | 0.24 |
| 10. मध्य प्रदेश | 105.00 | 23.00 | 12.00 |
| 11. महाराष्ट्र | 97.99 | 11.00 | 9.03 |
| 12. मणिपुर | 3.75 | — | — |
| 13. मेघालय | 1.60 | — | — |
| 14. नागालैंड | 1.10 | — | — |
| 15. उड़ीसा | 54.84 | 10.75 | 6.50 |
| 16. पंजाब | 122.00 | 3.00 | 2.36 |
| 17. राजस्थान | 66.20 | 20.00 | 6.90 |
| 18. तमिलनाडु | 87.80 | 4.34 | 16.85 |
| 19. त्रिपुरा | 3.85 | 0.15 | — |
| 20. उत्तर प्रदेश | 227.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| 21. पश्चिम बंगाल | 95.94 | 3.50 | 1.30 |
| 22. अन्य | उपलब्ध नहीं | उपलब्ध नहीं | 0.58 |
| योग (सभी राज्य) | 1324.13 | 135.50 | 134.40 |
| राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य | 1260.00 | 125.00 | 112.00 |

**टिप्पणी** . राज्यवार लक्ष्य "परिचालन लक्ष्य" हैं जैसाकि 22 तथा 23 मई, 1981 को नई दिल्ली में हुए राज्यों के कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्तों के सम्मेलन में राज्यों द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया है।

## Dharho River Dam Pending Approval

4075. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that an old irrigation plan regarding Dharho river dam in Bihar is pending if so, since when; and

(b) how much time will it take for constructing the dam and when will the work start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No such scheme has been received from the Government of Bihar for obtaining the approval of the Planning Commission.

## Water Hyacinth in Bihar

4076. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water hyacinth has developed a menace and plays a havoc to the crops in very large area of the State of Bihar, West Bengal Assam, Orissa and other States as well as destroys almost 10 to 15 per cent of standing crops every year ;

(b) whether farmers have found it difficult and expensive to control this crop hazard ; and

(c) whether some researches have been made to control, eliminate and make better alternative use of this crop hazard; and if so, the details of such efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) There is no report of serious damage to standing food crops by water hyacinth. This is a *parrennial aquatic weed* and is reported to damage deep water paddy, jute and water chestnut (*Trapa bisonosa*) etc. in varying degree depending on the extent of infestation.

(b) Water hyacinth multiplies very rapidly and hence it is difficult to control it by repeated mechanical means. However salts of 2.4, D @ 1.5 to 2.5 kg/ha is effective in controlling of water hyacinth. The cost of chemical varies from Rs. 50 to 100 /ha.

(c) Trials have been conducted since 1950 for the chemical control of water hyacinth by different Institutes, under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Agricultural Universities of Kalyani, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, State Departments of Agriculture Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and Central Directorate of Plant Protection, quarantine & Storage. Based on these trials recommendations for the use of 2, 4-D & Paraquat under certain conditions has been made to control this weed.

Researches have also established that water hyacinth could be utilised as manure. The water hyacinth compost is twice as rich as town compost and four times richer than the farm yard manure in potasah contents. Research conducted at Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal and Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur established that water hyacinth can be utilised for generating bio-gas for fuel purposes.

## Price of Desi Ghee in Delhi, Bombay, Madras Calcutta and Amritsar

4077. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of Desi Ghee as on Ist July, 1979, 1st July, 1980 and

I tJuly, 1981 in the city of Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Amritsar; and

(b) the figures of production and distribution of Desi Ghee by the Delhi Milk Scheme during each of the 7 months of 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) A statement indicating the wholesale prices of desi ghee as in the first week of July, 1979, 1980 and 1981 in Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Amritsar is given at Appendix-I.

(b) Information with regard to quantities of desi hee manufactured and issued for sale by the Delhi Milk Scheme during each of the 7 months in 1981 is indicated at Appendix-II.

## Appendix-I

*Statement Showing the Wholesale Price of Desi Ghee.*

(Value in Rupees per kg.)

| Centre | Price as on | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 6-7-1979 | 4-7-1980 | 3-7-1981 |
| Delhi | 25.30 | 25.00 | 33.50 |
| Bombay | | | |
| Porbander | 28.80 | 31.50 | 38.00 |
| Belgaum | 25.00 | 26.00 | |
| Madras | 25.00 | 25.00 | 26.00 |
| Calcutta | Not available | 27.75 | 35.25 |
| Amritsar | 25.50 | 26.00 | 30.00 |

## Appendix-II

*Ghee Manufctured and issued for Sale by the Delhi Milk Scheme*

| Month (1981) | Qty. of ghee manufactured (in kg.) | Qty. of ghee issued for sale (in kg.) |
|---|---|---|
| January | 91,228 | 26,302 |
| February | 63,234 | 33,425 |
| March | 17,574 | 31,675 |
| April | — | 29,002 |
| May | — | 24,610 |
| June | — | 23,135 |
| July | — | 6,802 |

## वनस्पति निर्माता एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता

4078. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल** : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति निर्माता एककों की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और उनके द्वारा वास्तव में कितना उत्पादन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उनकी मांग की तुलना में सरकार द्वारा उन्हें कितने प्रतिशत आयातित तेल दिया जा रहा है और उन्हें यह तेल किस दर पर दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) प्रशुल्क आयोग के सूत्र के अनुसार वनस्पति की उत्पादन लागत कितनी है ?

**नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती)** : (क) वनस्पति एककों की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता 13.30 लाख मी० टन प्रति वर्ष है। इसकी तुलना में, 1980-81 के दौरान लगभग 7.52 लाख मी० टन उत्पादन हुआ।

(ख) इस महीने से, सरकार वनस्पति एककों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उनके कच्चे तेलों के निवेश के 90 प्रतिशत के लिए आयातित तेल दे रही है। आयातित तेलों की 70 प्रतिशत मात्रा की दर 7210/- रू० प्रति मी० टन है और शेष 20 प्रतिशत के लिए यह दर 12,000 रु० प्रति मी० टन है और इन दोनों में कर शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) वनस्पति के 16.5 कि० ग्रा० के टीन की कुल कारखाना लागत प्रशुल्क आयोग के सूत्र के अनुसार लगभग 191/- रू० परिकलित की गई है।

## Election in Nav Bharat Cooperative Group Housing Society Ltd., Delhi

4079. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the present management of the Nav Bharat Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd., Delhi expired on 6th January, 1981 and the present management do not want to hold fresh election in spite of repeated demand; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi to hold fresh election under the supervision of an election officer appointed by him?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi have issued a requisition under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 to this Cooperative Society. In case the election is not held by the Society within the given period, an Election Officer shall be appointed by the Registrar Cooperative Societies for holding the election of the Managing Committee.

## मैसर्स मित्सुविशी टिलर एण्ड ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्मित पावर टिलर

4080. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों से इस आशय की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है कि जापानी सहयोग के साथ मैसर्स मित्सुविशी टिलर एण्ड ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर द्वारा निर्मित किए गए पावर

टिलर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की जलवायु स्थितियों के अनुकूल नहीं है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1977 में लोक सभा में भी यह मामला उठाया गया था और जांच के बाद यह कम्पनी दोषी पाई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या पावर टिलर गर्म जलवायु स्थितियों में थ्रैशरों, वाटर पंपों और बुलटों के संचालन में असफल रहा है और वर्ष 1964 से इसके कार्यकरण का परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है और यह जापान का प्राचीनतम मण्डल है और यह जापान में बिक्री योग्य नहीं है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अत्यन्त उच्च स्तर पर इस मामले की जांच कराने का है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)** : (क) देश में पावर टिलरों का विनिर्माण करने वाली मैसर्स मित्सुबिशी टिलर एण्ड ट्रैक्टर्स लिमिटेड नाम की कोई फर्म नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). भाग (क) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

## Palmolein Oil alloted to Kerala

4081. SHRI A. A. RAHIM : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Palmolein Oil allotted to Kerala during this year, month-wise;

(b) has the Government received any request from the State for the increase in allocation; and

(c) if so, will the Government allocate more palmolein oil to strengthen the public distribution system and for supplying to Central Government Units/Organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) During the current Oil Year 1980-81 (November, 1980—October, 1981), following quantities of Palmolein, monthwise have been allocated to Kerala :

| Month | Quantity (in MTs) |
|---|---|
| November, 1980 . . | 2000 |
| December, 1980 . . | 1500 |
| January, 1981 . . | 800 |
| February, 1981 . . | 1400 |
| March, 1981 . . | 1400 |
| April, 1981 . . . | 2000 |
| May 1981 . . . | 2000 |
| June, 1981 . . . | 2200 |
| July, 1981 . . . | 2500 |
| August, 1981 . . . | 3000 |
| September & October, 1981 | 8000* |
| | 26800 |

*includes 1000 MTs special allocation for Onam festival.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As would be seen from the above statement, progressively increased allocations of Palmolein have been made to Kerala from May 1981 onwards. These imported edible oils are supplied to the State Governments for distribution through fair price shops under the public distribution system and not for supply to Central Government units/organisations. However, the employees of these units/organisations can draw their quota of edible oils like other consumers, from the fair price shops under the public distribution system on the strength of their individual food cards.

### Setting up of Farm Marketing Corporation in North Eastern Region

4082. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up Farm Marketing Corporation in North Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b): Government have opproved the setting up of north Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation, with Headquarter at Gauhati for assistance in procurement, processing and marketing of horticultural products. Initially the Corporation will handle pineapple, orange, ginger and potatoes. The authorised capital of the Company will be initially Rs. 5 crores to be entirely financed by the Central Government.

### समेकित ग्रामीण विकास एजन्सी, सूरत को 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान दिय गए अनुदान

4083. श्री छोतू भाई गामित : क्या ग्रामिण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी, सूरत (गुजरात) को 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान दिए गए अनुदानों की राशि क्या है ;

(ख) जिन कार्यों पर इन अनुदानों की राशि व्यय की गई उन का मद-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक मद पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ;

(ग) उस राशि में से कृषि श्रमिकों तथा निर्धनता के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले परिवारों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(घ) उन पर कम राशियां व्यय करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम)** : (क) जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसी, सूरत को लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा वंटित अनुदान निम्न प्रकार है :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1979-80 | -- | 30 लाख रुपये |
| 1980-81 | -- | 45 लाख रुपये |

(ख) समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्षित वर्ग जिस में लघु कृषक/सीमान्त कृषक/कृषिश्रमिक/ग्रामीण कारीगर शामिल हैं, को किसी भी क्षेत्र में जिसके लिए स्थानीय संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं सक्षम आर्थिक गतिविधियां शुरू करके उनकी आय में सुधार करने हेतु सहायता पहुंचाई जाती है। इसलिए समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय व्यय का प्रबोधन नहीं किया जाता है। एजेंसी ने 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 में क्रमश: 81.06 लाख रुपये तथा 102.49 लाख रुपये (राज्य अंश तथा गत वर्ष के व्यय न किए गए अधिशेष सहित) की निधियों का उपयोग किया है। 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान क्रमश: 7,801 तथा 9,417 परिवारों को सहायता पहुंचाई गई है। लाभभोगियों का गतिविधिवार ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

| गतिविधि | लाभभोगियों की संख्या | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1979–80 | 1980-81 |
| 1. कृषि | 1,412 | 1,198 |
| 2. सिचाई | 46 | 86 |
| 3. पशुपालन | 5,986 | 5,986 |
| 4. मछली पालन | — | 654 |
| 5. अन्य | 357 | 1,611 |
| योग | 7,801 | 9,417 |

(ग) व (घ). समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायियत सभी परिवार गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सहायित कृषि श्रमिकों के कोई अलग आंकडे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

## मध्य प्रदेश में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वस्तुओं का वितरण

4084. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** **नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उपभोक्ताओं को प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी मात्रा दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या मध्यप्रदेश के शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रति व्यक्ति दी जाने वाली चीनी की मात्रा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दी जाने वाली मात्रा से भिन्न है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्यप्रदेश को जनवरी, 1981 से अगस्त, 1981 तक चीनी का कितना मासिक कोटा दिया है ?

**नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती)** : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से गेहूं, चावल, लेवी चीनी, आयातित खाद्य तेल और मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण किया जा रहा है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं के लिए स्वीकृत प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| गेहूं | 3 किलोग्राम से 7 किलोग्राम | प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास |
| चावल | 5 किलोग्राम से 9 किलोग्राम | प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास |
| लेवी चीनी | 425 ग्राम से 450 ग्राम | प्रति सदस्य प्रति मास |
| खाद्य तेल | 1 किलोग्राम | प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास |
| मिट्टी का तेल | उपलभ्यता और आवश्यकता के अनुसार | |

शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दी जा रही लेवी चीनी की प्रति व्यक्ति मात्रा के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मध्यप्रदेश को जनवरी, 1981 से अगस्त, 1981 तक आवंटित लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा 20825 मीटरी टन प्रति मास था।

### Motorable Road for Villages

4085. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Roads Congress has initiated district level studies in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the instance of the Indian Roads Congress, studies on socio-economic aspects of rural roads including road network planning in rural areas, are being undertaken on a sampling basis for Karbialong, Khaira, Bhiwani, Karnal (partly), Ratnagiri, Patiala, Salem, Basti, Kolar and Banaswara districts. The objectives of the study are: to make an assessment, in as quantifiable terms as possible, of the socio-economic impact of rural roads development; to develop criteria for planning of roads in rural areas and to evolve obective means for optimisation and drawing up of priorities.

### Refixation of Sugar Quota for Kerala

4086. SHRIMATI SUSHILA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any request from Government of Kerala for refixing their sugar quota from 10,495 tonnes to 14,190 tonnes per month; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Kerala Government had requested for increasing their monthly levy sugar quota from 10,495 tonnes to 14,190 tonnes.

(b) With the coming into operation of partial control on sugar with effect from 17-12-1979, the monthly Statewise levy sugar quotas as obtaining during previous partial control period prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-1978, have been revived and accordingly Kerala Government is getting a monthly quota of 10,495 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops. Due to tight availability of levy sugar it has not been possible to increase the monthly levy sugar quota of Kerala Government.

### Completion of Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

4087. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects which have been completed in Rajasthan in 1980-81;

(b) the names of the medium and major irrigation projects in Rajasthan which are likely to be completed during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of them are expected to be completed in 1981-82;

(d) if so, what are the names of those medium and major irrigation projects; and

(e) what progress has so far been made in the completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (e). A statement indicating names of major and medium irrigation projects in Rajasthan which are likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan, expenditure incurred thereon and out lays proposed etc. is enclosed. According to the information available, no project is likely to be completed in 1980-81; One major project, viz. Rajasthan Canal Stage-I and one medium project, viz. Harishchandra Sagar are likely to be completed in 1981-82.

### *Statement*

*Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan*

(Rs. lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Latest estimated cost | Expenditure to end of 1979-80 | Spill-over on 1-4-80 | 1980-85 Outlay** | Anticipated expenditure in 1980-81 | 1981-82 outlay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| A. | *Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes* | | | | | | |
| I. | *Major Projects* | | | | | | |
| 1. | Mahi Bajajsagar | | | | | | |
| | (a) Unit I . | 3178 | 2654 | 524 | 524 | 200 | 100 |
| | (b) Unit II . | 3060 | 882 | 2178 | 2178 | 400 | 500 |
| 2. | Rajasthan Casual (Stage-I) . | 20090 | 19139.99 | 950.01 | 950 | 600 | 250 |
| 3. | Jakham . | 3184 | 1188 | 1996 | 1996 | 350 | 437 |
| 4. | Gurgaon Canal | 948.42 | 470.47 | 477.95 | 478 | 110 | 110 |
| II. | *Medium Projects* | | | | | | |
| 1. | Meja Feeder . | 1360 | 772.53 | 587.47 | 587.47 | 200 | 250 |
| 2. | Bhim Sagar . | 747 | 273.86 | 473.14 | 473.14 | 175 | 200 |
| 3. | Harischandra Sagar . . | 291 | 119.44 | 171.56 | 171.56 | 100 | 71.56 |
| 4. | Som-Kamla-Amba . . | 1800 | 405.60 | 1394.40 | 1394.40 | 200 | 250 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Som-Kagdar . | 1015 | 394.00 | 621.00 | 621.00 | 175 | 175 |
| 6. | Panchanna . | 600 | 106.13 | 493.87 | 493.87 | 125 | 150 |
| 7. | Wagon Diversion . . | 550 | 219.50 | 330.50 | 330.50 | 150 | 140 |
| 8. | Basi . . | 400 | 3.00 | 397.00 | 397.00 | 10 | 87 |
| *9. | Gosunda . | 1200 | 3.00 | 1197.00 | 1140.00 | 30 | 110 |
| 10. | Kothari . . | 330.5 | 22.89 | 307.61 | 307.61 | 70 | 90 |
| B. | *New Schemees of Sixth Plan* | | | | | | |
| I. | *Major Projects* | | ——— | | NIL | | ——— |
| II. | *Medium Schemes* | | | | | | |
| 1. | Bilas . . | 275 | — | — | 275 | 5 | 30 |
| 2. | Chappi . . | 650 | — | — | 630 | 5 | 50 |
| 3. | Sawan Bhadon | 420.00 | — | — | 405.0 | — | 25.00 |

*To be substantially completed.

**The outlays indicated in Col. 6 are as recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission. Final outlays provided by the State Government for individual schemes are not available.

## Cashew Nut Cultivation

4088. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his ministry has taken steps for the development of Cashew nut Cultivation in different States;

(b) if so, the names of the district and total acres of land in those districts of Orissa where Cashew nut Cultivation have been started;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Cashew nut Orchards have been distributed in some districts to the Rural poor under the Economic Rehabilitation scheme

(d) if so, the names of those districts and total number of orchards distributed in each dsitrict; and

(e) the details about the implementation of such programme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total area under cashe in Orissa has been reported 43707 hectares and is cultivated all the thirteen districts viz. Bal sore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and Baudh-Khandmal (Phulbani).

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. A total number of 40 orchards having an area of 1233 hectares have been distributed to the rural poor. The district-wise details are as follows :

| District | No. of Orchards |
|---|---|
| 1. Cuttack . . . | 1 |
| 2. Balasore . . . | 2 |
| 3. Keonjhar . . | 4 |
| 4. Puri . . . | 4 |
| 5. Kalahandi . . | 1 |
| 6. Sundargarh . . | 1 |
| 7. Koraput . . . | 8 |
| 8. Ganjam . . . | 19 |
| Totol : . . | 40 |

## Transfer of Flood Control to Union List

4089. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) wehter distribution of water in India is very uneven due to seasonal and regional variation in rainfall ; and whether flood in the Himalayan rivers during Monsoon, in view of Indian and foreign scientists. is due to a combination of facts relating to snow, glacier discharge and rainfall ;

(b) whether preparation and implementation of a longterm flood control policy togehter with preparation of a blue print of a natural drainage system is not possible for State Governments without careful, thorough, close field study of the catchment area which can successfully be done by the centre with more fund and power ;

(c) in federal countries like Australia, U.S., Canada, flood control is a subject in the Union List ; and

(d) if so, in view of above circumstances is Centre prepared to amend the Constitution so as to transfer flood control to Union List from State List with States consent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning, investigations, implementation, operation, maintenance and protection during emergencies by flood fighting of flood control, drainage and anti-river erosion schemes require close familiarity with the river characteristics, local conditions, large manpower and coordination with a number of local agencies. These, as well as the formulation of master plans for individual States are best carried out by the State Governments. Central Government can assist by laying down policy guidelines, providing a specialist expertise on complex technical matters, and coordinating and integrating the plans of individual States for optimising the benefits.

(c) The Government does not have authentic information regarding the role of Federal Government versus Provincial or State Governments in these countries.

(d) Government has no proposal to transfer flood control to the Union List.

## Irregularities in Functioning of Super Bazar

4090. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been serious irregularities in the functioning of Super Bazar resulting in a drop in its sales ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Super Bazar failed in its objective to act as a check on rise in the prices of essential commodities ;

(c) if so, the result of the inquiry, if any, conducted into the irregularities stating the action taken by the Government thereon ; and

(d) the reasons for its failure to act as a check on the rise in the prices of the essential commodities and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) No, Sir. The Sales turnover of Super Bazar increased to Rs. 20.43 crores in 1980-81 as against Rs. 12.93 crores in 1979-80.

(b) The objective of the Super Bazar according to the bye-laws, is :—

(a) to undertake wholesale and retail distribution of consumer goods ; and to establish department stores ;

(b) to develop an effective link between producers and consumers ;

(c) to rise the quility of products;

(d) tc foster the growth of new products ;

(e) to lower distribution costs ; and

(f) to provide an information service.

These functions are being discharged by the Super Bazar to the extent feasible.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

## प्रतिबंध के लिए कानून

4091. **श्री कैयूर भूषण** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कानून बनाने के बारे में 26 अप्रैल, 1979 को संसद में दिया गया आश्वासन अब तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) कोई भी कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या पशु विकास समिति द्वारा इस संबंध में दिए गये ठोस सुझावों पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर०वी० स्वामिनाथन)** : (क) और (ख). 26 अप्रैल, 1979 को संसद में तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य के अनुसरण में संविधान में उचित संशोधन करने के लिए 18-5-1979 को लोक सभा में एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया था। तथापि, लोक सभा के समाप्त होने के साथ ही यह विधेयक भी समाप्त हो गया।

(ग) कृषि मंत्रालय ने इस प्रकार की किसी सरकारी समिति का गठन नहीं किया है ।

## सीमेंट से भरा ट्रक पकड़ा जाना

4092. **श्री मनोराम बागड़ी** : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस की जमाखोरी निरोधक अपराधशाखा के दस्ते ने आई० टी० ओ० के पार शकरपुर क्षेत्र में एक ट्रक पर लदा 300 बोरी सीमेंट पकड़ा था और ट्रक में बैठे तीन आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया था, जैसा कि 5 अगस्त, 1981 के नवभारत टाइम्स समाचार में छपा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यह सीमेंट कहां कहां से लाया जा रहा था ?

**नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस कार्य में शामिल पाये गये सभी व्यक्तियों को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया था । दो अलग-अलग मामले, एक भारतीय दंड संहिता तथा दूसरा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के तहत दर्ज किये गये हैं । दोनों मामलों में छानबीन की जा रही है । पूछ-ताछ करने पर ट्रक चालक ने बताया कि उक्त सीमेंट अजमेरी गेट से लादा गया था । पकड़े गये सीमेंट को सरकार ने जब्त कर लिया है ।

## Retail Prices of Essential Commodities in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

4093. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of the retail price of essential commodities as between District Headquarters in Kerala and the neighbouring Districts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during the last 12 months ;

(b) what are the reasons for the high prices in Kerala and their inordinate increase recently ; and

(c) what remedial measures are proposed to be adopted by the State Governments in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) On the basis of available information, the month-end retail prices during the past 12 months ending August, 1981 for a few centres for selected commodities in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, are given in the Annexure. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-2819/81] The prices in the annexure are related to open market prices.

(b) The prices at the 7 centres given in the Annexure in the three States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are generally fairly comparable, though some centre to centre variations are noticeable. The recent increase in the prices of some commodities may be attributed to the general inflationary situation, the lean period, shortfall in the production of some commodities and increase in the prices of petro-products.

(c) From time to time the State Governments are being advised to raise the production of various commodities, to expand and improve the public distribution system and to see that the commodities meant for sale through the public distribution system are properly distributed. State

Governments are also being requested every now and then to enforce vigorosuly the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations with a view to curbing the activities of hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

## भारत के राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में आरक्षित पदों को भरना

4094. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रथम श्रेणी तथा वरिष्ठ श्रेणी अधिकारियों की संख्या नगण्य है और इस निगम के प्रबन्धक इन श्रेणियों में आरक्षित पदों को भरने में विलम्ब क्यों कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या 40–पाइंट रोस्टर, सम्पर्क अधिकारी अप्रेन्टिस पदों तथा आइसोलेटिड पदों के बारे में गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों का उचित ढंग से पालन नहीं हो रहा है और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)** : (क) और (ख). अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों को आरक्षण देने के लिये राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 40–प्वाइंट रोस्टर का पालन कर रहा है। ऐसे आरक्षण से संबंधित मामलों से निपटने के लिये उसने एक सम्पर्क अधिकारी भी नियुक्त कर रखा है। तथापि, निगम में वर्ग 'क' के पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या नियमों में निर्धारित प्रतिशतता से कम है। प्रक्रिया संबंधी कारणों से, सामान्यतया सभी रिक्त पदों को भरने में विलम्ब हुआ है। ये विलम्ब केवल अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों के मामले में ही नहीं हुए हैं।

## Refrigerated water cooling Plants By N.D.M.C.

4095. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:
SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many licences have been granted for running Refrigerated Water Cooling Plants by NDMC for the year 1981-82 ;

(b) how many licences have been granted to schedule Caste persons out of the total licences ;

(c) how many water trolleys and parking sites have been sanctioned and allotted for each water cooling plant ;

(d) whether any training/experience is essential for running Water Cooling Plants, if so, which are the Institutions providing such training ; and

(e) how many unauthorised water trolleys have been seized by NDMC during the period 1st January, 1981 to 31st July, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The NDMC have reported that they do not issue licences for running Refrigerated water Cooling Plants in their area.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The NDMC have stated that a minimum of 4 and maximum of 9 trolleys are sanctioned in each case depending upon the storage/cooling/parking capacity of the plant, shop & fulfilment of health requirements.

(d) As reported by NDMC the installation of the plant should be by an experienced Refrigeration Engineer of Company. The details of the institutions providing such training are not available with the NDMC.

(e) 212.

### खाद्य तैयार करने वाले उद्योगों को सहायता

4096. **श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :**
**श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :**
**श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :**
**श्री जगपाल सिंह :**
**श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :**

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तैयार खाद्य पदार्थ की बिक्री से सम्बन्धित उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए खाद्य विभाग में कोई सलाहकार अनुभाग-कक्ष है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह कक्ष-अनुभाग केवल कागजों पर ही सुझाव देता है अथवा यह उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए वास्तविक योगदान देता है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार खाद्य तैयार करने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए मुक्त वास्तविक सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :** (क) और (ख). जी हां। परामर्शदात्री सैल उद्यमियों को बहुत ही उचित लागत पर फल और सब्जी विधायन उद्योग को स्थापित करने और उसका पुनर्गठन तथा आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए परियोजना-रिपोर्ट्स तैयार करने/व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन करने के बारे में सहायता सुलभ करता है।

(ग) जिन परियोजनाओं की कुल पूंजी लागत 1.50 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो उनको परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं मुफ्त सुलभ की जाती हैं। अन्य मामलों में, नाम-मात्र प्रभार लिए जाते हैं जोकि न्यूनतम 6,000 रु० और अधिकतम 25,000 रु होते हैं।

### दिल्ली की रिहायशी कालोनियों में सुअर पालन

4097. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की रिहायशी कालोनियों में गाय इत्यादि के पालन पर प्रतिबन्ध है किन्तु अनेकों कालोनियों में सुअर पालन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां वे बहुतायत में पाये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कालोनियों में सुअर पालन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Supply of Substandard Items

4098. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints from the Food and Civil Supplies Department to the Food Corporation of India (FCI)

that substandard wheat, rice, sugar and other foodgrains are supplied to the consumers ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ;

(c) if not, then what type of foodgrains are supplied tothe consumers ;

(d) whether any surprise checking is being made to check the Fair Price Shops ; and

(e) the number of person found guilty, the steps taken during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto June) State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been some complaints from the Food and Civil Supplies Departments of the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir, regarding issue of substandard wheat and rice by the Food Corporation of India. On investigations, the stocks involved were found to be within the prescribed limits and conforming to Uniform Specifications.

(c) The stocks of foodgrains pertaining to Fair Average Quality are issued for Public Distribution.

(d) The checking of Fair Price Shops is under the perview of the respective State Governments who have been asked to intensify vigilance and inspection.

(e) The Information is not readily available Statesise and is being collected.

**एशियाड 1982 के लिए स्विमिंग पूलों के निर्माण के लिए ठेका दिया जाना**

4099. **श्री कल्पनाथ सोनकर :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अन्तर्गत तालकटोरा गार्डन में स्विमिंग पूल के निर्माण के लिए दिए गए ठेके का क्या मूल्य है ;

(ख) क्या अब वहां स्विमिंग पूल पर छत नहीं डाली जाएगी और वातानुकूलित व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी जैसी स्वीकृत योजना में व्यवस्था थी ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है जिनके निरीक्षण में ले-आउट प्लान स्वीकृत किया गया था ; और

(घ) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को पहले छत और वातानुकूलित व्यवस्था के प्रावधान के साथ और फिर बिना इनकी व्यवस्था वाले दस्तावेजों को अन्तिम रूप देने में कितनी राशि खर्च करनी पड़ी ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) अनुमानत: 6.97 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि तालकटोरा गार्डन का स्विमिंग पूल एशियाई खेलों के लिए छत रहित होगा । स्थल में वातानुकूलत नहीं होगा ।

(ग) समय-समय पर अनुमोदित नक्शों के अनुसार कार्य किया जा रहा है । अत: किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अभी तक कोई अतिरिक्त व्यय नहीं किया गया है ।

## Scheme for increasing fishing vessels

4100. SHRI MADHAVRAO

nister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government ha lately approved a scheme for raising a strong fleet of fishing vessels to increase the country's catch of fish and other marine resources ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme indicating the number and nature of vessels and estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) the steps so far taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government's Policy towards deep sea fishing industry is to encourage Indian enterprises to introduce as many deep sea fishing vessele as possible in order to optimally utilise the fishery resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone. In the VI Five Year Plan a target for raising the number of deep sea fishing vessels to 350 is envisaged. A Plan provision of Rs 50 crores has been made for grant of soft loans through Shipping Development Fund Committee for acquisition of various types of fishing vess

(c) The steps taken by the Government to augment deep sea fishing include :

(i) Providing loans on soft terms through S.D.F.C. for purchase of fishing vessels ;

(ii) Providing subsidy for indigenous construction of vessels ;

(iii) Permitting charter of oreign fishing vessels d joint ventures ;

(iv) Authorising import of vessels ; and

(v) Acquisition of large vessels for survey and training.

## Compensation to farmers of Dhreingadhre Taluka in Gujarat for Pollution

4101. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) has a compensation of Rs. 42 lakhs been assigned to the farmers of Dhreingadhre Taluka in Gujarat State for pollution from the Dhreiingadhre Chemical Works; and

(b) if so, when this amount will be released and disbursed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ANDWORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISMHA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) A committee constituted by the State Government to assess the damage caused to the agricultural land has estimated the damage of Rs. 40.48 lakhs during the last three years viz. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. The State Government decided that the company should pay the compensaton to the agriculturists.

(b) The company has declined to pay the compenstation and the Gujarat Govt. is pursuing the matter.

## दिल्ली में औद्योगिक भूखण्डों का आवंटन

4102. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में औद्योगिक भूखण्डों के आवंटन में बड़े पैमाने पर हेरा-फेरी की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह जांच अब पूरी हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि औद्योगिक भू-खण्डों के आवंटन में कोई हेरा-फेरी नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Increase in price of fertilizers

4103. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent increase in the price of fertilizers would reduce the consumption rate, which is already low and thereby lead to reduction of production, necessitating increased import; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to be taken to meet the situtation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) According to the recent estimates of the State Governments, the overall consumption of fertilisers in the country during Kharif, 1981 is likely to be more then that in Kharif, 1980. However, it is too early to assess the full impact of the recent increase in the prices of fertilisers. The question of reduction ndigenous fertiliser production and thereby increasing the import oes not arise.

(b) The Government have taken the following steps to reduce the impact of recent increase in the prices of fertilisers :—

(i) The agriculture Prices Commission have been directed to work out the support/procurement prices of agriculture commodities after taking into consideration the increased prices of diesel and fertilisers.

(ii) The existing subsidies on fertilisers to small and marginal farmers under integrated Rural Development Scheme will continue.

(iii) The Reserve Bank of India have been requested to increase the availability of credit to farmers.

(iv) The Government has already underlined the need for efficient use of fertilisers so that greater advantage can be taken of the same quantity of fertilisers by adopting suitable management practices in crop production.

(v) The distribution margin for the institutional agencies, viz. Cooperatives and Agro Industries, etc. and other distribution agencies has been increased to neutralise the increasing cost of distribution. This would enable the distribution agencies to move fertilisers to the consuming areas and stock there for timely supplies to the farmers. It is, there fore, expected that the fertiliser consumption as a result of timely supplies would go up.

### ecommendation of Conference of M.Ps from South Goa

4104. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that under the initiative of the Members of Parliament from South Goa a Conference was held there sometime ago styled "South Goa Development Conference" and that this Conference made recommendations on different aspects of development of that Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) whether recommendations of that Conference concerning agriculture were fowarded to his ministry;

(c) if so, what were the recommendations; and

(d) the action taken on each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION(SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has recieved a copy of the recommendations made at the South Goa Development Conference. The recommendations are given in Annexure-I. [*Placed in Libirary See*. No. LT—2820/81]

All the recommendations made at the Conference concerned the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and and were accordingly referred to the Union Territory Administration for taking necessary action and intimating the same to the Government of India. The Union Territory Administration has reported that, wherever possible, suitable action has been initiated to implement the recommenda tions They have so far reported action onl on some of the recommendations which is indicated in Annexure-II. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT—2820/81]

### Location of Fire Station in Bhikaiji Cama Bazar, New Delhi

4105. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many fire stations are located in South and West Delhi, with locations, capacity and area catered for by them;

(b) whether DDA proposed to earmark land in Bhikaiji Cama Bazar, for location of fire station there, if so, has any land been earmarked and allotted to Delhi Fire Brigade Headquarters; and

(c) the steps being taken to allot. suitable lands in West and South Delhi for locating more fire stations Keeping in view the fact of the expansion of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Fire Service has reported that there are three fire stations in South Delhi and four in West Delhi. There is also a Training Centre situated at Moti Nagar in West Delhi. The information regarding the locations and areas catered by them is given in the statement attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The site for this purpose forms part of the approved district centre plan of the Bhikaiji Cama Bazar.

(c) The sites are earmaked by DDA as per provisions stipulated in the Delhi Master Plan and in consultation with the D . Fire Briga

### Statement

*Location and Capacity of Fire-sta in South and West Delhi and catered by them*

*SOUTH DELHI*

1. *Mathura Road Fire Station :*

It is located near Ashram, Mathura Road, New Delhi. It is equipped with four fire units. The areas catered by this fire station are from Mathura Road, Ring Road crossing along Jamuna bed upto Haryana border, from Friends Colony, to Oberoi Hotel crossing Defence Colony, Madanair and Khanpur Devli upto Haryana border.

2. *Safdarjung Fire Station :*

It is located near Safdarjung Airport, Jor Bagh, New Delhi and is eqiupped with four fire units. The areas catered by this fire station are Khan Market, Lodi Colony, Sowa Nagar, South Extension parts I & II , R.K. Puram Sector 1 to 12 upto Tula Marg Ring Road crossing, Vasant Vihar, Munirka, Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Green Park, Green Park Extension, I.I.T. Hauz Khas, Nehru University, Panchsheel Marg, Malviya-Nagar, Mehrauli & Villages upto Chattarpur.

3. *Chanakya Puri Fire Station :*

It is located at Kautilya Marg, New Delhi and is equippod with three fire units. The areas catered by this fire station are Teen Murti, Ashoka Hotel, Yashwant Place, Moti Bagh I & II, R.K. Puram XIII, Maurya Hotel, Defence Officers' Club, Cantonment area, Palam Airport, Basant Village, Chanakya Puri & Air Headquarters.

*WEST DELHI*

1. *Naraina Fire Station :*

It is located behind Payal Cinema, New Delhi and is equipped with one fire unit. It is a temporary fire station. The areas catered by this fire station are Naraina Industrial Area, Phases I & II , Inder Pr, Naraina Vihar, Naraina Village & Pandav Nagar.

2. *Moti Nagar Fire Station & Training Centre.*

It is locted at Najafgarh Road, Moti Nagar, New Delhi and is equipped with 6 fire units. The areas covered are Zakhira Chowk, Najafgarh Industrial Area, Rama Road DLF Industtrial Area, Kirti Nagar, Kirti Nagar Industrial area, Kirti Nagar Warehousing Scheme, Maya Puri Industrial area Phase I & II, Pankha Road, Janakpuri, Tilak Nagar, Hari Nagar, Rajnri Gardenl, Punjabi Bagh, Oil Installations Shakur Basti, Uttam Nagar, Paschim Puri, Mangol Puri, Najafgarh Nangloi upto Haryana Border.

3. *Lawrence Road Fire Station :*

It is located near Modern Bakeries, New Delhi and is equipped with two fire units. The areas covered by this fire station are Lawarence Road Industrial Area, Tri Nagar, Ram Nagar (upto railway line) Pritam Pura and Shalimar Park.

4. *Roop Nagar Fire Station :*

It is located near Roop Nagar Police Station and is equipped with four fire units. The areas covered by this fire station are the University, Timarpur, Khaiber Pass, Mukherjee Nagar, Kingsway Camp, Azadpur, Model Gown, area on both sides of G.T. Road upto Haryana border, New Subzimandi, Subzimandi, Shakti Nagar, Roshanara Road and Gulabi Bagh.

### Exemption of Levy from Farmers Affected by Floods

4106. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose giving instructions to the State Governments for the exemption of levy from the farmers who have been affected by the recent floods in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). No request or proposal from any State Government affected by floods has been received for exemption of levy on farmers. Such proposal will be given due consideration as and when received.

### Stoppage of Supply of Foodgrains under 'Food for Work Programme'

4107. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to to state :

(a) whether the Government have stopped supply of foodgrains for what used to be called food for work programme ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) has any alternative measure been adopted for restarting the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (c). The food for work programme has been renamed as national rural employment programme now. Supply of foadgrains under the programme has not been stopped but has been curtailed. Mainly, cash allocation has been made for the programme during the current year.

### Indra Reservoir Scheme

4108. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Indra' Reservoir Scheme' Khariar of Kalahandi District, Orissa has been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the stage of progress ; and

(c) how soon it is going to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa have intrimate dthat the Indra Irrigation Project is under surveys and investigation and the project report is likely to be ready by September, 1982. The State Government have further intimated that this project has been included in their Sixth Plan and infrastructure work on the project has already commenced.

### गांवों और जंगलों में पशुओं की संख्या

4109. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों और जंगलों में पशुओं की संख्या की प्रतिशतता क्या-क्या है ;

(ख) नगरीय-सीमाओं के बाहर कितने-कितने पशुओं के अस्पताल, कालेज और डाक्टर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) पशुओं के अस्पतालों के अलावा अन्य किन-किन गांवों में पशुओं की नस्ल में सुधार के लिए सांड रखे गए हैं ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन)**: (क) से (ग). सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

### खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में चलाये जा रहे उद्योग

4110. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा**: क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा मध्यप्रदेश में कितने उद्योग चलाये जा रहे हैं अथवा चलाये जाने हैं ; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी)** (क) और (ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के क्षेत्राधिकार में पच्चीस उद्योगों में से 19 उद्योग अर्थात खादी, अनाजों तथा दालों का परिष्करण, घानी तेल, ग्रामीण चमड़ा, कुटीर माचिस, गुड़ तथा खांडसारी, ताड़गुड़, साबुन, हाथ से बने कागज, मधुमक्खी पालन, कुम्हारी, रेशा, बढ़ईगिरी तथा लोहारगिरी, चूना, गोबर गैस, औषधीय पौधे, फल परिष्करण, बांस तथा बेंत तथा पोलीवस्त्र, मध्यप्रदेश में पहले से ही चलाये जा रहे हैं। शेष उद्योगों को शुरू करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

### Fleet strength of Fishing Vessels

4111. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are pla- : o increase the fleet strength of fishing vessels in order to increase the catch from maritimer sources;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have revived the Shipping Development Fund Committee Scheme for providing loans for acquisition of fishing vessels by Indian entrepreneurs;

(c) if so, the details of this scheme; and

(d) the details of the new charter policy by which Indian entrepreneurs will be enable to get first vessels on charter from foreign countries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI P. V. SWAMINATHAN)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian companies are eligible for soft term loan at 4 1/2 per cent interest per annum from the Shipping Development Fund Committee, for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels to the extent of 95 per cent of the cost of indigenous vessels and 90 per cent of the cost of imported vessels. The loan is repayable within 16 years including moratrium for one year.

(d) A copy of the guidelines, terms and conditions for charter of foreign fishing vessels issued in January 1981 is at statement attached.

### Statement

### Guidelines, Terms and Conditions for Charter of Foreign fishing vessels

I. *Guidelines*

1. The main considerations in permitting operation of foreign fishing vessels on charter by Indian companies and joint ventures companies

in deep sea fishing in the exclusive economic Zone are as follows:—

(a) to establish the abundance and distribution of commercially important fish resources in un-explored and under-exploited areas;

(b) to asses the craft and gear suited for economic operation.

(c) transfer of techonology through training of required manpower for manning vessels, processing, marketing and management, and

(d) to enlarge the deep sea fishing fleet on ownership basis.

2. The priority for consideration of charter applications will be as follows:—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings.

(i) Fishermen coops.

(iii) Small and medium scale entrepreneurs.

(iv) Large Houses.

As between wet charter and dry charter preference will be given to applications for dry charter.

3. In order to achieve the above objectives and to protect the interests of those engaged in the current effort in commercial fishing and to safeguard the security interests, a set of terms and conditions for chartering foreign fishing vessels is given under the terms and conditions mentioned below:—

## II. *TERMS AND CONDITIONS*

1. The paid up share capital of the Indian company chartering foreign fishing vessels shall not be less than Rs. 5 lakhs during the charter period.

2. Indian charterer shall have managerial personnel who have had actual experience of marine fishing industry.

3. Charter will be permitted for a period of three years, renewable on satisfactory performance, for one year at a time and for a maximum of 2 years (in total not exceeding five years). There will be specific obligations on the part of the Indian charter to purchase a stipulated number of vessels before the end of the specified periodoftime. The maximum number of vessels that may be chartered by one applicant for one type of fishing will be limited to five.

4. The charterer will have to give before the commencement of the charter, a bank guarantee to the value of Rs. 2 lakhs per chartered vessel which would be invoked in the event of the charterer not purchasing the vessels at the end of prescribed time mentined

5. The charterer shall ensure that atleast 20 % of the crew are Indian at all times and that they are posted as understudies to foreign Skipper, Engineer and to other operational crew. Such understudy, personnel shall be kept in readiness to embark on the foreign fishing vessels under charter at the time of Naval inspection and they/their substitutes shall remain on board throughout the charter period.

6. The area of operation of the chartered fishing vessles shall be beyond the territorial waters, namely, 12 nautical miles from the shore, unless otherwise specifically permitted for any specialised type of fishing and subject to any other area restrictions and further these vessels shall operate beyond the area of operation of the mechanised and non-mechansed boats and shall be as per the direction of Government from time to time.

7. There will be no payment of technical fees or royalities, over and above the charter hire. Payment of

any marketing commission will be with the prior approval of the Government.

8. The Indian company will make irrevocable arrangements for purchasing the prescribed number of vessels either by import or from an Indian Shipyard before the expiry of the stipulated period.

9. The charter party shall be entered into on the basis of the model charter party as appended. They will, however, have freedom to make modifications to suit their requirements but shall in all cases obtain prior approval of the Government to the final charter party before commencement of the fishing operations. The charter party shall provide for arbitaration in India.

10. The chartered vessels shall carry all documents like Director General of Shipping licence, attested copy of permission leter crew permit etc. at the time of Naval inspection of vessels. These documents shall be retrieved at the time of customs clearence and re-delivered to the vessel when she makes re-entry in the Indian waters. The vessel shall also carry up to date valid permit.

11. The foreign fishing vessel under charter shall take on board an Indian Scientist who shall have free board and access for collection and examination of the data and material. The Indian Company shall meet the expanses on food for the Indian Scientist while on board the charter vessel.

12. The Indian company shall pay the Government of India a Licence Fee of Rs. 10,000 per vessel per annum.

13. The charterer shall furnish to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, New Delhi and the Director General of Shipping Bombay, valuation and sea worthiness certificates for the fishing vessels from a recongised agency acceptable to the Government.

14. The operation of fishing vessels will be subject to provisions in the Merchant Shipping Act and permission of the Director General of Shipping shall be obtained for the movement of the fishing vessels in Indian waters. The charter vessel shall meet the Indian or International (IMCO) requirements in respect of safety of vessels and crew.

15. The entire requirement and machinery fitted on the foreign vessels shall be open for inspection by the representative of the Government of India. The foreign collaborator shall furnish in advance 7 copies of the complete, details of equipmdnts viz. Radio, Radar, other sensors scientific contrivances for biological andoceanographic observations and its accessories and machinery, international call shigns range of radco frequencies/channels and parameters of communication equipment of each vesel. Any change inth details gives shall be communicated and specific approval of the Government obtained for their use. No electronic intelligrence gathering equipment shall be fitted on board. Equipment essentially requtped for fishing however, may be allowed. The vessel shall operate only after obtaining all the necessary clearances from the Government in this respect.

16. Representative of the Government may inspect the chartered fishing vessels at any time, without prior notice. Skippers and others on the said fishing vessels shall furnish whatever information that is require by the representative during such inspection.

17. The company shall give an undertak ing(induplicate) to the effect that,

(a) No oceanographic research, surveys or exploration etc. shall be carried out within our territorial waters.

(b) No oceanographic research, surveys and other investigations shall be carried out within our on Exclusive Economic Zone (zones extending upto 200 miles from our coast) without prior express approval of the Government of India.

(c) No oceanographic research, surveys and other investigations shall be carried out beyond 200 miles from the coast where a part of the operations comes within the Zone extending upto 200 miles from the coast, without prior approval of the Government of India.

18. The chartered vessels shall report its location and the quantum of catch in the hold to Coast Guard Station and P.C.S. Signal (Position, Course, Speed Signal) to Naval Wireless Station daily at 8.00 hours in accordance with the Admiralty List of Radio Signals, Volume I.

19. Details of arrival/departure of chartered vessels in the Indian ports shall be forwarded simultaneously to Naval Headquarters, New Delhi Coast Guard Headquarters, New Delhi and the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, New Delhi.

20. After the initial Naval clearance and after each re-entry at the port of operation, the chartered vessels shall return to her port of operation at least once during thirty days. The Indian company shall ensure that the catch is correctly evaluated. It shall also retain copies of fishing log sheets of an voyages. After completing export formulaties and obtaining customs clearancel the chartered vessel shall leave the Indian Economic Zone and shall not indulge in unauthorised fishing in the Indian Economic Zone on her outward passage.

21. The foreign crew on thefishing vessels shall be employed only after obtaining necessary clearance from the Government in this regard. The crew of the chartered vessels shall be issued with laminated identity books/cards carrying their photograph and their personal data to facilitate identification. Such books/cards shall be issued by the Indian companies to the foreign crew at the time of naval inspection and retrieved at the time of customs clearance. These shall be made available to the crew on the vessels re-entry into Indian waters alongwith other documents. In case of new crew, freshbooks/cards shall be issued. Such documents shall be kept in the custody of the Skipper and shall be accounted for.

22. The charterer shall furnish to the Government of India Voyage-wise statement of fish catch and exports from the fishing vessels with all the necessary details as required in the prescribed proforma.

23. The Indian company shall furnish 10 copies of the list of particulars of its employees, both foreign and Indian, and also 10 copies of the list of particulars of foreign personnel employed in the chartered vessels. Any change in the personnel and equipment/machinery on board the chartered vessels or in the shore estahilshments shall be reported to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

24. The fishing vessels and their appurtenances, fish catches, exports, fuel, lubricants, spare parts, packing materials, fishing materials, etc. will be subject to duties and taxes as may be applicable under the Indian Laws. If the fuel charges are to be borne by the foreign collaborator, payment shall be made in foreign exchange by the foreign collaborator.

25. Prior to the commencement of the fishing operations, the foreign collaborator shall produce revolving and confirmed letter of credit in favour of the Indian company or make

advance payments to the Indian party towards the value of the catch after deducting the proportionate charter fee for each voyage.

26. The applicants shall be issued a letter of intent for preparing themselves for satisfactory compliance of pre-operational formalities, such as security aspects and training. Only when the Government are satisfied about the fulfilment of these formalities, a letter of permission shall be issued for commencement of operations.

27. Violation or non-fulfilment of any of the conditions stipulsted above before commencement of fishing operations cancellation of the permission issued.

28. The charterer shall confirm to all the existing Government of India's Acts/Orders requiring operattors of vessels to obtain licences or permissions for various equipment/facilities/radio frequencies individually or collectively.

29. The Government reserve the right to stipulate such additional conditions as may be considered necessary or to modify the conditions stipulated above.

### दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ी कालोनियां

4112. **श्री कुंवर राम :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978 से जून, 1981 के दौरान दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में बनी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी कालोनियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनकी जनसंख्या कितनी है और उन कालोनियों में क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Public Distribution System

44113. SHRI R.K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public distribution system has completely failed all over the country in providing essential commodities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Fair Price and Ration Shops are without sugar, wheat and rice; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to maintain regular and enough supplies of essential commodities in villages and far-off places from towns and cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Regular allocations of these commodities are being made to the State/Union Territories on month to month basis to ensure un-interrupted supplies through the public distribution system.

### Import of Wheat, Sugar and Pulses

4114. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government imported wheat, pulses and sugar although there was enough quantity of them available in the country and also the production was quite comfortable ;

(b) if so, what were the total quantity of the above items imported;

(c) the main reasons for the same; and

(d) to what extent the import of these items helped in reducing the price of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a), (c) and (d). Import of pulses is on Open General Licence. Wheat and sugar are being imported on Government account to increase total availability of these commodities in the country and as a measure of abundant caution against pressure on prices and machination of traders. As a result of these imports, some relief in the pressure on prices is already noticeable, particularly in the case of sugar.

(b) The total quantities of wheat and sugar likely to be imported during the current year (1981-82) are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat . | 15.15 lakh tonnes. |
| Sugar . | About 2.15 lakh tonnes. |

## दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा भूखण्डों के ग्रावंटन में विलम्ब

4115. **श्री तारिक ग्रनवर** : क्या **निर्माण ग्रौर ग्रावास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण जनता को भू-खण्ड ग्रावंटित करने के ग्रपने वचन को निभाने की स्थिति में नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने उन क्षेत्रों तक में प्राथमिक विकास का कार्य भी शुरू नहीं किया है जिनका विकास करने में कई वर्ष लगेंगे ; ग्रौर

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास इस प्रस्तावित विकास कार्य के लिए कोई धन नहीं है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण ग्रौर ग्रावास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह)** : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह रोहिणी परियोजना के सन्दर्भ में है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि विकास कार्य पहले ही शुरू किया जा चुका है ग्रौर इस प्रयोजन के लिये निधियां उपलब्ध हैं ।

## Installation of the Statue of Late Kamraj in New Delhi.

4116. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Kamraj Memorial Committee has been repeatedly approaching the Government for early installation of the statue of Kamraj in New Delhi;

(a) whether a site for installing the statue has been approved; and

(c) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). Permission for installing a statue of late Shri K. Kamraj was given, with certain stipulations, to the Nadar Mahajana Sangam, a Madurai, at the traffic round abou of Dupleix Road in New Delhi, an the Kamraj Memorial Committee requested for transferring the permission in their favour, which has since been done.

### घटिया चावल की सप्लाई

4117. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 जुलाई, 1981 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "6.28 करोड़ रुपए के घटिया चावल की सप्लाई" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार द्वारा उस प्रकार के अभियान में देश में कितने स्थानों से इस प्रकार के मामले पकड़े गये है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने खाद्यान्न उत्पादकों को उनके उत्पादों के लिये उचित मूल्य का भुगतन करने के लिये कोई प्रभावी योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह शाहजहांपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में नोटिस में आया था । राज्य सरकार ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सतर्कता स्थापन द्वारा जांच किए जाने के बारे में आदेश दे दिया है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार रबी और खरीफ विपणन मौसम शुरू होने के पहले रबी और खरीफ अनाजों की मूल्य और वसूली नीति की प्रतिवर्ष घोषणा करती हैं । कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर और इससे संबंधित अन्य सभी तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाता है । समर्थन मूल्य के कार्य के अधीन भारत सरकार समर्थन मूल्य पर बिक्री के लिए लाए गये उचित औसत किस्म के खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी की जिम्मेदारी लेती है ।

### Delay in major irrigation Schemes

4118. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of major irrigation schemes with names State-wise, lingering for more than 15 to 20 years throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that State Governments are losing heavily every year because of their negligence: if so, how much;

(c) what is the percentage of major and medium irrigation potential (State-wise) as compared to the national average; and

(d) whether Government would like to issue a directive to the State Governments to complete the old projects first rather than to take up new ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are 25 major irrigation schemes in various States in the country on which works were taken up 15 to 20 years back but have not yet been completed. A Statement giving the names of these schemes is laid on the Table of the House (Statement I).

(b) Both funding of the projects and collection of revenue from the beneficiaries are done by the State Governments. While, on account of delay in the completion of the projects, the benefits also get delayed, the loss thereof has not been quantified by the State Governments.

(c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II).

(d) One of the guidelines already issued to the States is to give emphasis to completion of as many of the on-going major and medium irrigation schemes during the Sixth Plan as feasible.

## Statement —I

*Ongoing Major Projects for More than 15 years*

| Sl.No. | Name of Project |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| | *Andhra Pradesh* |
| 1. | Nagarjunasagar Right Bank & Left Bank Canals |
| 2. | Pochampad (Sri Ramsagar) Stage-I |
| | *Bihar* |
| 3. | Gandak |
| 4. | Kosi Barrage and Eastern Canal |
| 5. | Rajpur |
| 6. | Western Kosi Canal |
| | *Haryana* |
| 7. | Beas Unit I & its extension. |
| 8. | Beas Unit II & its extension. |
| | *Karnataka* |
| 9. | Bhadra |
| 10. | Malaprabha |
| 11. | Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II |
| | *Kerala* |
| 12. | Periyar Vallery |
| | *Madhya Pradesh* |
| 13. | Tawa |
| | *Maharashtra* |
| 14. | Bhima |
| 15. | Jayakwadi Stage-I |
| 16. | Khadakwasla |
| 17. | Mula |
| 18. | Warna |
| | *Orissa* |
| 19. | Mahanadi Delta |
| | *Punjab* |
| 20. | Chambal Stage-I |
| 21. | Gurgaon Canal |
| | *Uttar Pradesh* |
| 22. | East Baigul Reservoir |
| 23. | Gandak |
| | *West Bengal* |
| 24. | D. V. C. Irrigation |
| 25. | Kangsabati. |

## Statement-II

| S.No. | States | Percentage of major and medium irrigation potential created upto 1979-80 compared to ultimate irrigation potential |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . | 58.74 |
| 2. | Assam . . . | 9.18 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | Bihar . . . | 37·72 |
| 4. | Gujarat . . . | 34·33 |
| 5. | Haryana . . | 58·97 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh . | .. |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir . | 42.40 |
| 8. | Karnataka . . | 42.80 |
| 9. | Kerala . . . | 45·80 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh . | 24·03 |
| 11. | Maharashtra . . | 30·12 |
| 12. | Manipur . . | 4·44 |
| 13. | Meghalaya . . | .. |
| 14. | Nagaland . . | .. |
| 15. | Orissa . . . | 39·61 |
| 16. | Punjab . . . | 76·97 |
| 17. | Rajasthan . . | 55·82 |
| 18. | Sikkim . . . | .. |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu . . | 78.60 |
| 20. | Tripura . . . | .. |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh . . | 48·23 |
| 22. | West Bengal . . | 66.06 |
| | SUB-TOTAL : STATES | 45·62 |
| | UNION TERRITORIES | 6.25 |
| | NATIONAL AVERAGE | 45·51 |

### Deep Sea Fishing in Bay of Bengal

4119. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deep sea fishing has been located in Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Deep Sea Fishing is being done in the Bay of Bengal.

(b) A fleet of 57 larger commercial fishing vessels are operating in India. They are mostly based at Vizag, and fish in Bay of Bengal.

### Demolition of hutments in Delhi

4120. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to demolish hutments in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether alternative accommodation is being offered to the hutments dwellers ; and

(c) if so, how many hutments dwellers, in Delhi have been evicted due to demolition of their hutments and how many among them have since been given alternative accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Action is taken by Delhi Development Authority and local bodies against unauthorised constructions and encroachments including hutments in accordance with the law.

(b) It has been agreed in principle to provide resettlement facilities to the squatters left in the residuary pockets of Delhi existing in March, 1977 and it is proposed to draw a separate scheme for their resettlement. It is not possible to continue such schemes indefinitely due to constraint of land and finances.

(c) About two lakh plots and tenements were allotted to hutment dwellers in resettlement colonies in Delhi, earlier. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that during the last three months, 3, 179 encroachments/squatters were removed. The Delhi Development Authority allotted alternative plots in resettlement colonies to 2, 466 eligible persons during May, June and July, 1981.

### Issue of Licences in different names for different items for same shop in Delhi

4121. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :
SHRI CHATURBHUJ :

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that licences are issued in different names for ration, ghee and kerosene oil for the same shop ;

(b) if so, its reasons and number of such shops together with details ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some such licences have been issued for flour mills, wheat, ration, kerosene oil, ghee and flour to those persons in Delhi, especially in Circle No. 39 who do not own shops as tenants/owners but they have shown them as such on bogus receipts ;

(d) if so, the action taken against such offenders together with details; and

(e) whether the food and supply Department have cancelled the licences of those wholesale traders in sugar who due to some reasons could not carry on their trade for quite some time and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY ) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Administration, more than one licence is not normally issued for the same shop for ration, ghee and kerosene oil under the relevant statutory Control Orders. However, in the following case such licences were sanctioed in Circle No. 39 :

> ARD No. 2685 in favour of one Shri Lakhi Ram was sanctioned under the name of M/s. Lakhi Ram Sagar Chand in September 1965 at premises No. 1/166 Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cant.

(c). and (d). The question whether a licence is in possession of a shop as a tenant/owner or purports to show himself as such on bogus receipt is a matter between the landlord and the tenant. The licences are issued on the basis of physical possession. Since no violation of any provision of the relevant statutory control orders or instances of suppersion of material facts have come to the notice of the Delhi Administration any action for cancellation of authorisation of an FPS or licence for kerosene oil would not be sustainable.

(e) Yes, Sir. The proceedings for cacellation of a number of licences were considered desirable by Delhi Administration for the following main reasons:—

(i) it was found that these licences would become active only when sugar become scarce and yielded undue profit ; and

(ii) such licences hindered proper control and check over the active licences too.

### Foodgrains supplied to States under Food for Work Programme

4122. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of RURAL RE-

CONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise and Year-wise total quantities of foodgrains supplied to each State with special reference to J & K State during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Food for Work Programme ; and

(b) how many roads out of those inspected by Director Food for Work who visited Jammu & Kashmir in June, 1980 have been completed and in how many cases the lands have been snatched back and crops regrown on these roads ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) A statement indicating State-wise and Year-wise quantities of foodgrains supplied to the States including Jammu & Kashmir during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme is enclosed.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

*Statement showing foodgrains supplied under FWP during the years* 1978-79 *to* 1980-81.

REVISED

(in '000 tonnes)

| State | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Pradesh . . . . . . | 103·4 | 242·8 | 139·1 |
| Assam . . . . . . . | 9·4 | 7·7 | 3·8 |
| Bihar . . . . . . . | 165.3 | 311·1 | 158·9 |
| Gujarat . . . . . . . | 15·0 | 6·2 | .. |
| Haryana . . . . . . . | 19·1 | 30·9 | 24·0 |
| Himachal Pradesh . . . . . | 1·6 | 29·0 | 21·0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir . . . . . | 5·0 | 35·2 | 18·4 |
| Karnataka . . . . . . . | 7·0 | 7·5 | 12·1 |
| Kerala . . . . . . . | 12·0 | 37·7 | 32·3 |
| Madhya Pradesh . . . . . | 123·9 | 184·8 | 177·3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maharashtra | 58·6 | 91·7 | 38·6 |
| Meghalaya | .. | .. | 0·5 |
| Nagaland | .. | 0·4 | 5·4 |
| Punjab | 35·8 | 45·3 | 6·3 |
| Orissa | 188·4 | 196·8 | 144·4 |
| Rajasthan | 247·4 | 273·3 | 169·7 |
| Tripura | 8·0 | 11·6 | 16·1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 136·00 | 401·2 | 211·0 |
| West Bengal | 142·3 | 159·9 | 66·5 |
| Chandigarh | .. | .. | .. |
| Tamil Nadu | .. | .. | 84·2 |
| Pondicherry | .. | .. | 0·2 |
| Mizoram | 1·2 | 0·5 | .. |
| Total | 1279·4 | 2073·6 | 1329·8 |

## Denial of booking of Betal leaves by Railway authority

4123 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the betal leaves growing is the only livelihood of about ten lakhs families in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the Bengal Betal leaves is sent to other states outside West Bengal ;

(c) whether he is ware of the fact that during last one year Railway authority is denying the booking of betal leaves in various Railway Stations and thus destroying the entire cultivation ; and

(d) if so, whether he will take up this matter with the Railway Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ( SHRI R.V. SWAMINTHAN) : (a) Information supplied by the West Bengal Government reveals that as per 1976 survey, one and a half lakh families were engaged in betal leaves cultivation in West Bengal.

(b) About 70-75% of betal leaves produced in West Bengal are sent to other States.

(c) The Railway Board has informed that the traffic in betal leaves from West Bengal is offered for booking. Three Parcel Vans are attached from Macheda, Panskura, Khargpur, Begnam. From Howrah and Serampore Stations, the traffic is being cleared by four Mail/Express trains as a regular measure.

(d) Question does not arise.

## खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली, रोजगार केन्द्रों के माध्यम से की गई नियुक्तियां

4124. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः वर्षों के दौरान एक सरकारी संगठन खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कितने व्यक्तियों को किन-किन पदों पर और किन-किन ग्रेडों में रोजगार केन्द्र के माध्यम से नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपने इस संगठन को रोंजगार केन्द्र के माध्यम से स्थाई या अस्थाई पदों पर भर्ती करने के अनुदेश देने का है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :** (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली, खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के विभागीय व्यापार केन्द्रों में से एक है जो एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है। गत छः वर्षों के दौरान भवन द्वारा रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से नियुक्त किए गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या उनके पदों तथा ग्रेडों सहित नीचे दर्शायी गई है।

| पद का नाम | ग्रेड | नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|
| अवर श्रेणी लिपिक | 260–400 रुपये | 1 |
| चौकीदार | 196–232 रुपये | 1 |

उपर्युक्त के अलावा, दो अभ्यर्थियों जिनके नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत थे, को भी निम्नलिखित पदों तथा ग्रेडों में नियुक्त किया गया है :—

| पद का नाम | ग्रेड | नियोजित व्यक्तियों की संख्या |
|---|---|---|
| अवर श्रेणी लिपिक | 260–400 रुपये | 1 |
| चपरासी | 196–232 रुपये | 1 |

(ख) इस मामले में आयोग के साथ पत्राचार चल रहा है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित व्यक्तियों में से विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा जारी किए अनुदेशों की अनुपालना करनी चाहिए।

## Crops Insurance Scheme in States

4125. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the State Government to introduce crop insurance schemes;

(b) if so, what are the detils of the scheme ;

(c) the names of the States which have so far introduced the Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(d) whether any reports have been received from the State Governments about the assessment made by them in respect of the results achieved and the benefits derived by farmers from this scheme ;

(e) if so, what are the details in this respect ;

(f) what are the main crops covered by the scheme ;

(g) what is the amount of Central assistance allotted to each State, amount spent with details showing the profits or loss incurred ; and

(h) the number of farmers bnnefited by the scheme in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The General Insurance Corporation of India had drawn up a pilot crop insurance scheme based on area approach in consultation with the Government of India and the State Governments. The selient features of the scheme are given in Statement-I. The Government of India commended the scheme to all the State Governments in 1979, for implementation.

(c) Four State Governments, viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have so far implemented the scheme. Nine more States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have decided to implement the scheme during 1981-82.

(d) and (e). It is too early to assess the results of the scheme.

(f) The main crops so far covered by the scheme are cotton, groundnut and paddy..

(g) and (h). No special Central assistance has been allotted to the States under the scheme. The number of farmers covered by crop insurance Statewise during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in Statement-II.

### Statement-I

### THE SALIENT FEATURES OF THE EXISTING CROP INSURANCE SCHEME

1. *Risks/covered* : The Scheme provides multi-risk cover i.e. cover against unavoidable loss of production due to (a) climatic risks such as drought, flood, frost and cyclones; (b) pest infestation; (c) plant diseases; and (d) riots and strikes.

(ii) *procedure of the Scheme* : Under the Pilot Scheme, the crop insurance scheme is linked to short-term agricultural loans issued by the credit institutions to facilitate collection of premium and indemnities. The crop insurance policy is issued by the General Insurance Corporation to the institutions giving crop loans. The G.I.C. does not deal with the farmers directly. The financial institution is responsible to pay premium to General Insurance Corporation and also to discharge the claims made by the G.I.C. A proportion of the loss i.e. non-indemnifiable limit, has to be borne by the farmer himself. The G.I.C. has laid down a ceiling of Rs. 2,000/- for insurance per farmer under the pilot scheme.

(iii) *Selection of Areas* : The areas for operating the scheme are selected by the GIC in consultation with the State Governments. The pilot scheme is operated only in areas where the non-indemnifiable limit is less then 30% and the premium rate is assessed at 5%. The premium rate as well as indemnity for the selected crops is uniform for all insured farmers within each basic unit of area selected irrespective of actual yield per borrower.

(iv) *Basir of premium and Indemnity.*

(a) Premium and indemnity rates for each selected crop and season in each selected areas are determined on the basis of crop cutting experiments for the last 10 years. The Scheme of insurance does not provide 100 per cent compensation in the event of loss of crop and, the farmers are required to bear a portion of the loss. Calculations made on the basis of crop cutting data in respect of Andhra Pradesh. 'Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala have shown that full indemnity in the case of crop losses is not feasible since premium rates for securing full indemnity would be anywhere upto 30% at which rate farmers cannot afford to pay premium. Therefore, premium and indemnity tables have been worked out on the basis that farmers will bear a portion of loss, which is called non-indemnifiable limit, which varies from 20% to 50%. On this basis there will be a number of areas where premium rate are well within 5% and many other areas where premium ranges from 5% to 10% of sum insured. Past experience in operating crop insurance scheme and the data of 10 years crop yield based on NSS indicated the percentage of 5—10% premium to be sufficient to cover the incidence of indemnity payable. In the first phase, it is proposed to select for the Pilot Scheme only such areas where the non-indemnifiable limit does not exceed 30%.

(b) Basis of indemnity—Indemnity payable will bear the same proportion to sum insured, which the indemnifiable shortfall in yield (maximum indemnifiable limit less actual yield as per crop cutting) bears to be maximum indemnifiable limit. Indemnity to any farmer becomes payable only if the shortall in yield in the insured area exceeds the relevant non-indemnifiable limit.

(c) *Role of the State and Central Government* : The State Governments are co-insurers with G.I.C. and share the premium and indemnity to the extent of 25%. They are also responsible for arrangements for estimation of crop yields through crop cutting experiments. The Government of India has agreed to subsidise the premium payable by the small and marginal farmers in the special programme areas like I.R.D., S.F.D.A. etc. upto 25%, the State Government sharing another 25%.

### Statement II

*Statewise Coverage of Farmers by Crop Insurance Scheme During* 1979-80 *and* 1980-81.

| Sl. No. | State | No. of farmers covered 1979-80 | 1980 81 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gujarat . . . . . . . . . | 1,057 | 1,487 |
| 2. | Tamil Nadu . . . . . . . | 6,965 | 4,040 |
| 3. | West Bengal . . . . . . . | 8,246 | 17,915 |

## Production and Requirement of short Staple Cotton

4126. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production and annual requirement of medium and short stapel cotton ; and

(b) steps taken to boost production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Complete figures available for 1978-79 show that the production of short and medium staple cotton (combined) in that year was 15.7 lakh bales and the consumption of these varieties including ex-factory consumption was 15.4 lakh bales.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being implemented for increasing cotton production. The broad strategy being pursued under this programme consists of the following :

(i) Accelerating the spread of improved technology in both the rainfed and established irrigated areas ;

(ii) Bringing in additional areas under irrigated cotton particularly under the command of irrigation projects ; and

(iii) Extension of the area under the high yielding hybrid cottons to the maximum potential.

## Scheme for Total Employment from Block Level in the Country

4127. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to launch a new scheme for total employment from the block level in the country;

(b) if so what are the names of the blocks in the country selected, for this purpose ; and

(c) the details of the programme and progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (c). Government have under consideration the recommendations made by the Conference on the 'Strategy for Full Employment in Rural Areas' held recently. Already in all the blocks of the country, schemes for employment generation are being implemented.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) aims at raising the income levels of the target groups consisting of small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans, etc. This programme now stands extended to all the 5,011 development blocks of the country. The target is to cover 600 families in each block for a year. Of these, approximately 400 familie would be covered through agriculture and related activities, 100 families through rural industries and another 100 families under rural services, business enterprises, etc. A total of 1,28,41,044 persons have been benefited since inception upto March, 1981.

The National Rural Employment Programme has replaced the Food for Work Programme in October, 1980. Its objectives are genération of employment opportunities creation of durable community assets, etc. 2403.79 lakh mandyas of employment have been generated under this programme during 1980-81.

The National scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) was initiated with effect from 15th August, 1979 with the principal objective of removal of unemployment among youth. The main thrust of the scheme is on equipping rural youth with skills and technology enabling them to settle in ventures of self-employment. It is planned to train about 2 lakh Youth out of the target group every year in various skills in the rural areas. Apart from institutional training, training is also to be given through local servicing and industrial units, master craftsmen and artisans of rupute. A total number of 1,03,124 persons were trained and 31,295 persons were self-employed under the scheme during 1980-81.

Khadi and Village Industries occupy an important place in the national economy in view of their unique capacity to generate large employment in rural areas at a low capital cost. Khadi and Village Industries offer employment opportunities at the place of residence to a large section of the rural population. It is estimated that 30.61 lakh persons were provided employment during 1980-81.

## Indoor Stadium, Indraprastha Estate, Delhi

4128. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work relating to flooring of Indoor Stadium in Indraprastha Estate has not been entrusted to any contractor; and

(b) if so, the reaons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Tenders have since been received and are being finalised by the Delhi Development Authority.

### एन० सी० सी० एफ० को घाटा

4129. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या **नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान एन० सी० सी० एफ० को व्यापार में कितना नुकशान हुआ और तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ; और

(ख) एन० सी० सी० एफ० को व्यापार-वार कितना नुकशान हुआ और तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

**नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) :** (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ, लिमिटेड को अनन्तिम लेखाओं के अनुसार वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान व्यापार में कुल मिलाकर कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, उसे व्यापार-वार आयातित वस्तुओं के मामले में केवल 86,000/– रुपये का घाटा हुआ है। यह इस कारण हुआ कि पिछले वर्ष के 25.08 लाख रुपये के बकाया माल में उसे लम्बे समय तक भंडार करने की वजह से मामूली सी खराबी आ गयी थी। इसलिए इन में से कुछ माल को उनकी लागत से कम मूल्यों पर बेचना पड़ा था।

### Development of soyabean

4130. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government towards the development of soyabean and popularise its use in the country in various forms like soyaban flour and flakes in view of the its high nutrients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : Steps have been taken towards the development of soyabean mainly in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Soybean Development. These include :—

(i) Extension of soyabean cultivation over an area of about 6 lakh hectares during 1980-81.

(ii) Use of improved seeds and other improved package of practices.

(iii) Free distribution of minikits, each containing seeds of new varieties, sufficient for half hectare.

(iv) Large scale demonstrations on farmers' fields in order to popular the adoption of scientific methods cultivation.

A special soyabean production programme has been approved for implementation in Madhya Pradesh aiming at raising the area under the crop in the State to 18 lakh ha. in 1985-86 from 4·50 lakh ha. in 198 -81. The entire cost of the scheme aggregating to Rs. 15 crores during the five year period (1981-86) is to be mostly the Government of India. It is likely to yield a production of 14·40 lakh tonnes of soyabean in 1985-76 thereby making a significant contribution to the edible oil supplies in the country. The prgramme envisages the supply of improved seeds, rhizobium culture, plant protection equipment, pesticides, weedicides, demonstration of package of practices, training of farmers, etc.

Government have been announcing support prices for soybean and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has been entrusted with the support price operations.

The following steps have been taken to popularise the use of

soybean in the country in various forms :—

1. Financial assistance has been made available to the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar to set up a Pilot Plant for soya processing which would work as the nucleus for the establishment of food technology development.

2. A plan scheme, formulated basically with the objective of setting up of adequate processing facilities with an integrated approach consistent with the production programme of soybean has been included in the Sixth Plan. The proposed items of manufacture include in addition to refined soyabean oil for direct consumption, edible soya flour, textured soya proteins, soya milk etc.

3. A high Level Inter-Ministerial Soyabean Coordination Committee has been constituted to look into the various aspects of setting up of processing facilities that will take care of all the product possibilities namely refined soybean oil, soya meal and further processing of soya meal to soya foods.

4. Soybean industry has been given the status of Appendix I Industry so as to enable participation of large houses such as MRITP concern.

## Mechanization of country Fishing Craft

4131. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of country fishing craft which have so far been mechanised ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that programmes for mechanising country fishing craft were included in the First and Second Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The country fishing crafts fall breadly under the following categories :

(i) Catamarans of the Coromandal coast ;

(i) Dugout canoes ;

(iii) Plank built boats ;

(iv) Larger size country boats.

The mechanization of canoes and catamarans has been done with out-board motors on an experimental basis. The mechanisation of plank built boats has been done with in-board and out-board engines monsly in Gujarat and Maharashtra States. A few hundred boats in these areas have been mechanised.

The total number of country crafts in the maritime States is estimated at 1·35 lakhs (provisional) according to livestock Census of 1977. The total number of mechanised vessels is estimated at 16,100. However, figures relating to number of country crafts mechanised are not separately available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

## Ban on Illegal Tree Falling

4132. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal tree falling is rampant in the country ;

(b) whether is it proposed to ban totally the falling of trees in the country without prior permisison from the authorities ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Sporadic illegal tree felling do keep taking place, but they cannot be said to be rampant in the country.

(b) Prior permission from competent authorities is required to fall trees belonging to Government and in certain cases, belonging to private people also. A proposal to impose similar restrictions on felling of trees belonging to private people in all cases is under consideation.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

### Licence and installed capacity of Messrs. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Markhua (Gopalganj) Bihar

4133. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Messrs. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Markhua (Gopalganj), Bihar by showing wrong figures of licensed and installed capacity of the Mill had drawn Rs. 26 per quintal on levy sugar on Bank Guarantee during the seasons 1979-80 and 1980-81 without actually furnishing the Bank guarantee for the amount being realised in excess; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the management for this fraudulent practices indulged in by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). For the levy sugar of the 1979-80 season a single price was fixed for all the sugar units situated within a zone, including the North Bihar zone in which M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., are situated. The Mills challenged the validity of the price fixation order by filing a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court, mainly on the ground that the price was unreasonable and arbitrary. The High Court passed an interim stay order, permitting them to charge Rs. 59.92 per quintal, over and above the notified price, subject to their furnishing a bank guarantee to the allottee every month for the differential amount. The sugar mills are reported to have furnished the necessary bank guarantees to the Food Corporation of India.

2. The factory for some time, but in Scheduled VI of the Government Order issued in regard to additional levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for weak factories on the presumption that its licensed capacity was 1219 TCD. Subsequently, on verification it was found that the factory had increased its crushing capacity to 1500 TCD under the liberalised licensing policy. The name of the factory, was, therefore, deleted from Schedule VI of the relevant Levy Price Order and was put in Schedule V of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Order, 1980 making this factory ineligible for a higher levy price of Rs. 26/- per quintal for the sugar season 1980-81. The sugar factory filed a writ petition in Calcutta High Court against the Government order placing it in Schedule V. The High Court passed an interim stay order permitting the factory to charge an extra Rs. 26/- per quintal on levy price, pending final disposal of the petition, without any direction for furnishing bank guarantees. An application has been moved in the High Court for dismissal of the writ petition and vacation of the stay order.

3. Both the writ petitions of the Mills are pending in the Calcutta High Court.

## Irrigation Schemes for Karnataka pending approval

4134. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various irrigation schemes of Karnataka under the consideration of Government of India ; and

(b) when these schemes are likely to be approved and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) A statement showing the irrigation projects of Karnataka received in Central Water Commission for sanction and their present position of examination is attached.

(b) The projects in Cauvery basin can be cleared only after Cauvery dispute is settled. The remaining projects can be cleared after their techno-economic feasibility is established and costs benefit are firmed up.

### Statement

| S. No. | Name of the project | Present position/reasons for non-clearance |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Hemavathi . . . . | Pending for want of ageement on Cauvery waters. |
| 2. | Kabini . . . . . | Do. |
| 3. | Hospatna Lift . . . . | Do. |
| 4. | Harangi . . . . . | Do. |
| 5. | Yagachi . . . . . | Do. |
| 6. | K. R. Sagar Right Bank Canal Staage-I (Extension) . . . | Do. |
| 7. | Suvarnavathy . . . . | Do. |
| 8. | Arkavathy . . . . | Do. |
| 9. | Kudergundihalla . . . | Do. |
| 10. | Chiklihole . . . . | Do. |
| 11. | Uduthorehalla . . . . | Do. |
| 12. | Iggalure . . . . . | Do. |
| 13. | Changawadi . . . . | Do. |
| 14. | Vitehole . . . . . | Do. |
| 15. | Bhima Lift Irrigation . . | Comments have been sent to State Governmen in September, 1978. Replies are awaited. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 16. | Karanja . . . . . | Project has been discussed with State engineers in April, 1981. Revised project is yet awaited from the State Government after complying with the comments of Central Water Commission. |
| 17. | Ramthal Lift Irrigation . . | Further clarifications sought by Central Water Commission in July, 1981 are awaited from State Government. |
| 18. | Bennithora . . . . . | Replies to further comments sought in May, 1981 by Central Water Commission are awaited from State Government. |
| 19. | Modernisation of existing Irrigation system of Tungabhadra Project. . . . . | The State Government have been asked to modifty the scheme as per the guidelines prescribed by Central Water Commission in February, 1979. Compliance from State Government is awaited. |
| 20. | Varahi Project . . . . . | The Project is being modified by State Government to include power component. |

## Amount Earmarked under Social Forestry Programme

4135. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have earmarked some amounts under Social Forestry Programme head in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the districts proposed to be covered under the Social Forestry Programme in the State of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8 districts of Bihar *viz.* Santhal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Nalanda, Giridih, Dhanbad, Aurangabad and Hazaribagh are covered under the programme .

## Guidelines and assistance to States for housing problem

4136. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the Central Government have given guidelines and provided financial assistance to certain States during the last six months with a view to easing their housing problem ; and

(b) what are the details of the financial assistance provided to the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No guidelines to the States has

been issued during the last six months. From the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan (w.e.f. 1st April, 1969) central financial assistance for Housing which forms part of the plan outlays of the States, is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various housing schemes according to their needs and priorities.

(b) During the 6th Plan approved outlay for housing for the State of Orissa is Rs. 21 crores and for the Annual Plan (1981-82) approved outlay is Rs. 4.27 crores. In addition to the Plan Outlay LIC loan allocation to the State Govt. of Orissa for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 2·64 crores. Besides this, HUDCO had also sanctioned 40 housing schemes with loan commitment of Rs. 18 crores. The HUDCO schemes on completion will provide 12704 residential dwelling units, 246 non-residential buildings and development of 791 plots.

## दिल्ली में भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा

4137. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा करना अभी जारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कालोनियों में अवैध कब्जे किए गए हैं और क्या सरकार को इन अवैध कब्जों की जानकारी है; और

(ग) ऐसे अवैध कब्जों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या रवैया है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

## दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास

4138. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को इस समय टाइप-वार कितने क्वार्टर आवंटित किये हुए हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन स्वयं अपने क्वार्टर बनाता है तथा उन्हें अपने कर्मचारियों को आवंटित करता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोटे से क्वार्टर आवंटित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह)**: (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को तब तक के लिए सामान्य पूल वास का पात्र बनाया गया है जब तक कि उनके पूल में परितुष्टि की प्रतिशतता सामान्य पूल के मुकाबले कम है ।

## दिल्ली में सरकारी आवासों पर अवैध कब्जा

4139. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्मित क्वार्टरों पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तरह के क्वार्टरों की टाइप-वार संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं तथा उनके पास नाम तथा कब्जे आदि का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर किन लोगों ने अवैध कब्जा किया है ; और

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Fall in production of edible oils**

4140. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in production of edible oils in each state during the period from January to August, 1981 ;

(b) if so, what is the production of edible oils monthwise as compared with the production in the last year during the same period ;

(c) what are the reasons for the fall in production ; and

(d) what measures Government have taken to improve the production and distribution system of edible oils in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) and (b). The production figures of edible oils are not being maintained Statewise or monthwise. The overall production of edible oils during the Oil-Year 1979-80 (November, 1979 to Octobert, 1980) was estimated to be about 24.40 lakh tonnes as against a tontative production of about 25.00 lakh tonnes in the Oil-Year 1980-81 (November 1980-October, 1981).

(c) Does not arise in view of the position explained above.

(d) The Government have taken several long-term as well as short term steps to improve the production and distribution system of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measurs taken are :

1. encouraging a greater production of oilseeds and planned offorts to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils ;

2. continuing imports of adequate quantities of imported oils ;

3. release of more imported oils for public distribution system ;

4. price-restraints on a voluntary basis by the vanaspati industry

5. maintenance of steady production of vanaspati :

6. encouragement of greater production of cottonseed oil ;

7. request to State Governments to endorse Storage Control Order and other enactments ;

8. free movement of oilseeds and oils between various parts of the country ; and

9. curb on illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by Forward Markets Commission through periodic raids.

## Prices of wheat, sugar, rice and vanaspati

4141. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the wholsale and retail prices of wheat, rice, sugar, and vanaspati in the months of January, April and June, 1981 in each state ;

(b) what were the rates of the above commodities during the same months last year in different States ;

(c) what steps Government have taken to check the increase in price of these commodities and improve the distribution system in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) and (b). On the basis of available information, the wholesale and retail prices of wheat, rice, sugar and vanaspati in January, April and June 1980 and 1981 in various States, are indicated in Annexure I and Annexure II respectively. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*-2821/81] The prices mentioned are open market prices unless otherwise specified.

(c) The major thrust of the Government policy continues to be increase of production of various commodities. Efforts are being continued to improve further the infrastructure which is vitally important to maintain the increasing tampo of production and movement of goods. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The availability of some commodities like petro-products, cement, edible oils, wheat and sugar is being augmented by imports. To meet the additional requirements of the consumers during the festival season, various steps have been taken to increase the supplies of wheat products, sugar, edible oils and vanaspati. State Governments have been adivsed to see that the commodities meant for sale through the public distribution system are properly distributed. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations with a view to curbing the activities of hoarders, balackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

## Propagation of Modern Technology in Agriculture and Rural Development

4142. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the modern technology in agriculture and rural development has been propagated in the rural areas in all its facets;

(b) whether periodical camps are organised at the Block level in each State for disseminating information to the farmers and rural youths; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Directorate of Extension has been propagating modern technology in agriculture and rural development in the rural areas through several programmes. To improve the existing agricultural extension set up, the Departments of Agriculture are being strengthened at every level, by adopting a new approach known as the Training & Visit System in various States in the country.

In addition, the Directorate publishes Farm Magazines, leaflets etc. on different aspects of agriculture and rural development. Rural shows are also organised all over the country through Mobile Publicity Vans. Exhibitions depicting the latest agricultural extension methodlogy are held in different parts of the country from time to time. Crop competitions, Udyan Pandit competitions. Fruit and Vegetables shows are also being organised.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its various programmes/schemes such as Lab to Land Programme, National Demonstration Project, Operational Research Projects, Training of Practising farmers and Establishment of Nutrition Gardens, has been propagating modern technology in agriculture and rural development in the rural areas.

Farmers are given training through the Farmers Training Centres, Gramsevak Training Centres, Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, Charcha Mandals etc. The artisans are trained through Saranjam Sammelans organised by Khadi and village Industries agencies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Such camps are organised at periodic intervals either at the Block Headquarters or in the interior villages. Subject Matter Specialists talk to farmers about packages of practices, improved implements and on various other Government schemes Exhibitions are also organised.

## Government Accommodation

4143. DR. BASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly built quarters of type-C in DIZ area are substandard and even smaller than the type B quarters there and elsewhere and if so, the comparison of covered area;

(b) whether type-C have one room, one common room and smaller balconies where as type-B have two rooms, one common room and bigger balconies and if so, the reasons for disparity;

(c) whether Government propose to declare these type-C quarters as type-B and if not, the reasons therefor and if so, from when;

(d) what will be standard rent and water charges if these are declared type-B; and

(e) whether the employees who have accepted these quarters would be given preference to their seniors who have refused the same as their type-B are already bigger to these and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b), Construction of quarters is carried out according to the plinth area. scales in force at the time of sanction of the quarters. Thus there are several types of quarters in DIZ area and elsewhere with different plinth area scales. In 1975, the plinth area scales for type II and III (fgr the main units) were prescribed as 484 sq. ft. and 600 sq. ft. respectively. In 1978, the plinth area norms were reduced to 30 and 425 sq. ft. respectively for types 'B' and 'C' (corresponding to types II & III) for construction of a large number of quarters under a crash programme within the given resources. Hence the difference in the extent of accommodation in the quarters already constructed.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) The pooled licence fee under F.R. 45A of each building is calculated on the basis of unit rate per square meter of the living area available in a particular residence irrespective of the type to which such a residence has been graded. The rate of water charges and additional services are fixed by the CPWD authorities on the basis of consumption for the preceding year after taking into account the vacancy percentage.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

## Consideration of height for supplying drinking water to problem villages

4144. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government take into consideration the height of the village or carrying drinking water from the source, in addition to the distance involved while identifying the problem villages for the supply of drinking water;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which this criteria has been accepted while identifying such villages in 1972; and

(c) if not, whether the Government would identify the problem village in Hill States, keeping this criteria also in view?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, sir. Based on the recommendations of the Estimate Committee (72-73) the non-availability of a perennial source of water within a 100 metre vertical distance from the village has been considered for identification of problem villages. These are considered as "no source" villages along with those where water is not available within a distance of 1·6 Km or within a depth of 15 metres.

(b) This applies to all hill states/UTs and also to hilly regions of other states/UTs.

(c) Does not arise.

## Housing Colonies under development of DDA

4145. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of housing colonies under development at present by the DDA alongwith their names having capacity and the likely date by which they would be constructed;

(b) whether DDA propose to have any more colonies apart from the regularisation of the unapproved colonies in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of any master plan drawn up by the DDA keeping in view the projection of population by the year 2000 A.D.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA has reported that work on construction of more than 31,000 dwelling units has been taken up in the following areas under the various registration schemes

1. Various pockets in Kalkaji Extension.
2. Sheikh Sarai
3. Lawrence Road

4. Trilokpuri
5. Dilshad Garden
6. Shalimar Bagh
7. Pitampura
8. Sarai Juliana
9. Friends Colony
10. Janakpuri
11. Motia Khan
12. Paschimpuri
13. Madipur
14. Nand Nagri
15. Bodella
16. Mangolpuri
17. Yusuf Sarai
18. Hauz Khas
19. Kalkaji
20. Greater Kailash
21. Niti Bagh
22. Narain Vihar
23. Rajouri Garden
24. Malviya Nagar (Saket)
25. Mall Road
26. Sidhartha Enclave
27. East of Kailash
28. Munirka
29. Basant Village
30. Basant Vihar
31. Masjid Moth

(b) and (c). The Second development Plan for Delhi for 1981-2001 is under preparation by the Delhi Development Authority. This will aim at the planned development of Delhi by projecting the various needs of the population of Delhi including housing. The DDA proposes to take up housing programmes in various parts of the Union Territory wherever land is available as per the plan/scheme drawn up from time to time. The Rohini Scheme which is one of the biggest projects undertaken by the DDA and which envisages provision of housing/plots to about 8,50,000 people is located in North West Delhi.

## Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Drinking Water Supply in H.P.

4146. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Centrally sponsored schemes for drinking water supply which have been (i) sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh (ii) are under consideration for sanction, Districtwise during the last three years alongwith the estimated cost in each case;

(b) the likely period of construction of these schemes;

(c) the total allocation for such schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the allocations or the plan for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(d) whether any priority would be given for the sanction and completion of the scheme under consideration and those under construction respectively in view of the fact that 1981-90 would be the drinking water decade?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Schemes covering 3,370 villages have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The district-wise number of villages alongwith the estimated costs are given in the statement attached. A lift water supply scheme for Bara-Choru of Hamirpur district covering 50 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.05 lakhs was received in this Ministry. Certain technical queries have been raised which are to be answered by the State Govt. before the scheme can be sanctioned.

(b) The execution of the scheme is done by the State Govt. Normally 2 to 3 years is mentioned in the schemes as the period of completion. But the actual completion period depends upon the availability of funds and materials.

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is Rs. 600 crores. The annual allocation of this fund to the States/U.Ts. is made state-wise and not schemewise. During the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 561.77 lakhs was allocated and released to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh. The allocation of funds during the financial year 1981-82 is yet to be finalised. However an amount of Rs. 208.50 lakhs has already been released as grant-in-aid to the state on adhoc basis.

(d) Yes Sir.

## Statement

(i) *Sanctioned*

| Sl. No. | Name of the District | No. of villages | Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bilaspur . . . . . | 119 | 112.97 |
| 2. | Chamba . . . . . | 295 | 161.17 |
| 3. | Hamirpur . . . | 706 | 341.65 |
| 4. | Kangra . . . . . | 1175 | 645.07 |
| 5. | Kinnaur . . . . . | 6 | 16.25 |
| 6. | Kulu . . . . . | 40 | 43.04 |
| 7. | Lahaul & Spiti . . . | 11 | 7.35 |
| 8. | Mandi . . . . . | 383 | 296.96 |
| 9. | Simla . . . . . | 132 | 106.46 |
| 10. | Sirmour . . . . . | 82 | 77.73 |
| 11. | Solan . . . . . | 226 | 122.63 |
| 12. | Una . . . . . | 195 | 263.21 |
| | TOTAL : . . . | 3370 | 2184.49 |

(ii) *Under Consideration*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamirpur . . . . . | 50<br>(Bara-Choru Scheme) | Rs. 17.05 |

## Drinking water Supply to Deotsidh Group of Villages in Hamirpur District of H.P.

4147. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the construction of DEOTSIDH group of villages drinking water supply in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details about this scheme alongwith the period of completion; and

(c) the amount of Dutch aid promised for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

## Strategy for Sowing of Next Rabi Crops

4148. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and I.A.I.R.I. are convening a meeting with the representatives of the Punjab Government to evolve out the strategy for the sowing of the next rabi crop particularly wheat;

(b) if so, the main points arising out of this discussion; and

(c) the measures taken to implement them and marking of the disease-prone areas and developing of tolerant varieties and seed multiplication programme and above all training and education of workers and farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The meeting was convened on the 29th August 1981 in which representatives of Punjab. Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P. Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh participated. The meeting was held to discuss wheat production strategy for 1981-82.

(b) The main points arising out of the discussions are that the States will generally ensure maximum coverage under High Yielding Variety Programmes and emphasise on timely sowing of wheat. Besides, extension machinery will launch vigorous campaign for training the farmers regarding judicious use of high cost inputs like fertilizers and weedicides. Wherever, there is deficiency of micronutrients like zinc, application of right type of fertilizers will be encouraged to root it out. Help will be rendered to farmers for ensuring irrigation at critical stages of crop growth by regulating supply of water in canals, electricity and ensuring adequate supplies of diesel. Varietal dispersal as insurance against diseases was also discussed. The varieties for each State and zones have been identified. Steps will be taken to popularise the following varieties in Punjab in future.

| | |
|---|---|
| WL—711 | KSML—3 |
| WL—1562 | HD—2281 |
| HD—2009 | CPAN—1676 |
| DWL—5023 | |

(c) Most of the actions specially in relation to seed multiplication and training and education of extension workers and farmers have to be taken by the States. Most of the States have already initiated the requisite measures. The decision regarding varieties for specific regions were decided keeping in view the disease profile of a particular area. A very big research programme is already in hand to evolve disease resistant varieties.

## Irrigation Projects Pending Approval From Gujarat and Maharashtra

4149. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects for Gujarat and Maharashtra pending before the Central Government for sanction and since when they are pending;

(b) what are the reasons for their lying pending; and

(c) when these are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement showing 62 irrigation Projects of Gujarat and Maharashtra received in Central Water Commission for sanction alongwith their dates of receipt and present position of examination vis-a-vis reasons for lying pending is given in the attached statement.

(c) 16 projects (one from Gujarat and 15 from Maharashtra) have been accepted by the Advisory mittee of the Planning Commission and are awaiting approval of the Planning Commission. The remaining 46 projects can be cleared after their techno-economic feasibility is established, costs/benefits are firmed up and the inter-State aspects are resolved wherever necessary.

### Statement

List of Projects received in Central Water Commission from Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra and yet to be approved by Planning Commission.

| S. No. | Name of the Project | Date of receipt in Central Water commission | Present position of examination in Central Water Commission/approval |
|---|---|---|---|
| | GUJARAT | | |
| | **MAJOR** | | |
| 1. | Modernisation of Fatehwadi Canal System. | 6-3-80 | State's replies to comments of Central Water Commission received in April 1981 are under examination. Further comments on canals and financial aspects handed over to State Engineers in June, 1981. The Project is being discussed by State Engineers with Central Water Commission. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Watrak . . . . | 27-11-76<br>4-9-81 | Replies of State to comments of Central Water Commission received in September, 1981 are under examination. |
| 3. | Sardar Sarovar | 11-3-80 | Replies of State to comments of Central Water Commission received recently are under examination. Replies on some aspects are still awaited from State. |
| 4. | Modernisation of Shatrunji at Palithana | 6-3-80 | Comments sent in September 1980. Replies are awaited from the State Government. |
| 5. | Modernisation of Kharicut Canal | 14-5-80 | Comments sent in September 1980. Replies are awaited from the State Government. |
| 6. | Orsang . . . . | 1-10-78 | Concurrence of Madhya Pradesh Government for submergence is required and is awaited. |
| 7. | Modernisation of Machhu-I | 6-3-80 | Letter sent to State in April, 1980 to modify the scheme as per Central Water Commission's guidelines. Modified report awaited the State. |
| 8. | Modernisation of Ukai Kakrapar | 26-5-80 | Discussion held with the State Engineers in September, 1980. Modified report is yet awaited from the State. |
| 9. | Modernisation of Dantiwada Reservoir Project | 6-3-80 | Discussed with State Engineers in March 1981. Modified report is to be furnished by the State, keeping in view the comments sent by Central Water Commission in February 1981 and July, 1981. |
| 10. | Modernisation of Bhadar Project | 6-3-80 | Discussed with State Engineers in March 1981. Modified report is to be furnished by the State, keeping in view the comments of Central Water Commission sent in June, 1981. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 11. Jankhari Reservoir | 18-10-78 | Investigation of an alternative site was suggested by Environmental Appraisal Committee to eliminate or minimise the submergence of forest land. Revised proposal is awaited from the State. |
| **MEDIUM** | | |
| 1. Men | 15-1-81 | Comments sent by Central Water Commission in May, 1981. Replies awaited from the State. |
| 2. Umaria | 1-4-80 | State Government were asked in January 1981 to establish water availability. Further comments sent in July 1981. Replies awaited from the State. |
| 3. Mukteshwar | 15-10-79 | Discussed with State Engineers in April 1981 and they have agreed to modify the project report taking into account the existing downstream utilisation and to update the cost estimate. Modified report is yet awaited from the State. |
| 4. Ani | 21-8-80 | Under examination in Central Water Commission. |
| 5. Mazam | 31-12-80 | Replies received from State in September 1981. The project is being discussed by State Engineers with Central Water Commission. |
| 6. Uben | 11-6-80 | Comments sent to State Government on 27-8-81. |
| 7. Bhadar | April, 1975 | Considered by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission on 24-7-81 and found acceptable. Approval of Planning Commission is awaited. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| MAHARASHTRA | | |
| **MAJOR SCHEMES** | | |
| 1 Warna | 9-11-76 | Replies to comments sent to State in May, 1978 is awaited. |
| 2 Lower Tirna. . . . | 13-12-77 | Replies received from State in July, 1981 under examination. |
| 3 Modernisation of Canal System of Girna Project . | 18-12-78 | The State Government has been requested in December, 1978 to modify the scheme as per Central Water Commission's guidelines. Modified report awaited |
| 4 Aruna-Vathi . . | 17-1-79 | Replies to Comments sent to State awaited. |
| 5 Lower Wunna . . | 17-1-79 | Replies to comments sent to State in April and May 1981 awaited. |
| 6 Karwa . . . . . | 19-2-79 | Replies to comments sent to State in September 1979 and August 1980 awaited. |
| 7 Left Bank Canal Ex-Girna Dam (Nasik) | 18-9-79 | Replies to comments sent to State in December 1979 awaited. |
| 8 Dudhaganga . . | 30-7-79 | Replies to comments sent to State in December 1979, November, 1980, May and July, 1981 awaited. |
| 9 Wan River Project . . | 22-3-79 | Replies to comments sent to State in September, 1980 and July, 1981 awaited. |
| 10 Bawanthadi . . | 1-4-80 | Replies to comments sent to State in November 1980 and May 1981 and clarification sought in August, 1981 awaited from the State. |
| 11 Tillari . . . . . | 19-6-80 | Replies to comments sent to State in September 1980 and February and May, 1981 awaited. |

| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Tultuli Project . . | 4-10-80 | Replies to comments sent to State in November 1980 and May, 1981 awaited. |
| 12 | Lower Godavari (Vishnupuri) | 11-2-81 | Replies to comments sent to State in April and July 1981 awaited. |
| 14 | Lower Dudhana . . | May, 1981 | Note for consideration of Advisory Committee of Planning Commission under finalisation. |
| 15 | Talamba Project . . | 9-6-81 | Replies to comments sent to State in July and August, 1981 awaited. |
| 16 | Lower Wardha . . | 30-6-81 | Modified report under examination. |
| | **MEDIUM SCHEMES** | | |
| 1 | Hivra . . . . . | 27-8-77 | Considered by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission in the meeting held on 24-7-81 and found acceptable. Approval of Planning Commission is awaited. |
| 2 | Anjani . . . . . | 10-2-78 | Do. |
| 3 | Koradinala . . | 18-5-79 | Do. |
| 4 | Rangwali . . . . | 18-5-79 | Do. |
| 5 | Bahula . . . . | 18-5-79 | Do. |
| 6 | Shahnoor . . . . | 2-8-79 | Do. |
| 7 | Borgaon . . . . | 13-8-79 | Do. |
| 8 | Madan Tank . . | 22-2-80 | Do |
| 9 | Sonwad . . . . . | 28-2-80 | Considered by Advisory Committee in their meeting held on 24-7-81 and found acceptable. |
| 10 | Amarvati . . . . | 7-4-80 | Do. |
| 11 | Mun . . . . . | 3-10-80 | Do. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 12. Torna . . . – | 6-11-80 | Do. |
| 13. Poharnalla . . | 6-11-80 | Do. |
| 14. Butinala . . . . | 6-11-80 | Do. |
| 15. Delhi . . . . | 15-12 80 | Do. |
| 16. Panzan . . . . | 3-3 81 | Replies to comments sent to State in April 1981 awaited. |
| 17. Kar . . . | 20-4-81 | State requested in May 1981 to establish water availability for the project. |
| 18. Patgaon . . . . | 6-5-81 | Replies to comments sent to State in June and July, 1981 awaited. |
| 19. Hetavane . . . . | 1-7-81 | Under examination. |
| 20. Sakol . . . | 16-7-81 | Do. |
| 21. Raigohan . . . . | 16-7-81 | Do |
| 22. Deverjan . . . . | 16-7-81 | Do. |
| 23. Rui . . . . | 16-7-81 | Do. |
| 24. Tembhapuri . . | 16 7-81 | Do. |
| 25. Maniram Khed . . | 21-8-81 | Do. |
| 26. Masalga . . . . | 5-9-81 | Do. |
| 27. Bor . . . . | 5-9-81 | Do. |
| 28. Shivna Takli . . | 8-9-81 | Do. |

**खादी ग्रामोद्योग की गतिविधियों की जांच**

4150. **श्री रामसिंह शाक्य** : क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की गतिविधियों की जांच के बारे में 4 मई, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9664 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार को उन कमियों के सम्बन्ध में खादी आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है, जिनका उल्लेख 6 अक्तूबर 1980 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में किया गया था : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी)** : (क) और (ख) नवभारत टाइम्स के उक्त लेख में की गई टीका-टिप्पणियां

अधिकांशत: भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखापरीक्षक की 1978-79 की अग्रिम रिपोर्ट के पैरा 34 पर आधारित है। "अग्रिम रिपोर्ट में की गई विभिन्न टीका-टिप्पणियों के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को इस मंत्रालय द्वारा स्पष्ट किया गया था और भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखापरीक्षक ने अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट 26-3-1980 को सभा पटल पर रखी थी। लोक लेखा समिति (1980-81) ने इस रिपोर्ट की पुन: जांच की तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय से और स्पष्टीकरण मांगे और अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट अर्थात् "लोक लेखा समिति (1980 81) (सातवीं लोक सभा) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय की 52वीं रिपोर्ट को 30-4-1981 को संसद के दोनों सदनों में प्रस्तुत किया/रखा था। लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों/टीका-टिप्पणियों के अनुसार आगामी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

## Operation Flood I and II in Haryana

4151. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps the Government propose to take to effect various problems of serious nature which have been created in Haryana as a result alleged of faulty planning and management of operation Flood-I and II projects ;

(b) whether it is a fact that operation Flood-I benefited only Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts and if so, the increase in milk production in these two districts as compared to other districts of Haryana in 1970 and 1980, and

(c) whether the Government propose to remove the various imbalances in the Operation Flood II Project to make it truly national ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No serious problems regarding Operation Flood in Haryana have been reported.

(b) The districts of Rohtak, Karnal and Gurgaon in Haryana were covered under Operation Flood I. No such district-wise milk production statistics is stated to be available.

(c) Operation Flood II extends practically to all the States and is thus national in character.

## Alleged failure of Operation Flood I and II

4152. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that Operation Flood I despite its extension from 5 to 11 years has failed in increasing milk production in the country ;

(b) what are the figures of milk production in Operation Flood I districts and non-operation flood I districts in the country in 1970 and 1981, at the start and end of the project ; and

(c) whether in view of the dismal failure on milk production front under operation Flood I, steps Government purpose to take to save Operation Flood II from the same fate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Operation Flood I has made am impact on increasing milk production in the milkshed areas covered under the project.

(b) No surveys have been carried out on district wise basis for estimating the milk production.

(c) In view of answer to part (a), this does not arise.

### Co-operative Programme in Sixth Plan period

4153. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister for Works and Housing has called upon the cooperative institutions to give priority to activities which involved the weaker section especially for providing employment opportunities ;

(b) whether while delivering the inaugural address at a National Conference on strategy for implementation of co-operative programmes in the Sixth Plan he gave an assurance that housing cooperatives will be given the maximum possible. support ; and

(c) if so, to what extent the funds for housing board during 1981-82 have been provided and what are the housing schemes for the Board that will be financed by the Union Government during the 1981-82 and also in the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Govt. does not give financial assistance directly to any housing board. Central financial assistance to the States for housing is not given scheme-wise but in the form of 'block grants' and 'block loans'. The State Governments are free to utilise the central assistance according to their own requirements and priorities. The State Housing Boards function under the respective State Governments.

HUDOO also provides loans to the State Housing Boards for various housing schemes for economically weaker section and low income group people. During the year 1981-82 it has set a target of Rs. 190 crores and against that in the first quarter of 1981-82, April-June 1981 a loan comitment of Rs. 53.08 crores has been made by HUDCO of which 30% will be spent for housing for economically weaker sections of the society.

### COB licences to Roller Flour Mills of Maharashtra

4154. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has received a number of applications for issue of COB Licences to Roller Flour Mills of Maharashtra duly recommended by the State Government ;

(b) if so, full details ; thereof ;

(c) whether all the applications are pending for years together and COB incences have not been issued for lack of clear policy in this regard ; if so reasons thereof ; and

(d) what action is being taken to expedite issue of COB licences to the concerned Roller Flour Mills to remove their difficulties and keep them running ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b) During the period from 29-6-1979 to 24-5-1980 when the ban on setting up of roller flour mills was partially relaxed, the State Governments were authorised to permit setting up of small scale units upto 30 tonnes per day capacity. The Government of Maharashtra had issued permits in 85 cases during this period. Of these, 7 applications are for COB licences.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) These applications are at present being scrutinised keeping in view the policy guidelines laid down by the Central Government in this regard.

### Use of Scented Supari

4155. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 988 on 23rd March, 1981 regarding news-item "Deadly Toxim in scented supari and" state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that arecanuts used in making scented supari may contain fungal infection which contain deadly "patulin" poison and mycotoxins which are very harmful to general public consuming supari;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained further study results and research from food technologists, Department of Science and Technology of Agricultural University of Tamil Nadu and other Research Institutes on this public danger;

(c) whether manufacture of "scented supari" comes under the Food and Drug Control and inspection;

(d) what measures Government have taken to check constantly samples of scented supari widely sold in the markets and consumed by even ladies and children; and

(e) whether Government have drawn the attention of public to this health hazard and if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The report of the study carried out by Tamil Nadu Agricultural University from 1976-79 indicates that a total number of 147 samples were collected from different areas of the State and analysed. These consisted of scented supari (67 samples), arecanut (54 samples) and arecanut flakes (26 samples). Two samples of supari and one arecanut sample were found to contain mycotoxin aflatoxins and patulin. The Indian Council of Medical Research has found that 'Patulin' ingested through supari is not likely to cause health hazard since the quantity of supari consumed per day is very small. The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad has further informed that in view of very low and infrequent consumption of supari by a few individuals, it is not likely to pose any serious health hazards.

(c) Manufacture, sale etc. of supari lies under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(d) and (e). A few laboratories have been requested to draw market samples of supari and intimate the extent of occurrence of Mycotoxins especially Aphlotoxin and Patulin before further action can be taken.

### ICAR Fiscal Relationship with Finance Ministry

4156. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is reviewing its fiscal relationship with the Finance Ministry to change its budget rules;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ICAR has asked a high level committee to study the legal view as to how the necessary of going to the Finance Ministry could be obviated ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c) The need for greater financial autonomy for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the procedures for processing annual budget have been discussed in meetings of Standing Finance Committee, Governing Body and at the last Annual General Body meeting of the I.C.A.R. Society.

It has been the experience of the ICAR that the present financial procedures are not quite conducive to speedy disposal and sanction of the research programmes and schemes and to that extent they come in the way of implementation of time-bound programmes. The Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. resolved in its February 1981 meeting that it should have the final say in all matters—financial technical and administrative, and that once the Five-Year Plan outlays have been concurred to by the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry, there should be no further necessity to refer individual schemes again to the Ministry of Finance for their clearance.

The block grant system envisaged for autonomous scientific organisation like ICAR should come into effect to provide the necessary flexibility and autonomy in financial management.

The subject of preparation and presentation of the annual budget of ICAR came up for discussion in the March meeting of the Governing Body. It was agreed that the financial proposals should be put up 3-4 months in advance to the Governing Body for their decision thereon. Thereafter the cases can be sent to he Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. After receiving the comments of the Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission, the matter could be finally considered by the Governing Body.

The Governing Body has constituted a committee with Shri Chandrasekhar Singh, Member of Parliament as its Chairman to go into various aspects and suggest ways and means to achieve financial autonomy required for effective functioning of a research organisation like ICAR. This Committee will also look into the legal aspects.

Following the observations of the Public Accounts Committee (1978-79) the Ministry of Finance has been suggesting that the accumulations of ICAR should be put in the Public Account. The Governing Body of the ICAR has not accepted this suggestion of the Member (Finance) firstly because this goes against the inherent right of the ICAR as an autonomous Society to invest and deploy resources at its disposal on its own, and secondly because the acceptance of the proposal entails loss of interest to the Council, and thirdly because of the provisions of the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940. The matter is being processed further in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

The Committee under the Chairmanship of ShirChandrasekhar Singh, Member of Parliament, referred to above, will be constituted as soon as the new members of the Governing Body are in position.

## Community Irrigation Project Keonjhar District of Orisa

4157. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the community irrigation project introduced in Keonjhar District of Orissa in 1970-71 under the antodaya programme have gradually been going out of order due to lack of proper maintenance, supervision etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to appoint some trained staff to look after the maintenance work there; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take for proper financing of the above community projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected from the Government of Orissa, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Committee to study the consumption of Fertilizer.

4158. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to study various aspects of fertilizer consumption, its imbalanced use, loss of nutrient through erosion and different grades of fertilizers to suit the soil and crop environment;

(b) whether in view of limited scope for bringing more areas under cultivation the rational use of fertilizers will be examined; and

(c) the present consumption of fertilizers and the estimated increase by the end of Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is already a Committee set up in the Ministry of Agriculture for stepping up the efficiency of fertiliser use and integrated use of local manurial resources in conjunction with chemical fertilisers. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research also undertakes field experiments to work out the suitable crop production technology for efficient use of fertilisers under different agro-climatic zones of the country.

Application of balanced doses of fertilisers is a pre-requisite for its efficient use. In view of limited scope for bringing more areas under cultivation and consequent need for increasing the productivity of existing areas under cultivation, Government's policy is to boost fertiliser consumption and encourage its rational use.

(c) The fertilizer consumption in 1980-81 was 55.16 lakh tonnes of nutrients and the target in 1984-85 is 96.54 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

### दिल्ली में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई के लिए एजेंन्सियों का आवंटन

4159. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:–

(क) दिल्ली के बाह्य क्षेत्र के विभिन्न गांवों में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई के लिए कितनी एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) 1981–82 में ऐसी एजेंसियों के आवंटन के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन):** (क) उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश के अन्तर्गत ऐसा व्यक्ति ही उर्वरक का व्यापार कर सकता है जिसके पास राज्य सरकारों अथवा

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा जारी किया हुआ पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र है। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन दिल्ली के गांवों में उर्वरकों के पंजीकृत व्यापारियों की संख्या 38 है। इन में सहकारी समितियां भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1981–82 के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा पंजीकृत व्यापारियों की संख्या के बारे में कोई लक्ष्य नहीं रखा गया है। व्यापारियों की अतिरिक्त संख्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा प्राप्त होने वाले नए प्रार्थना पत्रों की संख्या और उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) आदेश के अनुसार पंजीकरण सम्बन्धी प्रमाणपत्र के लिए उपयुक्त समझे जाने वाले मामलों की संख्या पर निर्भर होगी।

## Setting up of Agricultural University in Orissa

4160. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide Central assistance to the backward States for the setting up of Agricultural University;

(b) if so, whether such Central assistance is proposed to be allocated to Orissa for the establishment of one more Agricultural University in the State;

(c) whether the proposed Agricultural University will be set up in some tribal district; and

(d) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Government already have a scheme in operation to provide central assistance through Indian Council of Agricultural Research to all the States for setting up of Agricultural Universities. There is, however, no separate proposal to provide such assistance to backward States only.

(b) Under the above scheme one Agricultural University has already been established with central assistance at Bhubneshwar. There is no proposal to provide assistance for the establishment of one more Agricultural University in Orissa.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

## Non-Dairy and Commercial Ventures by Dairy Board

4161. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider setting up an expert body of specialists to look into the present Operation Flood-II started in July, 1978;

(b) whether the Government propose to make a complete change in the present management of the Dairy Corporation and Dairy Board; and

(c) whether also Government propose to ensure that the Dairy Board is prevented from taking up non-Dairy and other commercial ventures such as Clusa Oilseeds, Horticulture etc. in accordance with its defined aims and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) National Dairy Development Board takes up only such activities as are permitted by its objectives.

## Slow Progress of Operation Flood-II

4162. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister to AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to news items entitled Operation Flood progress slow, appearing in Business Standard dated 3rd August 1981 ;

(b) whether an analysis of Operation Flood-II project indicates that the Project is very behind like the earlier Operation Flood I project and if so, the remedial steps proposed ;

(c) whether he is aware that the States are not well represented on any of the existing Bodies involved in Dairy Development programmes; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Due to slow response of some of the States and initial problems, which is inevitable for a project of the magnitude of Operation Flood II, the initiation of the project in the States and Union Territories was some what slow, but the tempo has since picked up.

(c) and (d). Government have constituted four Regional Advisory Councils to advise the Board of Directors of the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board on various aspects of dairy development in the country. The concerned State Governments and Milk Producers' Organisations are represented in the Regional Councils and regular meetings are held.

## Meeting of National Co-ordinating Bodies on Operation Flood-II

4163. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the national coordinating bodies such as the Central Dairy Development Council, the high powered steering committee set up by the Ministry for overseeing and coordinating the work of Operation Flood-II have not met for a long time and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government will consider giving representation to the participating States on the Dairy Corporation and Dairy Board as in the past to ensure uniform pattern of dairy development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Central Dairy Development Council which was constituted in August, 1976 had held two meetings. The Steering Committee which was constituted in December, 1978 has so far held three meetings to decide all issues preliminary to the implementation of Operation Flood II. Thereafter, the Committee has not met again so far since bilateral discussions between the project authorities and the implementing agencies were in progress for setling the modalities of implementation in accordance with the decisions of the Committee.

(b) There is no such proposal. However, the Government have constituted four Regional Advisory Councils to advise the Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board on various aspects of dairy development in the country. The concerned State Governments and Milk Producers Organisations are represented in the Regional Councils and regular meetings are held.

### News Item "Record Wheat Output Claims Challenged"

4164. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI B.V. DESAI:

Will the Ministr of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attentiou of Government has been drawn to the news item "Record wheat output claims challenged' published in Financial Express dated 21, August, 1981; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. This news itemwas based on a study entitled "Market Arrivals and Procurement of wheat in Punjab and Haryana" brought out by the Agro-Economic Research Centre, University of Delhi. This study covers three markets (out of over 650 markets' in the States of Punjab and Haryana and 86 households around them. The coverage of the study was too meagre to justify reliable and valid comments on the level of production in these two States and the all-India estimate of wheat production. It is reiterated that India's wheat Production reached a record level during 1980-81.

### Non-Utilisation of Surplus Waters of Ravi-Beas

4165. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that disputed surplus waters of Ravi-Beas erceived at a cost of Rs. 100 crores from Pakistan have gone un utilised for the past 12 years; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Under the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, the entire flow of three Eastern Rivers viz. the Ravi the Beas and the Sutlej became available for exclusive use by India at the end of transition period in 1970. India's contribution of Rs. 100 crores (98.36 crores exactly), through the World Bank was, however, towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan of such irrigation systems which were dependent on the Eastern Rivers at the time of partition. The Works, necessary for utilizing the flow of these waters, completed so far are:—

(1) Bhakra Dam constructed on River Sutlej in 1963.

(2) Beas Dam at Pong in 1974; and

(3) Beas Sutlej Link in 1977. Except for about 1 M.A.F. (average) annual flow of water of the River Ravi the balance 32 M.A.F. (average) waters of the three rivers are being more or less fully utilized. This 1 M.A.F. of Ravi would also be utilized when Thien Dam now under construction is completed in about 8 years' time.

### बाड़मेर ग्रौर जैसलमेर क्षत्रों में राष्ट्रीय. मरुभमि उद्यान की स्थापना

4166. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन:** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के ग्रन्तर्गत राजस्थान के बाड़मेर ग्रौर जैसलमेर के

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय मरुभूमि उद्यान की स्थापना की योजना कब तैयार की गई थी और उसके लिए कितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त योजना का कार्य बड़ी धीमी गति से चल रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :** (क) मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाड़मेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में 247 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से मरुभूमि उद्यान की स्थापना के बारे में फरवरी 1981 में अनुमोदन दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). परियोजना के स्वरूप तथा इसके लिए हाल ही में की गई संस्वीकृति को देखते हुए प्रगति को धीमी नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

### Villages without potable drinking water facilities, State-wis.

4167. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages without potable drinking water facilities, State-wise.

(b) the number of villages provided with drinking water facilities since First Five Year Plan; and

(c) by which date the country will attain its target of having not a single village without drinking water facilities

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) In 1971-72, a total of about 1.52 lakh villages in the country were identified as being without a safe and assured source of drinking water (problem villages). However, various State Governments subsequenlty reported that the earlier survey had not adequately represented the magnitude of the problem partly because it was not complete and partly because the drought conditions in subsequent years had brought to light fresh areas which were vulnerable to water scarcity. Based on the number of problem villages reported by State Governments as on 1-4 1978 and deducting the number of problem villages covered during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80, the number of problem villages as at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (1-4 1980) was estimated at about 1.90 lakhs in the Sixth Plan document.

The number of problem villages reported by the State Governments in 1972 and 1978 is given in the statement attached.

(b) Available information based on reports from State Governments indicates that by the end of 1979-80 about 1.84 lakh villages had benefited from water supply schemes of one type or another.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the effort will be to cover the maximum number of the remaining problem villages. The outlay for water supply to problem villages in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2,007.11 crores which is considerably higher than the outlay of Rs. 429.27 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79).

## Statement

*Identification of Problem Villages*

| | State/U.T. | Remaining to be covered<br>As per original identification by 1972 | <br>As reported in 1978 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 6133 | 5482 |
| 2. | Assam | 7619 | 17665 |
| 3. | Bihar | 35000 | 22773 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3000 | 6718 |
| 5. | Haryana | 4180 | 3353 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 9400 | 10245 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 4000 | 4809 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 8252 | 8202 |
| 9. | Kerala | 1514 | 590 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 14020 | 28081 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 5233 | 5250 |
| 12. | Manipur | 1100 | 1062 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 3306 | 3185 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 814 | 694 |
| 15. | Orissa | 4619 | 11286 |
| 16. | Punjab | 2340 | 1449 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 4277 | 20032 |
| 18. | Sikkim | .. | 430 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 2585 | 17857 |
| 20. | Tripura | 3396 | 3212 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 15478 | 30736 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 12451 | 27306 |
| 23. | A & N Islands | 70 | 153 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2451 | 2451 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | .. | .. |
| 26. | Delhi | 145 | 166 |
| 27. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | .. | 72 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 241 | 73 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | .. | .. |
| 30. | Mizoram | 693 | 227 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 75 | 85 |
|  |  | 152,392 | 233,644 |

## Tree Plantation in Rajasthan Desert

4163. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Government agencies which undertook tree plantation campaign in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Destert Districts of Rajasthan during Vanamahotsava this year and the number of days for which the campaign continued;

(b) the area-wise/place-wise number of tree planted by each of the agencies under the campaign;

(c) the amount spent on tree plantation so far, with the names of agencies concerned and the places where such plantation was undertaken and the items on which the amount was spent; and

(d) the steps taken by the agencies to ensure that these trees remain alive and flourish ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course .

## राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना/ काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम

4169. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना और काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने स्कूल, भवनों और पंचायत केन्द्रों का निर्माण किया गया, कितनी सड़कें बनाई गई और कितनी भूमि में भूमि संरक्षण, बाढ़ से बचाव और पेड़ लगाए गए ; और

(ख) 1980–81 के दौरान कितने लाख जन-दिवसों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया था और 1981–82 के निर्धारिन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार कितने जन-दिवसों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जाएगा और उस पर कितना व्यय किये जाये का विचार है ।

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :** (क) काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम/ राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक सृजित विभिन्न प्रकार को परिसम्पत्तियों को राज्यवार दर्शाने वाला विवरण (1) संलग्न है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 2822/81]

(ख) वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार सृजित रोजगार को श्रम दिनों में दर्शाने वाला एक और विवरण (2) भी संलग्न है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 2822/81] वर्ष 1981–82 के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 350 मिलियन श्रम दिनों के लिए रोजगार सृजिन किए जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है और इस पर कुल अनुमानित लागत 360 करोड़ रुपये आएगी । इस लागत को केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाएगा ।

## Construction on a Plot of land in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

4170. SHRI KESHOV RAO PARDHI :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :

SHRI NAWAL KISHOR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 6456 on 6th April, 1981 regarding building on plot No. A-16/10 Vasant Vihar and state :

(a) the dates on which the DDA cancelled the sub lease and advised the owner of plot No. A-16/10 Vasant Vihar to make necessary rectification of the deviations done in the construction of the said buildings;

(b) whether the owner of plot No. A-16/10 has since made necessary rectifications;

(c) if not, action Government have taken or proposed to take in the matter, when and in what time;

(d) whether because of the failure of the DDA to get the necessary rectification carried out to the said building the construction on the adjoining plot No. A-16/9 Vasant Vihar has been held up from March, 1975; and

(e) if so, what action the Government propose to take to mitigate the serve hardship being caused to the owner of plot No. A-16/9 Vasant Vihar ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

## Difference between General Pool and other Pools for allotment of Government Accommodation

4171. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether other pools are on par with the General Pool for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation;

(b) if not, details of distinction between General Pool and other pools; and

(c) the reasons for distinction among Government employees for allotment of Government quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Not in all respects.

(b) The distinction between General Pool and other Pools relates mainly in respect of allotment of Rent-free accommodation, Reservation for essential Services and Allotment towards of deceased/retired/retiring Government servants etc.

(c) Concerned Departments have framed their own Rules for allotment, having regard to their specific needs.

## खुदरा व्यापारियों द्वारा चीनी तथा तेल की बिक्री के लिए शर्तें

**4172. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र शासित राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा अन्य राज्यों में खुदरा व्यापारियों या कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को बिक्री के लिए चीनी तथा मिट्टी का तेल किन शर्तों पर दिया जाता है तथा एक बोरी चीनी और एक कनस्तर तेल पर उन्हें कितना लाभ अर्जित करने की अनुमति है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इसे संभव मानती है कि व्यापारी या कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां इतने कम लाभ पर यह कार्य ईमानदारी से करेंगे ?

**नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) :** (क) और (ख). सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

## Requirement and Production of Pulses

4172. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI R.L. BHATIA :

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total requirement and production of pulses in India at present and the efforts made during the past three years to increase production to meet the requirement;

(b) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research or any researc laboratory has done any work in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The consumption of pulses is influenced by a number of factors, the important ones among them being their domestic availability, availability of substitutable food-stuffs, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs etc. their comparative prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation, etc. In view of this, firm estimate of the actual requirements of pulses is not available. According to the lastest assessment, the production of pulses in 1980-81 in India is placed at 11·0 to 11·4 million tonnes. The strategy adopted to increase the production of pulses in India in the last few years includes (i) increase in yield per hectare through multiplication and use of improved seeds of pulse crops, adoption of plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilisers and treatment of seeds with rhizobium culture and other package of practices; (ii) increase in irrigated area under moong urad, gram and Arhar, and additional area under short duration varieties of urad, moong etc. in rice fallows; and (iii) inter-cropping of arhar, soyabean, bajra, cotton and groundnut both in irrigated and unirrigated areas.

(b) and (c). With a view to increasing pulses production in the country, a two-pronged research and development stategy has been followed. One approach has been to develop early maturing varieties. The other approach has been to increase productivity in traditionally pulse growing areas by the adoption of improved varieties, package of practices. During the past three years the research efforts made have leg to the release of following varieties;

| Crop | Variety |
|---|---|
| Green Gram | PS-16<br>Mohini |
| Lentil | Pant L 406 |
| Peas | Hans |
| Gram | BG 209 |

## Import of Wheat

4174. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1, dated 17th August, 1981, regarding Import of Wheat and state :

(a) full particulars of the U.S. grain dealers from whom wheat is being purchased;

(b) whether in June, 1981 he ruled out the possibilities of wheat import stating that the country had adequate wheat; and

(c) if so, why after one month i.e. in July, 1981 it was decided to import wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) Wheat has been purchased from the following nine U.S. grain firms :—

(i) M/s. Cargill Inc.

(ii) M/s. Columbia Grain Inc.

(iii) M/s. Bunge Corporation.

(iv) M/s. Garnac Grain Co. Inc.

(v) M/s. Louis Dreyfus Corporation.

(vi) M/s. Far-mar-co Export.

(vii) M/s. Continental Grain Export Corporation Inc.

(viii) M/s. North Pacific Grain Growers Inc.

(ix) M/s. Marubeni America Corporation.

(b) and (c). The various considerations for and against import had to be kept under constant review before a decision of such great importance could be finally taken. The clear picture about wheat availability in the country was available only after the normal period of procurement viz. after June, 1981.

### Total man-days of employment generated in rural areas.

4175. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state total mandays of employment generated in the rural areas of India in general and each State and Union Territory in particular, through execution of the schemes under 'Food for Work Programme'—National Rural Employment Programme; year-wise from 1977-78 to 1981-82 (upto June, 1981) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : A statement showing the employment generated under the Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is enclosed. Information in regard to employment generated during the year 1981-82 (June, 1981) has yet to become available.

## STATEMENT

(As on 10-9-81)

*Statement showing the employment generated under Food for work Programme N.R.E.P. during* 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 & 1980-81.

| Sl. No. | Name of State/ Union Territory | Employment generated 1977-78 (in lakh mandays). | Employment generated 1978-79 (in lakh mandays) | Employment generated 1979-80 in lakh ) mandays) | Employment generated 1980-81 (in lakh mandays) | Period to which relates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . | .. | 186.79 | 532.91 | 476.99 | March, '81 |
| 2. | Assam . . . . | 6.11 | 4.06 | 115.86 | N.R. | |
| 3. | Bihar . . . . | 14.76 | 641.42 | 753.39 | 280.74 | Dec., '80 |
| 4. | Gujarat . . . | .. | 301.00 | 523.84 | 9.75 | March, '81 |
| 5. | Haryana . . . | .. | 30.03 | 124.19 | 257.17 | March, '81 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh . | 0.70 | 2.72 | 43.47 | N.R. | |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir . | .. | 10.99 | 29.83 | 28.90 | Dec. '80 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Karnataka | 5.02 | 44.71 | 12.13 | N.R. | |
| 9. | Kerala | 21.43 | 40.69 | 57.26 | 5.69 | June, '80 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 44.00 | 450.00 | 456.02 | N.R. | March, '80 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | .. | 143.00 | 499.12 | N.R. | |
| 12. | Manipur | .. | .. | N.R. | N.R. | |
| 13. | Nagaland | .. | .. | N.R. | N.R. | |
| 14. | Orissa | 68.69 | 362.39 | 552.27 | 294.06 | Dec., '80 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0.14 | 49.93 | 32.28 | 6.40 | March, '81 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 6.87 | 500.74 | 400.35 | 154.75 | Dec., '80 |
| 17. | Sikkim | .. | .. | .. | N.R. | |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | .. | .. | 222.54 | 143.02 | March, '81 |
| 19. | Tripura | .. | 29.65 | 99.97 | 77.45 | March, '81 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 58.19 | 223.32 | 819.52 | 479.36 | Sept., '80 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 218.43 | 533.44 | 540.50 | 328.51 | March, '81 |
| 22. | A & N Islands | .. | .. | N.R. | 2.55 | June, '80 |
| 23. | Arunachal Pradesh | .. | .. | 0.15 | 0.30 | Dec., '80 |
| 24. | Chandigarh | .. | .. | .. | N.R. | |
| 25. | Mizoram | .. | 2.00 | .. | N.R. | |
| 26. | Pondicherry | .. | .. | 1.50 | 1.17 | Dec., '80 |
| | TOTAL : | 444.34 | 3556.80 | 5817.10 | 2546.81 | |

N.R.—Not reported.

(—) Indicates that the State Government/Union Territory concerned did no participate in the programme during the year.

## Curtailment of Central allocation of Foodgrains to States under NREP.

4176. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 133 on 17 August, 1981 regarding allotment of foodgrains to States under Rural Development Programme and state :

(a) whether compared to 1980-81, Central allocation of foodgrains to States under NRE Programme has been drastically curtailed;

(b) if so, the extent of curtailment in the case of each State; and

(c) reasons for this curtailment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (c). Foodgrains allocated to the States under NREP are only a part of the overall allocations of Rs. 360 crores for the programme in the current year, which is higher than the overall allocation of Rs. 340 crores inclusive of foodgrains made available during 1980-81. Due to the tight position of foodgrain stocks with the Centre, curtailment only in the kind form i.e. foodgrains has had to be made. Food allocations made in 1980-81 and during the current year are shown in the appended statement.

### Statement

*Statement showing quantities of foodgrains allocated to States/UTs under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programmes*

| S. No. | States | Foodgrains allocated during 1980-81 including carry over from previous years (MTs) | Foodgrains allocated during 1981-82 (MTs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . . . . . | 1,65,880.00 | 16,592.00 |
| 2. | Assam . . . . . . . . | 25,965.00 | 3,000.00 |
| 3. | Bihar . . . . . . . . | 2,48,769.32 | 20,000.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat . . . . . . . | 26,695.80 | 4,600.00 |
| 5. | Haryana . . . . . . . | 26,054.52 | 1,250.00 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh . . . . . | 21,347.09 | 1,000.00 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir . . . . . | 25,111.16 | 1,250.00 |
| 8. | Karnataka . . . . . . . | 58,325.00 | 14,386.00 |
| 9. | Kerala . . . . . . . . | 44,301.59 | 6,700.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 2,87,958.00 | 11,000.00 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 72,000.00 | 12,000.00 |
| 12. | Manipur | 5,500.00 | 150.00 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 2,000.00 | 200.00 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 9,056.70 | 100.00 |
| 15. | Orissa | 1,47,760.12 | 10,250.00 |
| 16. | Punjab | 17,639.39 | 2,150.00 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 2,23,226.00 | 4,000.00 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 750.00 | 100.00 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 77,413.72 | 14,138.00 |
| 20. | Tripura | 4,750.00 | 500.00 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 3,98,467.11 | 27,900.00 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 1,95,288.00 | 23,965.00 |
| 23. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1,050.00 | 150.00 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,270.00 | 400.00 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 50.00 | .. |
| 26. | Mizoram | 2,400.43 | 150.00 |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 799.98 | 150.00 |
| | TOTAL | 20,89,828.84 | 1,76,081.00 |

## Transportation of foodgrains

4177. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the quantity of goodgrains set by Food Corporation of India by Railways from 1 April, 1981 to 31 July, 1981 ;

(b) the amount of demurrage paid to Railways for not lifting the same in time ;

(c) the reasons for which foodgrains were not lifted from the Railway Stations in time ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) About 4.4 million tonnes of foodgrains were sent by the ood Corporat of India by rail from 1st April, 1981 to 31st July, 1981.

(b) The information about demurrage charges paid to the Railways in respect of foodgrains sent by the Food Corporation of India from 1st April, 1981 to 31st July, 1981 is not readily available. The payment to the Railways is made by the Food Corporation of India after necessary verification of the reasonableness of the demurrage levied in individual cases, which takes time.

(c) On an average the Food Corporation of India is moving over a million tonnes of foodgrains per month involving average loading/unloading of over 1500 wagons a day. In such a huge operation, at times, some wagons do get held up at the terminals beyond the free permissible time, due to various factors viz. failure of the handling contractors ; bunched arrivals of wagons beyond the handling capacity of the terminal depots ; foul weather etc.

(d) With a view to minimising the incidence of demurrage, the Food Corporation of India management have recently issued instructions to all its Zonal Managers and Regional Managers that each region should constitute a Committee of Officers of the Rank of Deputy Managers to go into all aspects of levy of demurrage charges and suggest remedial measures.

### Construction of Motorable bridge over a dry drain in R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

4178. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
DR. A.U. AZMI :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that there is a deep, wide, dry drain in Sector I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi with uneven sidelands without a motorable bridge over it ;

(b) whether the way to school in Sector II, R.K. Puram gets muddy and watery in rainy days making it difficult for the school going children from Sector I

(c) if so, whether this drain would be laid underground and the area so obtained utilised for either play-ground or for a park since Sectors I and II R.K. Puram are without these facilities ; and

(d) if (c) above is not possible, whether the drain would be converted into an artificial lake and pucca road constructed for the convenience of the school going children ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Allotment of Government Accommodation on Medical grounds in Ministry of Works and housing and its subordinate offices

4179. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last decade a number of Government servants working in the Works and Housing Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices been got accommodation allotted on medical ground such as the illness of their parents thereby depriving others in line for allotment of according to their turn;

(b) if so, has a survey been carried out to detect such cases of fraudulent out-of-turn allotment; and

(c) if not, will such a survey be launched to detect and deal with the delinquent officials suitably and firmly ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

## MPs on various Government bodies

4180. Shri N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the names of Members of Parliament included in various Government delegations or officially sponsored and financed delegations to foreign countries during 1980-81 with the names of the parties to which they belong ; and

(b) the names of the MPs included by Government in various Government bodies, autonomous organisations etc. in their personal capacity, as distinct from statutory representation of Parliament during 1980-81 with the names of the parties to which they belong ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

## Consumer Cooperatives of Delhi

4181. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) What are the details regarding the number of registered Consumer Co-operation in Delhi

(b) the details regarding the number of Consumer Cooperative Stores which have regular retails show rooms where even non-members can buy goods ;

(c) whether Government propose to de-register all Consumer Co-operative Stores which are in effect family concerns ; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) The total number of Consumer Cooperative Stores registered in the Union Territory of Delhi is 604. This includes the Super Bazar, the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society and the Delhi Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd. Out of 604 Consumer Coopeative Stores, 165 are under liquidation and 120 are defunct.

(b) 319 Consumer Stores are working having regular retail show rooms. This includes the Super Bazar, the Central Government Employees' Consumer Cooperative Society, and the Delhi Consumer Cooperative Wholesale Store Ltd.

(c) and (d). As a consumer cooperative store has to have a minimum specified number of members in order to be registered, it cannot be a family concern.

## बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण करने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए योजना

4182. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या **सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में नदियों की बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण करने की कोई योजना स्वीकृति हेतु प्राप्त हुई है तथा इस बारे में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कौन-कौन से उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) राज्यों की किन-किन नदियों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से तुरन्त बाढ़ नियंत्रण उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है और उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा तथा क्या इस बारे थे ब्यौरा सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

**सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) :** (क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने स्वान नदी को सरणीबद्ध करने (चेनलाइजेशन) और इस नदी द्वारा और आगे कटाव को रोकने के लिए सुरक्षात्मक उपाय करने के लिए 42 करोड़ रुपये की एक समूची स्कीम एक भाग के रूप में पहले चरण में 12 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाला एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया है। उनका पोंग बांध के अनुप्रवाह में व्यास नदी को सरणीबद्ध करने का भी एक और प्रस्ताव है। राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के एक विशेषज्ञ ने मई, 1981 में इन क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था और अपने सुझाव दिए थे। दिए गए सुझावों की रोशनी में संशोधित प्रस्ताव अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

## "काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम" के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश को दिया गया खाद्यान्न।

4183. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** क्या **ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष "काम के बदले अनाज" कार्यक्रम" के अंतर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को खाद्यान्न की दी गई मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981 और 1982 में खाद्यान्न की कितनी मात्रा दिए जाने का विचार है और खाद्यान्न के स्थान पर आटा सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं।

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :** (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश को वर्ष 1979-80 के उठाए न गए शेष खाद्यान्नों सहित 21,347.09 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा दी गई थी।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान अभी तक 1000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा दी गई है। इस मंत्रालय ने राज्य को खाद्यान्नों के स्थान पर कोई आटा नहीं दिया है।

## हिमाचल प्रदेश में एशिया होटल काम्पलेक्स के निर्माण हेतु भूमि

4184. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि एशिया होटल काम्पलेक्स के निर्माण हेतु वन विभाग को रियायती दर पर कुछ भूमि दी जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या तत्संबंधी ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :** (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें एशिया रिजोर्ट (प्राइवेट) लि० द्वारा निर्माण होने वाले फाईव स्टार होटल को एरियल ट्रांबे से कालका-शिमला राजमार्ग से जोड़ने के लिए एम्बारकेशन प्लेटफार्म का निर्माण करने हेतु सोलन वन प्रभाग में 0.54 हैक्टर वन भूमि के हस्तान्तरण के लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के तहत केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति मांगी गई है। हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने वन क्षेत्र के बेचने की शर्तों का उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही चल रही है।

### दिल्ली से बाहर काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

4185. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के शिमला और अन्य नगरों में मकानों का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) शिमला में सामान्य पूल में 104 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। टाइप–I के 24 क्वार्टर पहले ही तैयार हो गये है और टाइप–II के 64 तथा टाईप–III के 16 शेष क्वार्टरों का चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है। शिमला में टाइप–II के 16 और क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) पहले ही स्वीकृत किए गए 104 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाला कुल सम्भावित व्यय लगभग 33 लाख रुपये होगा।

### Leprosy Ashram Huts Came Down in Storms

4186. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenements in the Gandhi Leprosy Ashram at Tahirpur, Shahdara, collapsed after a storm in May this year ;

(b) if so, how many inhabitants were injured and what helps were extended to them ;

(c) whether it is a fact tht these tenements were constructed very badly using substandard materials by the contractors ;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in Indian Express dated 24th May, 1981 in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHAM NARAIN SINGH) ; (a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में 1974-75 से 1980-81 के दौरान स्टाक का रख-रखाव

4187. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य :** क्या ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्री खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में स्टाक के रख-रखाव के बारे में 24 अप्रैल, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8044 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली 1974-75 से 1980-81 तक की अवधि के दौरान स्टाक के रख-रखाव में किस प्रक्रिया का पालन किया गया ; और

(ख) स्टाक के रख-रखाव तथा वस्तुओं की गिनती करने और मूल निर्धारित करने के लिए वैज्ञानिक पद्धति अपनाये जाने के बाद पिछले सात वर्षों के लिए वार्षिक "स्टाक टेकिंग" के बारे में वर्षवार आंकड़े क्या है ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुर्ननिर्माण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कमला कुमारी) :** इस समय खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली सूती तथा ऊनी खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग के उत्पादों के स्टाक का रख-रखाव मूल्य के आधार पर कर रहा है। रेशमी तथा पशमीने की वस्तुओं के स्टाक, सिले-सिलाए कपड़ों को छोड़ कर, मदवार, तथा मात्रावार रखे जाते हैं। बिक्री काउण्टरों पर भी स्टाक संख्या और मीटरों में रखे जाते हैं।

(ख) गत सात वर्षों के इतिशेष स्टाकों के वर्षवार आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

| वर्ष | लाख रुपये में |
|---|---|
| 1974-75 | 91.92 |
| 1975-76 | 99.96 |
| 1976-77 | 133.98 |
| 1977-78 | 183.08 |
| 1978-79 | 177.95 |
| 1979-80 | 195.55 |
| 1980-81 | 238.12 |

## Supply of Substandard Rice

4188. **SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India submitted any complaint to the Food Controller, Bareilly regarding supply of sub-standard rice to them ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the concerned file has mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Food Controller, Bareilly ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) Yes Sir. The Food Corporation of India, in January, 1981, while taking over rice stocks from the Uttar Pradesh, Government had complained to the Regional Food Controller, Bareilly, regarding supply of some sub-standard rice to them.

The matter was jointly investigated by the senior officers of Food Corporation of India and the Uttar Pradesh Government. As a result of enquiry, disciplinary action has been taken against the defaulting officers. Necessary instructions have also been issued to uprgrade the substandard stock conforming to the Uniform specifications.

(b) It is a fact that the concerned file is not traceable in the office of the Regional Food Controller, Bareilly. However, the same has already been reconstructed by the present Regional Food Controller.

## Ginning Press in Kalkaji, New Delhi

4189. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9597 on 4th May, 1981 and state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that a ginning press had been in operation at House No. G-1/A, Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi (corner plot just near the DTC Booth) for the last many years ;

(b) whether power connection had also been taken from the DESU and this is susceptible of verification from that Undertaking ;

(c) whether he will take up with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for furnishing this wrong information ;

(d) whether with the change in season and advent of winter, the operation of the Ginning Press is being undertaken presently ; and

(e) the steps which Government proposes to take to stop this ginning press which is causing environmental hazards and pollution of the atmosphere particularly in the neighbouring residences ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (e) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

## Retired Officer Residing in Government Accommodation while owning Houses

4190. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 114 dated 17 August, 1981 regarding news item captioned 'Top officers are also top landlords' and state :

(a) whether in the list of Secretaries continuing occupation of Government accommodation long after their retirement given in the reply the occupation of the Government residence by the former Secretary Ministry of Communications, later Secretary, Department of statistics who too owned his palatial bungalow in Shantiniketan Colony and was getting a fabulous rent for that, had been omitted ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) for how long this officer after retirement continued to occupy the Government bungalow ; and

(d) the action taken to evict him also as is being done in case of other retired Secretaries ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) In the list referred to the name of the Secretary, Ministry of Communication, later Secretary, Department of Statistics was omitted.

(b) Question No. 144 had sought information about the retired Govt. officers who still continue to occupy the Govt. accommodation after their retirement. Since the former Secretary, Ministry of Communications had already vacated the Govt. accommodation on 20-5-81 his name was not included in the list in question.

(c) and (d). The Officer in question retired from Govt.

service on 31-7-78. Allotment of the bungalow No. 5 Harish Chander Mathur Lane was therefore cancelled in his name w.e.f. 30-9-78 after allowing two months normal period of retention permissible under the Rules. Thereafter, he was permitted to ratain the bungalow for another six months from 1-10-78 to 31-3-79 as per the Rules. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee to Review Technical Economic and Physical Policies for the Promotion of Import Substitution. It was decided by the Govt. to allow him to continue to occupy the Govt. accommodation for the full term as Chairman of the aforesaid Committee. The Committee wound up on 31-10-80. When the officer failed to vacate the Govt. bungalow on 31-10-80 eviction proceedings were initiated against him under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and orders of eviction were passed by the Estate Officer. The bungalow was vacated by the officer on 20-5-1981.

## Pools for Allotment of Government Residences

4191. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many pools are there in Government for the purposes of allotment of Government residences in Delhi;

(b) how they are classified, on what basis and from where the derive authority;

(c) whether they are classified for administrative convenience; and

(d) if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) In addition to the General Pool there are 11 Departmental Pools.

(b) These Pools have been created by the respective Departments depending upon their requirements an derive their authority from Government decisions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## Government Accommodation

4192. SHRI R.L.P. VARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) number of cases where Government accommodation were allotted on ad-hoc basis to the eligible wards of the retired Government servents who was an allottee of General Pool Accommodation during 1st January, 1977 to 30th April, 1979, and Ist May, 1981 till date under S.R. 317-13-25 of the Allotment of Government Residence (General Pool in Delhi) Rules 1963;

(b) number of cases where retired Government servant belonging to General Pool and his son in other pool and vice-versa were allotted Government accommodation during the above period; and

(c) and also the number of cases where both the retired Government servant as well as his ward belonged to a pool other than General pool accommodation allotted ad-ho Government accommodation during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) 356.

*(a) and (c).* No such allotment has been made from the General Pool.

### Bungling of D.A.V.P.'s Paper in Government of India Press, New Delhi

4193. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a bungling of D.A.V.P.'s paper costing rupee more than 15,000 and other various items costing Rs. one lakh was made by the General Store Keeper of P.L. Wing of Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, full details thereof, item-wise, and the date of bungling;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the case was hushed up by the authorities concerned and no action has since been taken against the concerned store keeper; and

(d) the latest fate of the case and the action proposed by the Government against the defaulter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : *(a) and (b).* The stock of paper received from the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has been accounted for in the books of the Photolitho Wing of the Govt. of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi and no loss thereof has been detected. As regards other items, the annual stock taking upto the year ending March, 1981 has been completed and the existence of shortage, if any, would be known only after these figures are reconciled with the book figures.

*(c) and (d).* Does not arise in view of answer to (a) and (b).

### Acquisition of D.D.A. Flats by Senior Bridge Engineers

4194. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of senior bridge engineers have acquired plots from Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether these plots were obtained by these engineers through normal auctions or lucky lots;

(c) if so, the details of these;

(d) how many of these have built their houses while doing the duty or service with Delhi Development Authority; and

(e) whether they used the DDA transport and building materials for the construction of their houses ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): *(a) to (e).* The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Sale of Vanaspati by Hindustan Lever

4195. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Lever had a total licenced capacity of 409 Metric Tonnes per day for Vanaspati production in all the four of its units in the country;

(b) whether Hindustan Lever has admitted to have sold a substantial tonnage of essential and scarce edible oil in open market during 1974 when the country was suffering from acute shortages of Vanaspati;

(c) whether such internal trading is permissible to the foreign subsidiaries under FERA;

(d) whether any action has been taken against the delinquent management of this company in this regard; and

(e) whether Hindustan Lever is still persisting with such practices under the cover of newly coined words like 'Processed Triglycerides' ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The raw materials used in the manufacture of vanaspati are imported oils allotted by the Government and indigenous oil purchased by the Vanaspati factory in the market. There is no evidence of the Company having diverted the imported oil allotted to it in the open market during 1974, nor has it admitted having done so.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

(e) This would be got *looked into.*

## Allotment of Flats by D.D.A.

4196. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) who is the competent authority in the D.D.A. to allot MIG, LIG, and EWS houses/flats to persons having income in the category of HIG, MIG and LIG respectively;

(b) whether that authority has exercised its above mentioned powers in any case; and

(c) if so, on what consideration and the list of persons to whom flats have been allotted in relaxation of the normal prescribed procedure of the D.D.A. ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The DDA has reported that the Chairman/Vice-Chairman can exercise their discretion in deciding such cases in view of the powers delegated to them by the Authority for making allotments on compassionate grounds.

(b) *and* (c). The DDA has reported that the Vice-Chairman normally condones the difference if the income of the registered person marginally exceeds or falls short of the income limit fixed for a particular category in which he is registered. The DDA has also reported that there is no such case during the year 1980-81.

## केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के कथित आरोप

4197. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1981 से जुलाई, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान कुछ सांसदों ने उन्हें एक पत्र लिखा था, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, आवास विभाग और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में विद्यमान भ्रष्ट प्रक्रियाएं और विभागीय धोखा धड़ी के आरोप लगाए गए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पत्र में क्या क्या आरोप लगाए गए हैं और पिछले वर्षों में क्या आरोप लगाए गए थे तथा इन आरोपों की जांच कराने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :** (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

## Amount Sanctioned to States for Rural Roads During 1980-81

4198. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount sanctioned to each State for rural roads during the year 1980-81;

(b) whether all the States were able to utilise the full amount so sanctioned;

(c) the names of the States which were unable to utilise the full amount and what are the reasons attributed to such non-utilisation; and

(d) what is the amount earmarked for rural reconstruction for each State during the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) A statement I showing outlays for rural roads under the minimum needs programme (MNP) during 1980-81 is attached.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) A statement II is attached.

### Statement - I

*Minimum Needs Programme Outlays for rural roads during* **1980-81**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | States/Union Territories | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 450 |
| 2 | Assam | 558 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2300 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 2814 |
| 5 | Haryana | 50 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 600 |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | 400 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 665 |
| 9 | Kerala | 380 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 1325 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 1490 |
| 12 | Manipur | 200 |
| 13 | Meghalaya | 150 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 130 |
| 15 | Orissa | 605 |
| 16 | Punjab | 375 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 1037 |
| 18 | Sikkim | 118 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 700 |
| 20 | Tripura | 230 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 4600 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 652 |
|  | **Total-States** | **19829** |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 76 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 85.4 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | — |
| 4 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1.0 |
|  | Delhi | 3.0 |
| 6 | Goa, Daman and Diu | 3.0 |
| 7 | Lakshadweep | 4.8 |
| 8 | Mizoram | 134.0 |
| 9 | Pandicherry | 10.5 |
|  | Total—Union Territories | 367.2 |
|  | Grand Total: | 20196.2 |

## STATEMENT-II

*Central allocation for IRDP, NREP, DPAP and DDP during* **1981-82**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| S. No. | State/U.Ts. | IRDP | NREP | DPAP | DDP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh . . . | 972·00 | 1896·00 | 570·00 | .. |
| 2 | Assam . . . . | 402·00 | 400·00 | 427·50 | .. |
| 3 | Bihar . . . . | 1761·00 | 2420·00 | .. | .. |
| 4 | Gujarat . . . . | 654·00 | 560·00 | 307·50 | 65·08 |
| 5 | Haryana . . . . | 261·00 | 160·00 | 97·50 | 153·81 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh . . | 207·00 | 120·00 | .. | 25·00 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir . . | 225·00 | 160·00 | 97·50 | 59·16 |
| 8 | Karnataka . . . . | 525·00 | 828·00 | 345·00 | .. |
| 9 | Kerala . . . . | 432·00 | 804·00 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh . . | 1374·00 | 1320·00 | 315·00 | .. |
| 11 | Maharashtra . . . | 888·00 | 1420·00 | 315·00 | .. |
| 12 | Manipur . . . . | 78·00 | 20·00 | .. | .. |
| 13 | Meghalaya . . . . | 72·00 | 20·00 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Nagaland . . . . | 63·00 | 20·00 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Orissa .. . . . | 942·00 | 820·00 | 187·50 | .. |
| 16 | Punjab . . . . | 351·00 | 252·00 | .. | .. |
| 17 | Rajasthan . . . . | 696·00 | 468·00 | 592·50 | 496·95 |
| 18 | Sikkim . . . . | 12·00 | 16·00 | .. | .. |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu . . . | 1131·00 | 1480·00 | 360·00 | .. |
| 20 | Tripura . . . . | 51·00 | 60·00 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh . . . | 2628·00 | 3340·00 | 375·00 | .. |
| 22 | West Bengal . . . | 1005·00 | 1348·00 | 262·50 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Union Territories* | | | | |
| 23 | A & N Islands . . . | 30·00 | 16·00 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Arunachal Pradesh . . | 288·00 | 16·00 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Chandigarh . . . | 6·00 | 4·00 | .. | .. |
| 26 | D & N. Haveli . . . | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | Delhi . . . . | 30·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | Goa, Daman & Diu . . | 72·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | Lakshadweep . . . | 30·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | Mizoram . . . . | 120·00 | 16·00 | .. | .. |
| 31 | Pondicherry . . . | 24·00 | 16·00 | .. | .. |
| | ALL INDIA . . | 15336·00* | 18000·00 | 4252.50@ | 800·00 |

*In the annual plan 1981-82, total outlay of Rs. 14500 lakhs is provided for in the Central Sector for IRDP Schemes.

@ In the annual plan 1981-82, total outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided for in the Central Sector for DPAP.

IRDP—Integrated Rural Development Programme.

NREP—National Rural Employment Programme.

DPAP—Drought Prone Areas Programme.

DDP—Desert Development Programme.

### Storage capacity

4199. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA YADAV :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total storgae capacity available with Government for storing foodgrains ;

(b) whether some foodgrains are stored in the open also and if so, the quantity thereof ;

(c) how much of the foodgrains stored in the open have been demaged during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) what steps have been taken in this regard;

(e) in how many States storage capacity has been increased;

(f) to what extent the increase has been; and

(g) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has assured that no foodgrains will be destroyed this time due to the rain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India which is responsible for management of buffer stocks of foodgrains is 206.22 lakh tonnes as on 1-7-1981.

(b) The total stocks of foodgrains stored by Food Corporation of India in open (cover and plinth) complexes as on 1-7-1981 were 18.82 lakh tonnes.

(c) The quantity of foodgrains damaged and rendered unfit afor human consumption in open (cover and plinth) complexes of Food Corporation of India during the last three years were as under:—

| Year | Quantity |
|---|---|
| | (In tonnes) |
| 1978-79 . . . | 92,467 |
| 1979-80 . . . | 69,239 |
| 1980-81 . . . | 13,811 |

(d) and (g). The following steps are taken to avoid loss to foodgrains stored in open (cover and plinth) complexes of Food Corporation of India:—

(i) Stockes are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated water proof polythene covers. Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damage to covers by balloon formation during storms.

(ii) Monofilament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP (cover and plinth) complexes for additional protection to grains from vagaries of weather.

(iii) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is being made to ensure that best protection to foodgrains is always provided.

(iv) Aeration of stocks in the open during clear weather is meticulously done to maintain the health of grains.

(v) Proper attention is paid to regularly inspect, treat and preserve the stocks in the open.

(e) and (f). During the year 1980-81, the Food Corporation of India has added a total covered storage capacity of 5.974 lakh tonnes in the States of Andhra Pradesh Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

### Irregularities in Navketan Group Housing Society

4200. SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the brother of the Registrar of the Co-op. Societies, Delhi and his employer has been given flats in Navketan Group Housing's complex and because of that the Registrar has been allowing irregularities in this Society and protecting its office-bearers;

(b) whether houses were built two years ago, the Society has not given accounts to its members so far, and those members demanding accounts are threatened by the office bearers of the society ; and

(c) wheather Government is ready to conduct C.B.I. enquiry into the matter; if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The flats were built by the Society two years ago and the latest estimates given by the Society do not contain justification for the high increase over the original estimates. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi Administration, has ordered further enquiry under Delhi Cooperative Societies Act. This enquiry has, however been stayed by the Delhi High Court.

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**12.00 hrs.**

## RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call you one by one. Hon. Members if every one of you gets up like this then how can I hear as to what you want to place before the House. I cannot hear. Therefore, will call one from this side and one from that side.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I have given you a notice..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. I will allow you. I call prof. Dandavate: You please make a specific point and not a big speech. Order, Order, please.

श्री एच०के०एल०भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोज ये लोग पहले बोलते हैं, आज हमे पहले सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. The Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I will make one request to you that whosoever wants to raise any matter here and whatever rules are applied to the Members belonging to our party should be applied to the Members of the Opposition parties. There should be a sort of code of conduct among various parties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nobody disagrees with you on that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I will only appeal to the Members opposite that whatever they want to place before the House they can do it but they will have to do it according to the Rules. If they shout and our Members also start shouting then our Members should not be penalised.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have allowed Professor. Next I will call you. I will you one by one.

I have allowed Professor. Nobody else.

I call Mr. Nabi, Mr. Bhagat; I will call from this side also and then Mr. Lakkappa.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With your permission, I am raising this. *(Interruptions)* With your permission, Sir,..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have written to the Speaker.

Order, order. I have not given permision. You have written letter only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE*: I say, I am rising with your permission. Are you objecting to it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a very learned Member..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With your permission I am submitting.

Tomorrow the Speaker is expected to give his ruling on the Privilege Motion against the Finance Minister. And since he is expected to give the ruling tomorrow. whatever additional information we have, we can raise it under the particular section.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I may tell you that the Speaker has already informed the House that any other fresh evidence or fresh document available with the Members may be given to him. If you have any fresh evidence you may contact the Speaker. Please give it to him. Why mention it here ? Please contact the Speaker. He is always available ; you may kindly go and see him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am making this submission with your permission. Why are you impatient ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With your permission..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You brought in the name of the Speaker. I said what the Speaker has already informed the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have also seen the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can also go to Speaker and show fresh evidence, if any.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wish to bring to your notice ..(*Interruptions*) What is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister doing ? (*Interruptions*) I ask, what is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister doing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. I have allowed only professor. Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wish to point out to you that since the ruling is coming tomorrow.. (*Interruptions*) On the 27th October (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will examine it. You may place it on the Table. We will examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why not you wait for half a minute.? I wish to submit to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can place it on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We can examine it. I am not permitting you, Professor.

(*Interruptiosns*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will make my submission in half-a-minute. I will conclude my submission in half-a-minute.

(*Interruptions*)

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**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Pleased sit down. I have permitted him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was pointing out to you that since the ruling is coming tomorrow, I wish to point out to you that on the 27th October, the officer of the Maharashtra Government has written.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have sent the letter to the Speaker. You have already sent the letter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have allowed me to make my submission. Why do you change your ruling ? You see the record. I am making my submission in half-a-minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already said it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

They cannot dictate to the Chair. We will follow the same procedure. But we are not accustomed to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you not sent it to the Speaker ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Letter was sent. Let me complete my submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You place it on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is going to place it on the Table of the House. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : Sir, he cannot lay the papers without the permission of the Chair. You have not given the permission and therefore he cannot lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am not yielding to the Minister. Ask him to sit down. (*Interruptions*). Sir, as I said, my submission is this. I wish to point out that on 27th October 1980, the Maharashtra Government Liaison Officer, Mr. Vasant Deshmukh, has written a letter in which he has said as follows :

> "I am happy to inform that the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was kind enough to give her consent to the establishment of Indira Gandh Pratibha Pratishthan"

I am seeking your permission to place this document on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will examine this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling on this. Here Direction 118 is very clear.

> "118 (1) If a private member desires to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House, he shall supply a copy thereof to the Speaker in advance so as to enable him to decide whether permission should bə given to lay the paper or ducument on the Table. If the Speaker permits the Member to lay the paper or document on the Table, the member may at the appropriate time lay it on the Table."

Here permission has not been given to lay it on the Table of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not given you permission to lay it on the Table.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not given permission to place it on the Table. All of you sit down. Now, I have called Mr. Vajpayee to make his submission.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Notice on an urgent matter. Sir, it is the greatest scandal of the century in which Rs. 86 crores worth of gold have been swindled. The entire Janata Government was responsible for it. A news item has appeared in the press that the report of the Puri Commission is to be shelved. We will not allow this matter to be suppressed. We have given a Calling Attention Notice for this. It is necessary the C.B.I. should go into this matter. I want to know what has happened to my Calling Attention notice on this important matter.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have received notices of questions of Privilege on several subjects from Sarvashri Harikesh Bahadur, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Somnath Chatterjee, Ram Vilas Paswan, K. P. Unnikrishnan, Niren Ghosh, Madhu Dandavate, and Ajit Kumar Mehta.

All these notices are under consideration of the Speaker.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I go to the next item.

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**12.16 hrs.**

## (PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE)

### STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY MINISTERS DURING SIXTH LOK SABHA AND SEVENTH LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: on behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following statements (Hindi and English version) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Statement No XXIII Second Session, 1977 | Sixth Lok Sabha |
| (ii) Statement No. XXI- Seventh Session, 1979 | |
| (iii) Statement No IX- Second Session, 1980 | Seventh Lok Sabha |
| (iv) Statement No. XIII- Third Session, 1980 | |
| (v) Statement No. VI- Fourth Session, 1980 | |
| (vi) Statement No. V- Fifth Session, 1981 | |

[Placed in library see No. 28-2-81]

### ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY) : On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80—Part II (Administration and Finance).

(2) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library See No. Lt—2813/81].

### Notification under Central Excise Rules 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 804 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting alkyd and maleic resins including fumeric resins whether or not modified (but excluding moulding powered or compounds in any form) from excise duty and defining the varieties of resins, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. *See* no. LT-2814/83].

### Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) 1981

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) order 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 31st July, 1981 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1981, under sub-section (6) of Sec. 30 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 2815/81).

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry, all sides may accuse me, we have now gone to the next item.

*(Interruptions)*

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**12.18 hrs.**

## BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : on behalf of Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976."

*The Motion as adopted.*

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I introduce† the Bill.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Matters under 377. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMAMI PANIGRAHI (BHUBANESHWAR) : A private business concern of Orissa.

*(Interruptions)*

श्री रणवीर सिंह (केसर गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पिछले ईद के पवित्र ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Daulat Ram Saran.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No I have gone to the next. These will not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)***

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**Not Recorded.

***Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2. dated 14-9-1981.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. No.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon Members, we are now on Matters under rule 377: and we must conduct the House with your cooperation, in an orderly manner. Suppose I allow somebody from this side: immediately I hear some noise. I am not able to hear what you say. And somebody gets up that side and then on this side. I am not able to hear. How can I conduct the House? It is no use. Therefore, I have gone to the next item.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have gone to 377, and it will be done.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without my permission, don't record anything. Only 377 will go aon records

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. I am not allowing anybody. I am in 377.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do it tomorrow. We will see. Do it tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I am now in 377. It is not possible. If you raise it, they don't allow it; and if they raise it, you don't allow. What you say I must be able to hear.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't allow anybody.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going on record. Why do you shout?

(*Interruptions*)**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then I will call the next.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not possible. I have gone to the next item. It is 12.25.

(*Interruptions*)**

**12.25 hrs.**

RE: QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen. I will call one from this side, those who have sent their notices for adjournment motions; and one from the other side. I must call one by one.

All of you please sit down. I will call one from this side, and one from the other side.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call one from this side and one

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**Not recorded.

from that side. You first go to your seat. I will call you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, it is not possible unless you obey the Chair. I will call one by one. Please go to your seats. This is not your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will call one from this side and one from that side.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Faleiro, what is that you are talking about? I will call all of you—one from this side and one from that side.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. You leave it to me. Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO Mormugao): You look at rule 194—Speaker to decide admissibility.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed him. I have got residuary powers under the rules. He is on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you also.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Under Rule 193, I have given a notice.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order? This is not the way. They are not permitting others to speak. How can I conduc the deliberations? What is this?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have no control on your own members. I will allow one from this side and one from that side. That also they do not want.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. I am not able to hear because of their noise. I will allow one from this side and one from that side.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get your chance afterwards. Mr. Faleiro.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. I am not permitting you. I will permit you afterwards.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Under Rule 193, I urge the Government to appoint a CBI enquiry to fix the responsibility against the persons who have been accused in the Puri Committee Report. There is a news item today that the Puri Committee Report is being shelved by the Government.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): When you have gone to 377, you cannot go back to the other item till you complete 377.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tha is under consideration. Mr. Faleiro please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I'll call you also.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will come to you also. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (JADPUR): I have given a privilege motion against Mr. Krishan Kant, a former Member of Parliament, who said certain derogatory things..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is under examination. Mr. Lakkappa.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you: I will come to you. I am a single person.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have written a letter regarding the Jamshedpur riots; the Committee has indicted the RSS and said that some RSS people had a hand in the riots that took place in Jamshedpur. I want a discussion on this.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is under consideration. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you. No side talks please.

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जो एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन इस सम्बन्ध में दिये हैं, मैं चाहता था कि उन को यहां पर पढ़ा जाता । न को आप को पढ़ना चाहिए था लेकिन आप ने उन को पढ़ा नहीं है और किसी को मालूम नहीं है कि वे क्या हैं । ..(**व्यवधान**) मैंने चार एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिये हैं । एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है वसंत देशमुख, लियाजों आफिसर के खिलाफ, दूसरा प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है अरुण शौरी के खिलाफ, तीसरा प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है कृष्ण कांत के खिलाफ और चौथा प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है कांग्रेस (आई) के उन लोगों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने गुण्डों को संरक्षण दे कर विदेशों में भेजा है । ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये मैं ने चार प्रिविलेज मोशन दिये हैं और मैं इन पर आप की फाइंडिंग चाहता हूं कि ये आपके अन्डर कंसिड्रेशन हैं या नहीं ? इन पर आप ने कोई निर्णय लिया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already informed you that all these including the ones in your name are under consideration of the Speaker. You please wait. It is under consideration.

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री मलिक एम० ए० ए० खां** (एटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जमशेदपुर कम्युनल रायट्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अखबार में आ गयी है, जिस में आर०एस०एस० को... (**व्यवधान**)... देवरस को कम्युनल रायट्स के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए ... (**व्यवधान**) ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is under consideration. Please sit down. This is under consideration. Yes Mr. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I have given a notice for an adjournment motion on the reported escape of Muttalib, a notorious criminal to Pakistan under a false name an-false passport with the help of Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, M.P.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not permitting adjournment motion. A Calling Attention is under consideration. I am not permitting an adjournment motion, but a Calling Attention is under consideration. Yes Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I have given a Call Attention about the gold auction in which an amount of Rs. 86 crores has been swindled by the Janata Government and the Cabinet, and asking for a C.B.I. Inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About the Puri Committee report, a Call Attention is under consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Rasheed Masood, yourself or one of you. I will call him. I can call only one person. I am calling all. I will call him.

(*Interruptions*)

**पूी रशीद मसूद** (सहारनपर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर **साहब**, मैंने एक एजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है **कि** चीनी फ़ौजें हिन्दुस्तान की सरहदों में घुस गई हैं और लद्दाख में उन्होंने चीनी झंडा लहराया है। यह बड़ा सीरियस ममला है। इस सिलसिले में आप ने क्या फ़ैसला किया है।... : : ६ :

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب میں نے ایک ایڈجورنمینٹ موشن دیا ہے کہ چینی فوجیں ہندوستان کی سرحدوں میں گھس گئی ہیں اور لداخ میں انہوں نے چینی جھنڈا لہرایا ہے - بڑا سیریس معاملہ ہے - اس سلسلے میں آپ نے کیا فیصلہ کیا ہے - . . . (انٹرپشن) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A Call Attention is under consideration. Yes, Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I have a very humble submission to make regarding my Call Attention about gold auction. This is a matter of national priority about the political life of this country. Some of the Members were Cabinet Ministers when this decision was taken about gold auction. I would request..

(*Interruptinns*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A Call Attention is under consideration.

(*Interruptins*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A Call Attention is under consideration about Puri Committe Report.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I gave a notice unde Rule 193 about a C.B.I. Inquiry.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A Calling Attention is under consideration.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Irrespective of political affiliations we must press this, so that in future no one will sell the nation to anybody.

**श्री जयपाल सिह कश्यप** (**आंवला**) उपठायक्ष महोदय, मैंने विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के विरुद्ध और श्री असरम शौरी के विरुद्ध प्रस्ताव दिया है।

12 सितम्बर को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जो निकला है उस मामले पर मैंने प्रधान मंत्री श्रौर श्ररुण शौरी के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार हनन पर दिया है। उस पर श्रापने क्या निर्णय दिया ? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are all under consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): He is talking of some privilege motion against the Prime Minister. There is no Privilege motion against the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not against the Prime Minister. That is some other thing about Shri Arun Shourie. If you are talking of privilege motion against the Prime Minister, it is not permitted. I do not permit it.

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जमशेदपुर में हुए राइट्स की जो रिपोर्ट श्रायी है श्रौर उस में श्रार०एस० एस० श्रौर दूसरे लोगों का नाम है; बिहार की पुलिस का नाम भी है; उस पर काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। इन सारी बातों पर यहां विचार किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Adjournment motionhas been disallowed. Calling Attention is under consideration.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Before considering the calling attention, please direct the Home Minister to make available copies of the Commission's report.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): This morning I have given a calling attention notice. You said Puri Report is under consideration. I am not talking about Puri report. I am talking about the people who were behind the whole lot of eating a way all this gold.

*(Interruptions)*

They should be ashamed of it......

*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a calling attention under consideration. Then you can bring out your points.

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल** (कोटा): मैंने एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन श्रौर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दोनों दिये हैं। श्रलीगढ़ के श्रन्दर कम्यूनल राइट्स का जो प्रोक्लेम्ड श्रोफेण्डर था जिसके खिलाफ चार्ज था, उसका पासपोर्ट बनाया गया श्रौर वह फरार हो कर पाकिस्तान चला गया है... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Adjournment motion has been disallowed. Calling Attention is under conside-rastion,

**श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी** (हाथरस): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सैकड़ों लोगों की निर्मम हत्या की गयी है, मौत के घाट उतारा गया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट श्रा गयी है (व्यवधान)...वाजपेयी जी..(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a peculiar sound. Please sit down ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I have given two motions--one is a privilege motion and the other is an adjournment motion. That is a very serious matter. Now that the Home Minister is here, I feel it my duty to bring this fact to the notice of the Home Minister and to the notice of the House. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the privilege motions and adjournment motions are under consideration--some of them (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : You must be knowing that a day before in the evening three desperadoes shot at two constables, one of whom is dead..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not go into the details of it. For your information a callingattention is under consideration. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I am speaking about the privilege motion... (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already informed you that the privilege motion is also under consideration. I have already read it but you have not heard it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Washim) : According to the Puri report, the benefit of the gold auction was given only to six families. We want a CBI inquiry into it. We want further discussion in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A calling attention motion is under consideration.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEARER : Discussion is under consideration. Do not worry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have given a calling attention notice on the move of the Department of Science and Technology to scuttle the work of the Electronics Commission. It is a very important matter.The scientists are very much disturbed about it. I would like to know the fate of the calling attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration .(*interruptions*).

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहने जा रहा हूं। मैंने एक विशेषाधिकार हनन का प्रस्ताव दिया है। श्री कृष्ण कांत ने संसद के लिए बहुत ही गलत शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसको स्वीकार करें। **(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Adjournment motion has been disallowed. Privilege motion is under consideration. (*Interruptisns*) I have already replied to you.

*(Interruptions)* **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : I have given a calling attention regrading the reported killing of two persons in West Bengal when the Government of West Bengal observed *bandh* which is highly unconstitutional. What is the fate of my calling attention ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is also under consideration. With the permission of the House, I go to the next item i.e. Matters under Rule 377.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You all had your say for 45 mintues. Do not record anything. I am not permitting.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, I am not permitting anything. Do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All are under consideration.

(*Interruptions*)

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**Not recorded.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Privilege against Shri Sankranand is also under consideration. Everything is under consideration. Do not worry. Now, we will take up matters under Rule 377. Shri Dault Ram Saran.

**12.45 hrs.**

## MATTERS UNDER RULE—377

### (i) FIRING RANGE REQUIRED BY MINISTRY OF DEFENCE IN BIKANER RAJASTHAN.

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN (Churu): rose:—

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is your own member. If you want to read a statement under rule 377 and he goes on talking, how will you feel ? It is very bad. I am so sorry. Please do not record anything except the statement under rule 377.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not want to allow him to read the statement under rule 377 ? Please take your seats. Do not record anything beyond what I allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may read the statement from the beginning again.

**श्री दौलत राम सारण** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं आपका ध्यान निम्न विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

रक्षा विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान सरकार से बीकानेर जिले में तोपखाना के अभ्यास हेतु फील्ड फायरिंग एरिया सुरक्षित कराने की मांग की गई है। रक्षा विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र में लूणकरणसर तहसील के 34 ग्राम और उनका रक्बा आता है जो राजस्थान मुख्य नहर और राजस्थान लिफ्ट नहर के मध्य स्थित है।

इन 34 गांवों की जन संख्या तीस हजार है और दोनों नहरों के मध्य सिचाई करने योग्य उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि है। बढ़िया नस्ल के दुधारू पशुओं और दूध उत्पादन के कारण यह क्षेत्र राजस्थान का डैनमार्क कहलाता है। इस क्षेत्र में बढ़िया राठी नस्ल की दुधारू गायों की संख्या करीब एक लाख पच्चीस हजार है जहां से बीकानेर सहकारी डेयरी का कुल दूध का लगभग पच्चीस प्रतिशत जाता है। अच्छी नस्ल की ढाई लाख भेड़ें इस क्षेत्र में हैं जिनकी बढ़िया ऊन बीकानेर की मंडी को मिलती है। करीब पचास हजार अच्छी नस्ल के ऊंट इस क्षेत्र में हैं। इसके अलावा भैंस और अन्य पशु हैं। सैकड़ों वर्षों से इन गांवों के निवासियों ने इस क्षेत्र को आबाद करके विकसित किया है।

इन्हीं तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा उक्त भूमि सुरक्षित करने के विषय में सम्मति हेतु 28 नवम्बर 1979 को राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र के विकास आयुक्त श्री तेज कुमार की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त समिति ने इन 34 गांवों के क्षेत्र को तोपखाना अभ्यासार्थ देने को उपयुक्त नहीं बताया था। परन्तु राज्यपाल के शासन काल में जिलाधीश बीकानेर ने बिना पूरी जानकारी किए ही इस क्षेत्र को फील्ड फायरिग क्षेत्र के लिए देने की सिफारिश कर दी। उसी के आधार पर अब इन 34 गांवों के क्षेत्र को रक्षा विभाग ले रहा है। गत कई वर्षों से इस क्षेत्र में मनमाने तौर पर फायरिग का अभ्यास किया जाता रहा है और उसमें अनेक व्यक्ति, पशु दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए हैं। इन गांवों के निवासियों को जन धन की भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी है। इन गांवों की जनता बुरी तरह आतंकित और अस्थिर स्थिति में है। उनका विकास रुका

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**Not recorded.

हुआ है। वे अनेक प्रार्थना पत्र प्रतिवेदन दे चुके हैं। स्थानीय जन प्रतिनिधि संस्थाओं के जन प्रतिनिधियों ने भी इन्हें इन गांवों से नहीं हटाने के लिए और इन गांवों का रकबा नहीं लेने के लिए बराबर निवेदन किया है। लूणकरणसर तहसील के 34 गांवों के स्थान पर बीकानेर और कोलायत तहसील का उनके समीप कुछ ही दूरी पर नहरी क्षेत्र से बाहर उतना कम आबादी वाला ही ऐसा बारानी रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए उस जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जा सकता है।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है राजस्थान सरकार के साथ सम्पर्क करके रक्षा विभाग की ओर से उपरोक्त सुझावों के आधार पर निर्णय करके पीड़ितों को राहत दी जाएगी और सही समाधान किया जाएगा जिससे जन धन की हानि और उत्पादक क्षेत्र को नुकसान से बचाया जा सकेगा।

### (ii) PERMISSION TO A PRIVATE BUSINESS CONCERN IN ORISSA TO HAVE ITS OWN CAPTIVE POWER PLANT

SHRI CHINTMANI PANIGRAHI (BHUBANESWAR) : A private business concern of Orissa has been allowed by the Union Energy Ministry to have its own captive power plant at Rayagada in Orissa. Its requirement of power is only 18 to 20 MW per day. This firm was taking power all these years from the Orissa State Electricity Board at the most concessional rate of 3.5 paise per unit when the actual cost per units was approximately more than 22 paise per unit. Even then the arear of this firm stands at Rs. 6 crores and this firm is constantly engaged in law suits against the Board. This is really surprising that in the context of all these records the Union Government is allowing this firm to erect its own captive power plant and again as a joint venture. I urge upon the Union Government to immediately stop this permission as this will open the floodgate to all the business houses for seeking permission to erect their own captive power plants which will negative the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution and shall greatly hamper the functioning of the State Electricity Boards.

### (iii) EXTRA SUGAR TO CONSUMERS ON THE EVE OF DEWALI FESTIVAL

**श्री रण बीर सिंह** (केसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले ईद के पवित्र त्यौहार पर हमारे मुसलमान भाईयों को अतिरिक्त शक्कर देकर प्रशासन ने जो उदारता दिखाई उसके लिये वह बधाई की पात्र है। इससे प्रशासन ने त्यौहारों के प्रति उदार नीति से एक सुन्दर एवं स्वस्थ छाप छोड़ी है। इसकी सभी ने सराहना की है।

इस विषय में मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि सभी राज्यों को निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिये कि इसी प्रकार की उदारता वह अन्य महत्वपूर्ण त्योहारों पर भी करते जो अन्य धर्मों से संबंधित हैं ताकि हमारी धर्म-निरपेक्षता में किसी प्रकार की आंच न आने पावे और अन्य धर्मावलम्बी अपने को उपेक्षित न समझें। दिवाली के पूर्व इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था का स्वागत सर्वत्र होगा।

### (iv) CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN SHAHJAHANPUR AND MAILANI

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD (SHAHJAHANPUR) : A decision was taken by the Railway Board in 1971 approximately that the Railway lines which were dismantled during the First and the Second World War will be given priority for relaying them whenever construction of new Railway lines is considered. Several Railway lines in the country have been reconstructed in accordance with the above decision. But a constant demand since the last fifteen years has been voiced by the residents of District Shahjahanpur for reconstruction of the Railway

lines which will connect Shahjahanpur with Mailani. This Railway line was dismantled in the year 1914 and was taken out of the country by the Britishers. A survey for re-laying this Railway line was ordered by Minister for Railways in 1972-73 and it was accepted in principle that if found economically feasible the construction of the railway line will be taken up. But since then the matter is pending further action. A railway line in this area is absolutely essential as this backward area has a great potential for development and by providing railway line will give a boost to the economy of the entire district. I request the Government to kindly sanction a railway line on the basis of the Railway Board's Resolution taken in 1971.

### (v) PROPER MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF 'MUKTI-MANDAP, AND OTHER MONUMENTS IN ORISSA.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA** (Balasore) : There are 66 centrally protected monuments in Orissa including Lord Jagannath Temple complex. "Mukti-Mandap", a place of learning and culture as well as a religious place where learned pandits, eminent ancient educationists, astrologers, palmists etc. sit together to give their verdicts on Hindu religion to the Hindu community in the country by interpreting the version of "Manusanghita" "Veda", "Vedanta" etc. like Kashi in U.P. This "Muktimandap" was constructed along with the world famous temple of Lord Jagannath about thousand years back, but is now in a very bad shape or condition and in a dilapidated situation where profuse leakage of rain water from the walls and roofs is pouring and the learned Pandits are not able to assemble there at the risk of their valuable lives and give their verdicts on various problems and important matters of Hindu community. Apart from this acute problem faced by the eminent Pandits, lakhs of pilgrims and devotees from all over the country as well as from abroad, visiting daily this world famous Lord Jagannath Temple, are also at the risk of their lives, not going round the temple and many of them avoid to go round the area, since this "Mukti Mandap" is located in the premises of the temple of Lord Jagannath.

Since this is a centrally protected monument and the Archeological subcircle for Orissa are not taking proper interest for repairs and maintenance of these historical, world famous monuments, the Archeological sub-circle of Orissa is also handicapped for spending required amount for its maintenance which does not come within their purview and jurisdiction. Repeated requests and pursuasion from the Government of Orissa to create separate Archeological survey for Orissa has failed and the Union Govt. had not given any importance to it to protect more than 100 such historical ancient centrally protected monuments in Orissa which are very famous for its sculpture and now going to be received day by day.

However, I would very humbly request the Union Govt. to pay their sincere and urgent attention for proper maintenance and repairs of this "Mukti Mandap" as well as other centrally protected monuments of Orissa and the hon. Minister for Education may kindly make a statement on the floor of the House on this issue.

### (vi) WRONG BILLING IN RESPECT OF TELEPHONES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टेलीफोन विभाग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में सदन में कई बार चर्चायें हुई। सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में तीव्र

रोष भी व्यक्त किया, लेकिन उसके बाद भी स्थिति सुधरने के बजाए बिगड़ती जा रही है।

पहले तो उपभोक्ता टेलीफोन की लाइन की गड़बड़ी, टेलीफोन का काम नहीं करने की वजह से परेशान थे और अब एक मुसीबत आ गई है, और वह है गलत ढंग से हजारों रुपये के टेलीफोन बिल भेजने की। मेरा टेलीफोन नं० 387182 है, उसका एस टी डी भी कटा हुआ है लेकिन उसके बाद भी करीब चार हजार काल्ज की अतिरिक्त रकम वेतन से काट ली गई है और पता नहीं कब तक कटती रहेगी। वेतन के नाम पर "निल" मिल रहा है।

आश्चर्य तो तब होता है कि जिस समय मैं दिल्ली से महीनों बाहर था और टेलीफोन में ताला लगा था, उस समय भी पांच हजार से अधिक लोकल काल्ज का उपयोग मेरे द्वारा दिखलाया गया है। इस तरह की शिकायते काफी संसद-सदस्यों ने की हैं। जब संसद-सदस्यों के साथ यह धांधली हो रही है, तो आम उपभोक्ताओं के साथ क्या होता होगा? बिहार में टेलीफोन में व्याप्त धांधली, टेलीफोन के काम नहीं करने, गलत बिल भेजने आदि समस्याओं के विरोध में हजारों उपभोक्ताओं ने पिछले दिनों प्रदर्शन किए और करीब पाँच सौ टेलीफोन सरकार को वापस कर दिए। आम उपभोक्ताओं में काफी रोष है।

मैंने टेलीफोन में व्याप्त धांधली के सम्बन्ध में कई बार संचार मंत्री को पत्र लिखा और मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से एक ही घिसा-पिटा जवाब भी आ गया। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिन पूर्व भी संचार मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है। लेकिन क्या जवाब आयेगा, वह मुझे मालूम है।

अन्त : आप स्वयं आम उपभोक्ताओं के हित की रक्षा करें और सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में निर्देश दें, जिससे देश के लाखों टेलीफोन उपभोक्तों को राहत मिल सके।

### (vii) Supply of Wheat to Bihar in View of Drought as well as Floods in the State.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरी बिहार में भीषण बाढ़ और दक्षिण बिहार के कुछ जिलों में व्याप्त सूखे की स्थिति ने बिहार निवासियों को भारी संकट में डाल दिया है। इस पर तुर्रा यह कि बिहार की गरीब और पिछड़ी जनता भारत सरकार का कोप भाजन बन गई है। ऐसे सरकार कहने को तो कुछ भी कह ले, पर वास्तविकता यही है कि वह बिहार-वासियों को बड़ी ही उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से देखती है। उदाहरण के लिए बिहार को दिए जाने वाले गेहूं के माहवारी कोटे को हम ले सकते हैं।

अप्रैल, 1978 से लेकर अगस्त, 1979 तक बिहार सरकार को प्रति-माह एक लाख टन गेहूं मिलता रहा। परन्तु दुख है कि भारत सरकार बिहार को मिलने वाले गेहूं के कोटे को धीरे धीरे काटती गई। इस प्रकार एक लाख टन गेहूं के कोटे को घटा कर 75 हजार टन कर दिया गया। 1980 में उसमें भी कमी करके 60 हजार टन कर दिया गया। अगस्त, 1980 में कोटे को 30 हजार टन किया गया और बाद में तो उसे 20 हजार टन माहवारी कर दिया गया। परन्तु क्षोभ की बात तो यह है कि इस साल जुलाई से बिहार की आठ करोड़ की आबादी को खिलाने के लिए केवल 12 हजार टन गेहूं दिया जा रहा है।

गेहूं में इस भारी कटौती के कारण बिहार में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली चरमरा रही है। राशन की दुकानों में गेहूं के अभाव में खुले बाजारों में उसका मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गया है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तो गेहूं मिलना भी मुश्किल हो गया है। फलस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को बेहद परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस गंभीर स्थिति से निपटने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने संकटकालीन पत्र (एस ओ एस)

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

भेज कर भारत सरकार से गेहूं के कोटे में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है।

बिहार को प्रत्येक माह में 40 हजार टन चीनी की आवश्यकता है, पर मिलती है केवल 27 हजार मैट्रिक टन। ऐसा खाद्य निगम की ढिलाई के कारण होता है। इतना ही नहीं; खाद्य निगम द्वारा बिहार के लिए समय पर चीनी नहीं उठाने के कारण बिहार के कोटे की तमादी हो जाती है।

भारत सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की सफलता की खूब ढोल पीटती है। पर बिहार की स्थिति ने यह दिखला दिया है कि सरकारी ढोल में पोल ही पोल है। अतः कृषि मंत्री से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि वह पहले की तरह बिहार को मिलने वाले गेहूं की निकदार को माहवारी एक लाख टन तो अवश्य ही कर दें। ऐसा कर के ही वह सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के संकट को कुछ हद तक दूर कर सकते है, अन्यथा बिहार की जनता को भुखमरी से कोई नहीं बचा सकेगा। आशा है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर फौरन आकृष्ट होगा।

### (vii) NEED TO REDUCE AIR FARE BETWEEN AGARTALA AND CALCUTTA.

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS** (Tripura West) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am drawing the attention of the House to the probelm of air link between Tripura and the rest of the country. Recently, the Central Government has enhanced the air fare from Agartala to Calcutta along with other parts of the country. Now the air fare between Agartala and Calcutta is Rs. 228/-

A few years back, the rate was only Rs. 84/- and, within a short time, the rate is increased so rapidly that it has become unbearable for the people of Tripura where 83 per cent of the population are living below the poverty line. Sir, you know that Tripura is situated in the remotest corner of the country and air link is the main means of transport with the rest of India. The people have to depend upon the air link to go outside of the State for medical treatment and other purposes and air travel is essential and not a luxury to the people of Tripura. The people of other parts of the country can avail of the railway and other modes of transport. But in the case of Tripura, these facilities are almost absent.

In veiw of the above, I urge the Government to reconsider the decision and exempt the recent increase in air fare for Tripura and North Eastern Region and introduce a cheaper service between Agartala and Calcutta as it existed previously.

I demand that the Minister concerned may make a statement in the House about the decision of the Government as early as possible.

### (ix) STARTING OF MURADABAD, DELHI EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BAREILLY AT 6.00 A.M.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार** (पीलीभीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाता हूं :

मुरादाबाद से प्रातः लगभग 6 बजे दिल्ली को चलने वाली मुरादाबाद दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस को बरेली से चलाये जाने की मांग बहुत समय से की जाती रही है। रात्रि के 1–40 बजे के पश्चात् बरेली से मुरादाबाद हो कर दिल्ली आने के लिए अगले दिन सायंकाल साढ़े सात बजे से पूव कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। अतः बरेली, बदायू पीलीभीत,

नैनीताल हल्द्वानी , अल्मोड़ा, पिथोरागढ़ आदि के हजारों निवासियां को प्रोत: काल की ट्रेन न होने से काफी असुविधा है और या तो तो उन्हें काफी समय बरबाद करना पड़ता है अथवा ट्रेन छूट जाने पर 17 घंटे की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है । बरेली पर गोरखपुर व लखनऊ व नैनीताल की ओर से आने वाली छोटी लाइनें व लखनऊ व अलीगढ़ की ओर से आनेवाली बड़ी लाइनें मिलती हैं । बरेली न केवल रोहिलखंड कमिश्नरी का 5 लाख की आबादी का नगर केन्द्र ही है बल्कि बहुत बड़ा व्यावसायिक केन्द्र भी है । मुरादाबाद दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस को बरेली से चलाये जाने के निमित लगभग एक वर्ष पूर्व लाखों रुपये व्यय करके वाशिग ट्रैक बनाने की कार्यवाही भी रेल विभाग द्वारा पूरी कर ली गई है किन्तु अभी तक इस ट्रेन को बरेली से चलाने की तिथि की घोषणा नहीं की गई है ।

मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूं कि सार्वजनिक हित में उपरोक्त मुरादाबाद दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस को बरेली से चलाये जाने की अविलम्ब घोषणा करे जिस से जनता को राहत मिले ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record. I adjourn the House to meet again at 2.05 P.M.

**13.05 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF THE INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND INCOME-TAX (SECOND (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Statutory Resolution. Mr. Phool Chand Verma. We are taking up items 7 and 8 together. The time allotted for both the items is one and half hours.

**श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** (शाजाहापुर) : में प्रस्ताव करता हूं ·

"(क) यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 11 जुलाई , 1981 को प्रख्यापित आयकर (संशोधन) अध्यादेश 1981 (1981 का का अध्यादेश संख्या 8) का निरनुमोदन करती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आयकर संशोधन अध्यादेश जो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर लाए है, उसके उद्देश्य को देखते हुए उसका स्वरुप अच्छा लगता है किन्तु यह सारा आयकर संशोधन अध्यादेश, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया, उनके अनुमानों पर आधारित है ।

जहां तक अनुमानों का सवाल है, मेरा इस मामले में निश्चित रूप से यह कहना है कि जो अध्यादेश की परिकल्पना करके माननीय मंत्री महोदय बिल के रूप में इसको यहां पर प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं उसको पास भी कराना चाहते हैं वह अनुमानों पर अधारित है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अध्यादेश

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*Not recorded.

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

या जो बिल अनुमानों पर आधारित है उसके कोई निश्चित परिणाम निकलने की संभावना नहीं है। यह माननीय मंत्री जी के लिए है सिर्फ दिवास्वप्न की बात है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल के उद्देश्य में यह कहा है कि इससे मुद्रास्फीति रुकेगी और यह मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने का जो अभियान है उसके अन्तर्गत इस बिल को यहां पर लाए हैं। दूसरी बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कही है कि इससे जमा की दरों में भी वृद्धि होगी और जो वर्तमान दरें हैं वे जारी रहेंगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से आप मुद्रास्फीति को रोकना चाहते हैं जमा की दरें बढ़ाना चाहते है और जो वर्तमान दरें है उसको लागू रखना चाहते है, तो मुद्रास्फीति का कारण क्या है? क्या इसके पीछे ब्लैक मनी नहीं है? इस देश के अन्दर आज कितनी ब्लैक-मनी विद्यमान है शायद मंत्री महोदय ठीक से नहीं बतायेंगे लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इस समय देश के अन्दर पांच हजार करोड़ रु० की ब्लैक—मनी विद्यमान है। उस ब्लैक मनी को निकालने के लिए मंत्री महोदय समय-समय पर प्रयोग भी करते रहते हैं। अभी उन्होने बीयरर-बाण्ड का प्रयोग किया, लेकिन उसमें मंत्री जी को पूरी असफलता मिली।

जहां तक इस अध्यादेश का सवाल है, मैं इस अध्यादेश की निन्दा करता हूं और निन्दा करने के पीछे मेरी भावना यह है कि जिस प्रक्रिया से यह अध्यादेश सदन के अन्दर प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं सोचता हूं कि उससे पूरे सदन की अवमानना की गई है। उपाध्यक्षजी, इसी चेयर पर माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने अनेकों बार स्टेंडिंग आर्डर दिए हैं कि जब लोक सभा का सत्र नजदीक हो तो सरकार को अध्यादेश से बचना चाहिए। लेकिन इस सरकार के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगती है। लोक सभा का सत्र 17 अगस्त से शुरू होने वाला था और यह अध्यादेश 11 जुलाई को निकाल रहे हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि ऐसी कौन सी आवश्यकता आ पड़ी थी कि मंत्री जी को यह अध्यादेश निकालना पड़ा। मुझे तो इस समय ऐसा लगता है कि यह अध्यादेश से चलने वाली सरकार है या अध्यादेश की सरकार है। यह अध्यादेश के माध्यम से देश के अन्दर शनैः शनैः आपातकाल की स्थिति को फिर से चलाना चाहती है। केवल यही अध्यादेश नहीं है नागालैंड राज्य अध्यादेश है और अनिवार्य जमा योजना का अध्यादेश है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस आयकर संशोधन को अध्यादेश के माध्यम से सदन में लाने की कोई जरुरत नहीं थी, लेकिन सरकार इसकी बिलकुल चिन्ता नहीं करती है। मेरा चेयर से निवेदन है कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने बार-बार निर्देश दिए है उस के लिए सरकार को बाध्य करना चाहिए और सरकार को लिखना चाहिए कि जब सदन का सत्र नजदीक हो तो इस प्रकार का कोई अध्यादेश नहीं निकालना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस संशोधन का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत विद्वान हैं, अर्थशास्त्र में पूरा दखल रखते हैं मैं उन के विवेक को चुनौती नहीं देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि आज तक आयकर कानून में लगभग एक हजार संशोधन हो चुके हैं और हर बार अपने संशोधन के पक्ष में उन के पूर्ववर्ती मंत्रियों ने इस सदन में यही आश्वासन दिया कि हम इस संशोधन के द्वारा आय-कर कानून को सरल बना रहे हैं, लेकिन हर बार संशोधन करने के बाद आयकर कानून जटिल से जटिल होता गया। अगर मैं यह कहूं—"वही रफ़्तार बढ़ेगी जो पहले थी सो अब भी है"—तो वह गलत नहीं होगी।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संशोधन से आप जिन परिणामों की कल्पना कर रहे हैं क्या निश्चित रूप से आप उन को प्राप्त कर लेंगे ? मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—उन्होंने अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि हम आयकर कानून को सरल बनायेंगे। मैं उन से एक स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न पूछता हूं—आप आयकर कानून का कब तक सरलीकरण करेंगे जिस से कि आयकर दाताओं को आयकर के रिटर्न भरने के समय उस को समझने में जो दिक्कत होती है, उस से छुटकारा मिल सके ?

अब कुछ शब्द मैं आप के आयकर विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। आपका यह विभाग कितने प्रतिशत आयकर वसूल करता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—85 प्रतिशत आयकर तो अपने आप विभिन्न स्रोतों से इस डिपार्टमेन्ट के पास पहुंच जाता है तथा इस विभाग के अधिकारियों को केवल 15 प्रतिशत आयकर वसूल करना पड़ता है, लेकिन इस 15 प्रतिशत आयकर को भी इस विभाग के अधिकारी ठीक से वसूल नहीं कर पाते है। मैं आंकड़े देकर आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। मार्च, 1981 के बाद 804 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया रहने का सरकार का अनुमान था, लेकिन उस के विपरीत 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया है। इसी प्रकार 1978–79, 1979–80 तथा 1980–81 के अन्त में बकाया राशि क्रमशः 633.54 करोड़ रुपये, 554.90 करोड़ रुपये और 589.65 करोड़ रुपये थी। इसी अवधि में आप के आयकर विभाग ने क्या वसूली की, अब मैं उस पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं। 1978–79 में 77.23 करोड़ रुपये, 1979–80 में 191.14 करोड़ रुपये और 1980–81 में 92.79 करोड़ रुपये। यह आप के आयकर विभाग द्वारा वसूली का काम करने का तरीका है। आप के इस विभाग में जितना करप्शन है, शायद इतना करप्शन कहीं नहीं होगा।

इन वर्षों के दौरान आप के आयकर विभाग पर जो सरकारी रुपया खर्च हुआ—वह सिर्फ सरकारी रुपया ही नहीं था, वह इस देश के गरीब लोगों का रुपया था, गरीबी किसानों का, छोटे बड़े दुकानदारों का, चाहे गांवों में रहने वाले हों या शहरों में रहने वाले हों, का रुपया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी विचार किया है कि एक साल के अन्दर—1981–82 में आप का इन्कमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट खर्च करता है—61 करोड़ रुपया—और इन का डिपार्टमेंट वसूल करता है 91 करोड़ रुपया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज आप 61 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर के केवल 91 करोड़ रुपये जो वसूल कर रहे हैं तो क्या इस देश की जनता की जेब में डाका नहीं डाल रहे हैं। इतना पैसा ऐश करने के लिए दे रहे हैं आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को। कभी आप इन्कम टैक्स कर्मचारियों के घरों में जा कर देखिये। इन को जो तन्ख्वाह मिलती है, उस के अनुसार इन का जो लिविंग स्टैन्डर्ड है, वह 10 गुना ज्यादा है। मैं सारे अधिकारियों पर यह चार्ज नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अधिकांश लोग करप्ट हैं और कोई भी शरीफ आदमी इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में जाने की बात नहीं करता। उस से बाहर ही सौदा हो जाता है और कहा जाता है कि क्यों 24 हजार रुपया जमा करते हो, 12 हजार हमें दे दो, जिस में से 2 हजार हमारा है और 10 हजार रुपया इन्कम टैक्स आफ़िसर को दे देंगे। छोटे बाबू को पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए ये जो अधिकारी आयकर विभाग में हैं, इन के बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जब आप आयकर अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने जाते हैं, तो नियुक्ति के साथ उन से एक स्टेटमेंट ले लेना चाहिए कि उस की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति क्या है और इस तरह

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

की प्रक्रिया हर दो साल के बाद अपनाई जाए। मैं केवल आयकर अधिकारियों के बारे में ही यह नहीं कहना चाहता बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि आप के जितने भी अधिकारी हैं, सब पर यह बात लागू हो, विधान सभा के सदस्यों, संसद सदस्यों, मंत्रियो, प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति महोदय पर भी यह बात लागू होनी चाहिए और मुझे यह कहने में बड़ा गर्व है कि जनता पार्टी के शासनकाल में जनता पार्टी के संसद सदस्यों को ये निर्देश दिये गये थे कि वे अपनी आय का ब्यौरा प्रधान मंत्री को दें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल आयकर विभाग के लोगों पर यह प्रतिबंध लगाने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है, कस्टम के लोगों पर अगर इस को लागू कर दिया, तो भी इस से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। अगर हम चाहते है कि देश के अन्दर नेशनल करेक्टर बने, तो फिर इस की शुरुआत ऊपर से करनी पड़ेगी और ऊपर से शुरुआत का मेरा मतलब यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति जी से इस की शुरुआत की जाए लेकिन आप का जो अमला इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का है, यह अमला आप को भी खा जाएगा, हम को भी खा जाएगा और देश को भी ले जा कर डुबो देगा। आज इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में क्या हो रहा है। आज वहां के अधिकारियों की क्या स्थिति है। उन के घरों के आगे बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों की कारें खड़ी रहती हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not speaking on the Income-tax Amendment.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : His wholesale condemnation is not proper. Why should you not object to that ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I asked him to speak on the Amendment only. If you speak on the Amendment, then, you will not take so much time. Only one-and-a half hour is allowed for this. All must be allowed to speak.

**श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : मैं आयकर अधिकारियों के बारे में कह रहा था। मेरा सभी अधिकारियों के बारे में ऐसा कहना नहीं है लेकिन उन में अधिकांश लोग भ्रष्ट हैं। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना है कि आयकर विभाग के अन्दर आप को आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। इस प्रकार के अध्यादेश के माध्यम से आयकर कानून में संशोधन कर के आप इस देश का भला नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस देश के जो आयकरदाता हैं, जिनसे हमारे देश की सरकार चलती है, हमारी योजनाओं का काम चलता है, देश का निर्माण होता है और गांवों में खुशहाली आती है, यह सरकार उन से पैसा लेती है लेकिन उन को सहूलियतें क्या देती है ? मेरा कहना यह है कि जो चोर हैं, उन को पकड़िये लेकिन प्रत्येक आयकर दाता चोर नहीं होता है। अगर आप आयकर के आंकड़े देखें, तो 80 परसेन्ट आयकर व्यापारियों और दूसरे लोगों से मिलता है। कर्मचारियों से तो आयकर बंधा-बंधाया मिलता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आयकर के मामले में आप को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और इसमें आप इस प्रकार का कोई निर्णय लें, जिससे आयकर कानून सरल बने और सरल बनने के बाद आम आदमी उसे समझ सके। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि एक आम आदमी उस को समझ नहीं सकता है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि अमेरिका के अन्दर और यू. के. के अन्दर एक नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी स्कीम लागू की गई है और उस स्कीम के पीछे यह भावना है कि आज अगर कोई आदमी 10 हजार रुपये आयकर देता है, किसी कारणवश कोई ऐसी स्थिति आ जाए, शारीरिक

रूप से वह अस्वस्थ हो जाए, तो सरकार इस बात की गारन्टी देती है कि जो व्यक्ति आयकर देता था, जितनी राशि वह देता था, उसका कुछ प्रतिशत तय किया गया है, उसके हिसाब से उसको जीवनभर पेंशन के रूप में दिया जाता है। इस तरह की कोई स्कीम लागू की जानी चाहिए, चाहे उसकी कोई सीमा निर्धारित की जा सकती है, 10 हजार या 20 हजार आयकर देने वालों के लिए या और कोई सीमा निर्धारित की जा सकती है। इससे लोग आयकर की चोरी नहीं करेंगे और उनको लगेगा कि जो राशि आज हम दे रहे हैं, अगर आने वाले समय में हम अयोग्य हो जाते हैं, या कोई विपत्ति हम पर आ जाती है, दीवालिया हो जाते हैं या बिजनेस ठप्प हो जाता है तो सरकार हमको कम से कम गुजारा करने के लिए धनराशि देगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। चौकसी कमेती ने सन् 1978 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और उसने 718 सुझाव दिए थे, जिसमें से केवल 14 सुझाव माने गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी सुझावों के बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है। इन सुझावों को कब आप कार्यरूप में परिणत करेंगे?

इसी प्रकार आर्थिक प्रशासन सुधार आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री एल. के. झा ने सलाहकार समिति के माध्यम से कुछ सुझाव सरकार को दिए थे, आशा है मंत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी होगी। उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है।

इन बातों के साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिए हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि मंत्री महोदय, उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): He can take half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Half an hour's time, when the time allotted is more than 3 hours or four hours.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: I submit that there is provision under rule 178 whereby the Mover has got a time of thirty minutes. You can request him, but not force him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Presiding Officer has got the discretion. There is also a rule that the Chair has got its discretion. Do not raise this issue. I have got my discretion I have to conduct the proceedings of the House. Only one and a half hours are allotted. I know how to conduct the proceedings of the House. He has not spoken a single word about the amendment. Everybody must be given a chance. Please complete your speech.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shall I quote the rule:

> "No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed fifteen minutes in duration......".

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Please read further kindly read it fully the last part of that rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I read it.

> "....Provided that the mover of a resolution, when moving the same and the Minister concerned when speaking for the first time, may speak for thirty minutes...."

For the first time.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : He can speak for thirty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you I have discretionary powers ; do not interfere with my discretionary powers. Every body must be given a chance.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : That is a different thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time allotted is one and half hours ; please conclude your speech now ; otherwise I will have to ask you to sit down.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : You are dictating .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Definitely. I have got to.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : You can only proceed according to Rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have said I have got my discretion.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: It is not your discretion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude your speech now. Please conclude now. It is not the way.

**श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम विरोधी पक्ष के हैं। हमारे अधिकारों को आप संरक्षण नहीं देंगे तो कौन देगा। आप भी हमको डिस्टर्ब करते हैं, यह क्या तरीका है ?

श्री एल के झा कमेटी ने जो आर्थिक प्रशासन सुधार आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दिए थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप निश्चित रूप से अपने उत्तर में बताएं कि आपने उन सुझावों के बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

मैं भी एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इनकम टैक्स जैसे नाजुक मसले पर जल्दबाजी से कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिये जैसे आपने इस अध्यादेश के माध्यम से उठाया है। अध्यादेश के स्वरूप को देखें तो वह बहुत अच्छा लगता है लेकिन इसका जो उद्देश्य है वह अपने आप ही विफल हो जाएगा और जन्म के पहले ही जो शिशु गर्भ में है उसकी मृत्यु हो जाएगी। अनुमानों के आधार पर यह सरकार चल रही है। अनुमानों के ही आधार पर आज तक सरकार आश्वासन देती आ रही है और किसी भी आश्वासन की पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। बेअरर बांड वाला मामला इसका ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है। वास्तविकता का आप सामना करने, धरती पर आप आएं। बार बार आप संशोधन करते जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करने की जरूरत है। एक ही बार आप इन संशोधनों के बारे में निश्चय कर लें। आपके आयकर विभाग को मैं सफेद हाथी की संज्ञा देता हूं। इस में आप आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करें, इसको आप ठीक करें। आयकर कानून का ऐसा सरलीकरण करें कि गांव में रहने वाला ठेठ देहाती, सुदूर वनों में रहने वाला आदमी भी इस कानून को समझ सके। तब आयकर विभाग एक हौवा नहीं रह जाएगा। लोग ईमानदारी से आयकर जमा करवाएंगे। जैसा मैंने कहा है कि अमरीका के अन्दर ब्रिटेन में, नेशनल सिक्योरिटी स्कीम लागू है। उसको आप यहां पर लागू करें। तब इनकम टैक्स की जो चोरी होती है वह नब्बे प्रतिशत कम हो जाएगी। अपने आप लोग आ कर आयकर का पैसा अदा करेंगे, राजी खुशी करेंगे। पान वाला, चाय वाला, होटल वाला, छोटे छोटे लोग, उनको जब सिक्योरिटी मिलेगी तो वे अपने आप

बढ़ा चढ़ा कर आयकर देने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

जो मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें और अपने उत्तर में मेरे प्रश्नों का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करता हूं, निन्दा करता हूं, इसकी भर्त्सना करता हूं और जिस तरीके से इसको लाया गया है उस तरीके की भी निन्दा करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"That this House disapproves of the Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to replace the Income-tax Amendment Ordinance, 1981, which was promulgated by the President on 11th, July, 1981.

The circumstances which necessitated recourse to legislation by ordinance have been explained in the statement placed on the Table of the House. However, with the indulgence of the House, I shall briefly explain the background and the provisions of the Bill.

As hon. Members are aware, the generation and the proliferation of black money continues to pose a serious threat to our economy. Government have taken several administrative and legislative measures in recent years to counter the menace of tax evasion. It has come to the notice of the Government that a sizeable portion of black money has been deposited with banks, companies, cooperative societies and partnership firms be tax evaders either in their own names or in Benami names.

With a view to deal effectively with attempts on the part of such persons to generate black money in this manner, it was decided to make a provision in the Income-tax Act, to provide that banks, companies, cooperative societies and partnership firms will repay fixed deposits including interest thereon by account payee cheques or account payee bank drafts and, in the case of a bank by crediting the account of such payee with the bank. This measure would enable the Income-tax authorities to identify persons who have made such deposits. This provision will apply only in cases where the amount of the deposit including interest payable thereon is Rs. 10,000 or more.

It has been pointed out that the provisions of the Bill as introduced will cover only cases where an individual deposit made with a company, cooperative society, or partnership firm, together with interest thereon, is not less than Rs. 10,000 and will not apply in cases where several deposits have been made by the depositor which, in the aggregate, exceed the specified limit. I propose to move an amendment so as to clarify that the provisions of new Section 269 (T) will apply in all cases where the aggregate amount of the deposits held by a person with any branch of a banking company or a co-operative bank or with any other company, co-operative society or partnership firm, whether in his own name or jointly with any other person on the date of repayment together with interest payable thereon is Rs. 10,000 or more. I also propose to provide that the repayment by a branch of a banking

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

company or a co-operative bank should be made either by an account payee bank draft or by transfer to the savings bank account or the current account of the depositor.

The Bill also seeks to make an amendment in the Income-tax Act to provide that if any such deposit is repaid otherwise than in the specified manner, the person responsible for this default will be liable to a fine equal to the amount of deposit so repaid and will also be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

As the hon. Members are aware, certain persons had challenged the Constitutional validity of the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme before the Supreme Court. The writ petitions filed in this regard have been dismissed by the Supreme Court. It was the intention of Government to repay the Special Bearer Bonds by account payee cheques. At the time of the hearing before the Supreme Court, the Government undertook that the repayment of the Special Bearer Bonds on maturity would be by account payee cheques. The Bill seeks to make a specific provision in this behalf.

Sir, it is a short and simple Bill. I am sure, the hon. Members of the House will give their unanimous support to this Bill.

Sir, I move:

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:**

Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration"

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill seeks to find measures to unearth black money. In the Statement of Objects and reasons it has been mentioned that this Bill is to unearth black money. As a matter of fact, the special Bearer Bond Scheme was also introduced with the specific objective of attracting black money. But there was no effect on the economy of the country. The underlying concept of attracting black money in the form of Special Bearer Bonds Scheme is the same in so far as this Income-tax amendment Bill is concerned. I do not know whether the Government is in a position to inform the House and the country exactly in what shape black money exists in this country. Is it in the shape of cash? Is it in the shape of real estates? Is it in the shape of productions ? Is it in the shape of investment in industries? Is it in the shape of trade and commerce ? In what shape black money exists today in the country, nobody knows.

Now, the question is: how to unearth the black money, how to fight it out? That too nobody knows, including the Government. I recall here what the hon. Finance Minister had said some days ago. He said that if any economist in this country or elsewhere could prescribe a successful prescription for unearthing black-money, he would recommend Nobel Prize for him. Now, the same hon. Finance Minister, who is bringing forward this Bill with an avowed intention, of fighting Black Money, is trumpeting all over the country that this Bill is one of the measures which would enable him to fight black money. Now, black money is not a menace that had emerged when the Janata Government was in power. Whenever there is any sort of ill in the economy, they would find fault with the Janata Government. They would say that the Janata Government is responsible. But I would suggest that we should try to find out the origin of this black money. It has been there even before independence. Black money is the greatest phenomenon which has been in vogue even during British regime. Undivided Bengal became its worst victim, in the year 1943.

The blackmarketeers, profiteers and hoarders cornered stocks of rice and other foodgrains and created such a famine in Bengal that five million lives were lost in the year 1943. After that, when Pandit Nehru came out of jail, moved by the scene and stories of the reports that he heard about the Bengal famine and the loss of five million lives, he said : 'If India becomes free and if we are in power, we shall hang these blackmarketeers and profiteers and hoarders by the nearest lamp-post." Sir, Nehru ruled this country for 15 years, but unfortunately nobody was hanged nobody was sent to jail, nobody was penalised. Not a hair of these people was touched, with the result that this process went on strengthening itself and today it has assumed such a dimension that no less a person than the Finance Minister of the Government of India, of the much trumpeted greatest democracy under the Sun stands up on the floor of the House and has to declare that if anybody can give him a successful prescription to unearth blackmoney, he will recommend his name as a candidate for Nobel Prize ! What an admission of impotance! And this same Finance Minister has brought this Bill to make us to believe that this is one of the measures which will enable him to fight black money.

Mr. Chairman, the former Finance Minister Shri Y.B. Chavan in a Debate in this House had said that any assumption that blackmoney exists in this country in the form of only real estate is mistaken. Black money is already in circulation in every form of industrial production. At every moment of our existance as a country, black-money is generated because of certain economic policies that you have been pursuing for the last 34 years.

Now take an example. With this Bill you want to fight black-money. There are hundreds of non-banking financial institutions. Personally I had been pleading with the Finance Minister to take over these institutions; and everyone knows that these non-banking financial institutions are one of the greatest sources of generation and investment of blackmoney. Right now a case is being fought in the Supreme Court. There is a company in Calcutta which happens to be in my constituency. The name of the company is Sanchita. Very many politicians, very many richmen, black-marketeers, profiteers, hoarders have invested their money. It cannot be without the knowledge of the Finance Minister that it is an institution which is granting 48% interest per annum. They will make you write 12% and they are paying you 48 per cent. At your doorsteps a person will come and pay you 48 per cent rate of interest there. Although the Government of West Bengal raided their premises, here at the Centre we hear nothing even though it is within the Reserve Bank's jurisdiction, it is within the jurisdiction of the Centre. Like that mushroom, hundreds of such non-banking financial institutions have been existing in this country for the last so many years and you have not brought any law. Take them over ; or if you cannot take them over, bring some law and restrain their activities. Do something about them. But nothing is being done.

I happen to be a Member of the Public Accounts Committee. Last year the PAC toured Bombay. I shall not name the Company. But we went to a particular textile mill. Having gone there we heard that just a week back the excise Inspector posted in that Textile Company had detected some textile goods worth Rs. 40 lakhs being whisked away from the premises of the Textile Mill without paying Excise Dty. The Inspector was telling us, "Having caught it, now I have been caught." We asked him "What has happened to you?" He said : "I am receiving mysterious telephone calls."

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

My bosses are pressurizing me. I don't know what will happen to my job, and I don't know what will happen to my life, and to my family."

I only cite this example to underscore another point viz. that in the industrial sphere—whether it is private or public sector—100% of the production is not being reported to the Government. Government also knows it. What are you going to do about them ? They are selling all these things in black market ; and black money is being generated thereby.

Then about smuggling. Everyone knows about Haji Mastan, Yusuf Patel and others. They have political connections with these smugglers. The latter receive political protection. To-day, when all these things are unearthed and political connections projected before parliament and before public opinion, you come forward to defend them. You defend them. Therefore, even when a journalist tells you. . (*Interruptions*) You are refusing, but a I say you are a** you don't have the moral guts to say : "We don't have any connections." Because of these connections, to-day you are in a soup.

Skyscrapers are being constructed. The Wanchoo Commission had submitted a report for unearthing all the black money. One of its recommendations was that in the big metropolitan cities, you examine the sale deeds of the palatial buildings. If you come to the conclusion that in the sale deeds, they have been under-valued, you seize these properties, and pay only that value of the property as is mentioned in the sales deed to the owner., and appropriate those properties. Let Government sell them in terms of the market value. This is one of Wanchoo Commissions's recommendations. .

The other day you said you had seized six buildings i.e. immovable properties and buildings. In the course of 6 or 8 years you have seized only six.

Another recommendation of the Wanchoo Commission was demonetization. You demonetize at least Rs. 100 notes. Again and again it is being demanded in this House. You say that it will create a tremendous impact and disturbance in the money market in the country. But what about the distrubance being caused by blalck money ? For inflation, unemployment and many other problems, one of the main causes is black money. Why don't you do this ?

Government won't do it, Sir, because they are hand in gloves with those who are building black money—hoarders, black-marketeers, landed gentry and people in trade and commerce.

At best, this Bill can be described as an exercise in public reltions. Mr. Venkataraman, I am asupporting this Bill because I cannot oppose it since this Bill pretends to fight black money. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Kali Charan Sharma is not here. Now Mr. K.T. Kosalram.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Siruchendur) : While supporting this Bill, I want to say a few words about. it. I hope my friend Mr. Venkataraman will agree with me. This Bill is meant to help in unearhting black money. Already, when we make some fixed deposits in banks, at the time of making re-payment, the banks do not issue bearer cheques. They are issuing only crossed and account-payee cheques in alomost all cases, except in some influential stray cases where cash is dislinsed which can

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**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

be located by the I.T. people from the Bank registers.

I am happy that you are trying to plug whatever loopholes there may be. Some time back you stated on the floor of the House that there were arrears worth a thousand of crore of rupees in the case of big companies. What steps have you taken to collect them?

Then you had also stated that the Income Tax Department had conducted hundreds of raids. It came in the press also. But finally nobody knows what is the outcome of those raids. I know certain cases where the Income Tax Department had raided certain big houses. Therefore, they had sealed some money, gold, silver and bogus bonds, etc. They had not seized them. If they were seized then the Income Tax Officers would assess their value and prosecute those people within 3 months. But the Income Tax Department people instead of seizing them, they were deliberately sealing them. The Income Tax Officials are actually helping those people, because this is a process which will take a long time and finally they aescape and then those things are also returned to them. That is a fact and I can prove it.

I suugest that he should try to unearth black money as far as possible. He is a very intelligent Fiance Minister. I have known him for the last 30-35 years. He was also the Industry Minister and the Finance Minister in our State. He should use his intelligence in unearthing black money. If you catch a fellow, do not leave him, whosoever he may be.

Why is the Settlement Commissioner there? I suggest that the post of the Settlement Commissioner should be abolished. As per your assurance, you should announce the appointment of an Appellate Tribunals.

Although this Bill is of no use to unearth black-money yet I am supporting this Bill, You better bring forward a comprehensive Bill and see that the black-money is unearthed.

**श्री रशीद मसूद** (सहारनपुर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस बिल में कोई भी ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिसको हिन्दुस्तान से मोहब्बत रखने वाला आदमी सपोर्ट कर सके लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि हमारे काबिल दोस्त, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब जिस कदर ब्लैक-मनी को खत्म करने की तरफ कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं उतना ही काफी इस काली दौलत का राज हमारे मुल्क में होता जा रहा है। मेरा ख्याल तो यह है कि काली दौलत, ऐसा कोई भी हमारी जिन्दगी का शोबा नहीं रहा है जहां पर इसकी मौजूदगी न हो चाहे वकील हो, चाहे डाक्टर हो, चाहे सियासतदां हो या इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हों। बड़े बड़े स्मगलर्स तो हमेशा से काले धन पर जिन्दा ही हैं।

अब सवाल यह है कि इस बिल में जो तरमीम लाई गई है उससे क्या काली दौलत पकड़े जाने के इमकानात हैं या काली दौलत में कोई कमी आने के इमकानात हैं ? हमें मालूम है कि इससे पहले न मालूम कितनी दफा इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में तब्दीली इस नाम पर की गई है कि काली दौलत को कम करना है लेकिन काली दौलत कम नहीं हुई है। अगर आप पी ए सी की 8वीं या 9वीं रिपोर्ट देखें तो उससे मालूम होगा कि इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट की अगर टोटल फेल्योर नहीं तो करीब करीब टोटल फेल्योर है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि नीयत काली दौलत को कम करने की हकूमत की नहीं है या नीयत काली-दौलत को कम करने की आफ़िशियल्स की नहीं है, लेकिन

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

उसकी तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है-- यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है । सन 1972 में इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में तरमीम की गई थी और वह इसलिए की गई थी कि यदि कोई अपनी जायदाद को ट्रांसफर में कम कीमत पर दिखा रहा है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी । लेकिन हमने देखा कि सन् 1972 से सन् 1981 तक कितने ऐसे केसेज हैं, जिन में जायदाद जब्त की गई है । मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं, जिनको मैंने एस्टीमेट कमेटी और पी०ए०सी० की आठवीं और नौवीं रिपोर्ट से लिए हैं । इसमें 11,481 केसेज पर कार्यवाही की गई, लेकिन हुआ क्या? आज तक 2,657 केसेज 1977 में शरू किए गए, उनमें से चार जायदादों को जब्त किया गया और 5400 केसेज 1980 में शरू किए गए थे, उनमें से एक जायदाद ऐसी है, जिस पर कि कब्जा किया गया है । वह भी मैंने सुना है कि कोई बम्बई की इमारत है । इससे अंदाजा यह होता है कि हम जो काम करना चाहते हैं, उसमें सही तौर पर कामयाब नहीं होते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बिल के आ जाने के बाद कोई इसमें बहुत ज्यादा लम्बा-चौड़ा इम्प्रूवमेंट हमारे मोहतरिम मिनिस्टर साहब लाने में कामयाब होंगे । जरूरत इस बात की है कि सिर्फ कानून पास न हों बल्कि यह हम देखें कि कानून के ऊपर अमल भी हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । उसके लिए जरूरी यह होगा कि आपको देखना चाहिए कि आप की मशीनरी पूरी तरह से वर्क कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है ।

आप हर दफा एक कानून बनाते हैं और उसके लिए आप को अलग से एक डिपार्टमेंट खोलना पड़ता है और उस पर काफी रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है । बदकिस्मती से जो आप हासिल करना चाहते हैं, उससे कहीं ज्यादा उस पर खर्च हो जाता है । नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज तक न तो कोई बड़ा आदमी ब्लैक मनी वाला पकड़ा गया है, जिससे लोग सबक लेते कि ब्लैक मनी इकट्ठी नहीं करनी चाहिए । डाक्टर, वकील और हर सूबे की जिन्दगी में ब्लैक मनी है, कोई ऐसा नहीं है, जहां ब्लैक मनी न हो । मेरे साथी श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी, एम० पी०, उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब पिछले दिनों कुछ डाक्टरों के नाम से एक पत्र लिखा कि इन लोगों के पास ब्लैक मनी है और इनको पकड़िए । आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने छापा और मेरे ख्याल में करीब 3 लाख रु० की ब्लैकमनी पकड़ी गई, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि जिन डाक्टरों के नाम श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी ने अपने खत में लिखे थे, उनमें कोई डाक्टर नहीं था जिसको कि पकड़ा गया, दूसरे डाक्टरों को पकड़ा गया । यदि यह एटीचूड होगा कि आपको खास तौर से इत्तिला दी जाए, बता दिया जाए, कि इस-इस जगह पर ब्लैकमनी है और उस के बाद एक्शन ऐसा लिया जाए कि उन लोगों को छोड़कर बाकी लोगों को पकड़ लिया जाए । होता यह है कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट में जहां अच्छे लोग हैं, वहां यह भी हो सकता है कि ऐसे लोग भी हों जो पहले से इत्तिला दे देते ही कि आपके यह फलां-फलां रेड होने वाली है और जब रेड होती हैं तो वे पकड़े नहीं जाते हैं ।

इस संबंध में मैं एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम अगर और डिपाटमेंट्स में नहीं हो सकता है, होना तो सभी चाहिए, जब तक और डिपार्टमेंट्स हों, आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट में आफिशियल्स रिक्रूट करते समय उनकी कितनी दौलत है, कितनी जायदाद है, उसको लेखा-जोखा लिया जाए और उसको हर-दो-चार साल

में रिव्यू करते रहिए, ताकि यह पता चलता रहे कि थोड़े से वक्त-फेर में वे कितनी जायदाद बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप तो जानते हैं कि जितने भी, हाजीमसतान और यूसफ पाटिल आदि लोग हैं. इनकी आप आठ-दस साल की हिस्ट्री देखिए, ये सारे के सारे पहले मामूली वर्कर थे, कुली थे, अब ये काफी बड़े लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी दौलत दस-बारह साल के अन्दर ईमानदारी से नहीं कमा सकते हैं।

**15.00 hrs.**

इतना पैसा वह सफेद में नहीं कमा सकता है। जब नहीं कमा सकता है तो इस कानून में ऐसी तरमीम क्यों नहीं लाई जाती कि इन सब की जायदाद को जब्त किया जाय और उन्हें उसी हैसियत में पहुंचा दिया जाय, जिस में वे 11-12 साल पहले थे।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था, लेकिन आप घन्टी बजा रहे हैं इस लिये यहीं खत्म करता हूं।

**شری رشید مسعود** (سہارنپور) :

جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب اس بل میں کوئی بھی ایسی چیز نہیں ہے جس کو ہندوستان سے محبت رکھنے والا آدمی سپورٹ کر سکے - لیکن سوال تو یہ ہے کہ ہمارے قابل دوست فائنینس منسٹر صاحب جس قدر بلیک منی کو ختم کرنے کی طرف قدم بڑھا رہے ہیں اتنا ہی کافی اس کالی دولت کا راز ہمارے ملک میں ہوتا جا رہا ہے - میرا خیال تو یہ کہ کالی دولت ایسا کوئی بھی ہماری زندگی کا شعبہ نہیں رہا ہے جہاں پر اس کی موجودگی نہ ہو چاہے وکیل ہو چاہے ڈاکٹر ہو چاہے سیاستداں ہو یا انڈسٹریلسٹ ہوں - بڑے بڑے اسمگلرس تو ہمیشہ سے کالے دھن پر زندہ ہی ہیں -

اب سوال یہ ہے کہ اس بل میں جو ترمیم لائی گئی ہے اس سے کیا کالی دولت پکڑے جانے کے امکانات ہیں یا کالی دولت میں کوئی کمی آنے کے امکانات ہیں - ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ اس سے پہلے نہ معلوم کتنی دفعہ انکم ٹیکس ایکٹ میں تبدیلی اس نام پر کی گئی ہے کہ کالی دولت کو کم کرنا ہے لیکن کالی دولت کم نہیں ہوئی ہے - اگر آپ پی - اے - سی - کی آٹھویں یا نویں رپورٹ دیکھیں تو اس سے معلوم ہوگا کہ اس معاملے میں گورنمنٹ کی اگر ٹوٹل فیلیور نہیں تو قریب قریب ٹوٹل فیلیور ہے - میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ نیت کالی دولت کو کم کرنے کی حکومت کی نہیں ہے یا نیت کالی دولت کو کم کرنے کی آفیشیل کی

ملا ہے کہ کوئی بمبئی کی عمارت ہے - اس سے اندازہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہم جو کام کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس میں صحیح طور پر کامیاب نہیں ہوتے ہیں - میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس بل کے آجانے کے بعد کوئی اس میں بہت زیادہ لمبا چوڑا امپرووممنٹ ہمارے محترم منسٹر صاحب لانے میں کامیاب ہوں گے - ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ صرف قانون پاس نہ ہوں بلکہ ہم یہ دیکھیں کہ قانون کے اوپر عمل بھی ہو رہا ہے یا نہیں ہو رہا ہے - اس کے لئے ضروری یہ ہوگا کہ آپ کو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ آپ کی مشینری پوری طرح سے ورک کر رہی ہے یا نہیں کر رہی ہے -

آپ ہر دفعہ ایک قانون بناتے ہیں اور اس کے لئے آپ کو الگ سے ایک ڈیپارٹمنٹ کھولنا پڑتا ہے اور اس پر کافی روپیہ خرچ کرنا پڑتا ہے - بدقسمتی سے جو آپ حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں اس سے کہیں زیادہ اس پر خرچ ہو جاتا ہے - نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ

[شری رشید مسعود]

نہیں ہے لیکن اس کی طرف کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا گیا ہے - یہ بات بالکل ٹھیک ہے - سنہ ۱۹۷۲ء میں انکم ٹیکس ایکٹ میں ترمیم کی گئی تھی اور وہ اس لئے کی گئی تھی کہ یدی کوئی اپنی جائداد کو ٹرانسفر میں کم قیمت پر دکھا رہا ہے تو اس کے خلاف کارروائی کی جائے گی - لیکن ہم نے دیکھا کہ سنہ ۱۹۷۲ء سے سنہ ۱۹۸۱ء تک کتنے ایسے کیسز ہیں جن میں جائداد ضبط کی گئی ہے - میرے پاس کچھ آنکڑے ہیں جن کو میں نے مہیش کمیٹی اور پی - اے - سی - کی آٹھویں اور نویں رپورٹ سے لئے ہیں - اس میں ۱۱۳۸۱ کیسز پر کارروائی کی گئی لیکن ہوا کیا - آج تک ۲۶۵۷ کیسز ۱۹۷۷ء میں شروع کئے گئے ان میں سے چار جائدادوں کو ضبط کیا گیا اور ۵۳۰۰ کیسز ۱۹۸۰ء میں شروع کئے گئے تھے ان میں سے ایک جائداد ایسی ہے جس پر کہ قبضہ کیا گیا ہے - وہ بھی میں نے

کو چھوڑ کر باقی لوگوں کو پکڑ لیا جائے - ہوتا یہ ہے کہ آپکے ڈیپارٹمینٹ میں جہاں اچھے لوگ ہیں وہاں یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ ایسے لوگ بھی ہیں جو پہلے سے اطلاع دے دیتے ہیں کہ آپ کے یہاں فلاں فلاں ریڈ ہونے والی ہے اور جب ریڈ ہونی ہیں تو وہ پکڑے نہیں جاتے ہیں -

اس سلسلے میں میں ایک سجھاؤ رکھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم اگر اور ڈیپارٹمینٹ میں نہیں ہو سکتا ہے ہونا تو سبھی چاہئے جب تک اور ڈیپارٹمینٹس ہوں آپ اپنے ڈیپارٹمینٹ میں آفیشلس رکروٹ کرتے سمے انکی کتنی دولت ہے کتنی جائیداد ہے اسکو لیکھا جوکھا لیا جائے اور اسکو ہر دو چار سال میں ریویو کرتے رہئے تاکہ یہ پتا چلتا رہے کہ تھوڑے سے وقت کے بھیتر میں وہ کتنی زیادہ جائیداد بڑھا رہے ہیں - آپ تو جانتے ہیں کہ جتنے بھی حاجی مستان اور یوسف پاٹل آدمی آج تک نہ تو کوئی بڑا آدمی بلیک ملی والا پکڑا گیا ہے جس سے لوگ سبق لیتے کہ بلیک ملی اکٹھی نہیں کرنی چاہئے - ڈاکٹر وکیل اور ہر صوبے کی زندگی میں بلیک ملی ہے کوئی ایسا نہیں ہے جہاں بلیک ملی نہ ہو - میرے ساتھی شری ملکل رام پریمی ایم - پی - انہوں نے منسٹر صاحب پچھلے دنوں کچھ ڈاکٹروں کے نام سے ایک پتر لکھا کہ ان لوگوں کے پاس بلیک ملی ہے اور ان کو پکڑیئے - آپ کے ڈیپارٹمینٹ میں چھاپا اور میرے خیال میں قریب ۳ لاکھ روپئے کی بلیک ملی پکڑی گئی - لیکن تعجب کی بات یہ ہے کہ جن ڈاکٹروں کے نام شری ملکل رام پریمی نے اپنے خط میں لکھے تھے - ان میں کوئی ڈاکٹر نہیں تھا جس کو کہ پکڑا گیا - دوسرے ڈاکٹروں کو پکڑا گیا - یہ دی یہ ایکی چھوٹ ہوگا کہ آپ کو خاص طور سے اطلاع دی جائے پتہ دیا جائے کہ اس اس جگہہ پر بلیک ملی ہے اور اس کے بعد ایکشن ایسا لیا جائے کہ ان لوگوں

[شری رشید مسعود]

لوگ ہیں ایکی آپ آٹھ دس سال کی ہسٹری دیکھئے یہ سارے کے سارے پہلے معمولی ورکر تھے قلی تھے اب یہ کافی بڑے لوگ ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اتنی بڑی دولت دس بارہ سال کے اندر ایمانداری سے نہیں کما سکتے ہیں - اتنا پیسہ وہ سفید میں نہیں کما سکتا ہے - جب نہیں کما سکتا ہے اس قانون میں ایسی ترمیم کیوں نہیں لائی جاتی کہ ان سب کی جائداد کو ضبط کیا جائے اور انہیں اسی حیثیت میں پہونچا دیا جائے جس میں وہ گیارہ بارہ سال پہلے تھے -

ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب مجھے بہت کچھ کہنا تھا لیکن آپ گھنٹی بجا رہے ہیں اس لئے یہیں ختم کرتا ہوں -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, after this Bill is passed, the Essential Services Maintenance Bill is going to be discussed by this House. The Business Advisory Committee has allotted five hours for it and that has been accepted by the House. There are a large number of speakers who would like to participate from our side and from that side also. So, we have had some sort of consultation with some opposition members also. We suggest that today the discussion will continue after 6. (*Interruptions*). Our only anxiety is that to accommodate the opposition members. The time allotted is five hours. but we do not want to stick to technicalities. We want to give chances to the opposition members to participate in the discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (JADAVPUR) : What is the proposal ? We are discussing some other Bill at the moment.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It was agreed that we should raise it at 3 o'clock.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : we will finish the debate today. The Home Minister will reply to tomorrow. Tomorrow the lunch hour will be dispensed with.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Till what time do we sit today ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have received 404 amendments. Actually the Government is helping us. How long we will sit, we will decide at 6 o'clock. If everybody does not get a chance, there is a hue and cry. I have also requested the Government to allow the House to be extended beyond 6 o'clock so that everybody will get a chance.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : Will you give a chance to everybody ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are prepared to sit till all the people get a chance, I am prepared to conduct the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : We have to be practical also. We have had past experience of many such cases. Government should reveal its mind to us. Do they want that this Bill should be passed tonight.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : No. The debate should conclude today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister knows and you will also appreciate that there is no ghost of a chance of the discussion on the Bill being completed in 5 hours. There are so many amendments, as you yourself said. Apart from that, we consider it to be a very important piece of legislation. Therefore, in any case it cannot be completed today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not saying that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In that case, if you want sit after 6, there must be some limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Up to 9 we will sit. We will adjourn at 9.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : I do not not want any time to be fixed. But we must complete the debate today. The Home Minister will reply tomorrow. Clause by clause discussion and voting will take place tomorrow. In five hours the entire process has to be completed. The Business Advisory Committee has suggested five hours. If you insist on that, then you should not accuse us of being too technical.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will sit beyond six. But we will see upto what time we can sit.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : Tomorrow we must dispense with lunch.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna) : We want to sit upto 8 o'clock.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Whether it is 8 or 8.30 the debate must end today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All the parties have got to speak.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : They must cooperate with us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He wants us to cooperate on a Bill which will send us to jail. Why should we cooperate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are arrested, you will be sent to jail only if you cooperate, otherwise not.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : What is decided by the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will sit beyond 6 o' clock and the discussion will continue upto 9 o'clock. This is what the Government has suggested. Shri Ram Avtar Shastri has suggested 8 o'clock. We have not taken a decision on that.

SHRI BAPUAHEB PARULEKAR : The hon. Minister has said that we will complete the entire debate today and the hon. Minister will reply tomorrow. It is not agreeable to us. So, it has to be decided upto what time we will have to sit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the decision is that the House will sit beyond 6 o'clock and we will adjourn at 9 o'clock. I am not committing anything whether the desire of the Government will be fulfilled or not. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: You cannot impose your will on us.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Sir on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Incometax (Second Amendment) Bill which has been introduced by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman.

This Bill seeks to curb the generation and proliferation of black money by ensuring payment of matured deposits in the Banks, Cooperative Societies and Companies in the form of Account-Payee Cheques and Drafts. While I agree that this Bill, which us limited in its objective, should be passed without any controversy, I would like to make a few suggestions for achieving the laudable objectives enshrined in this Bill.

Through the system of accommodation Hundis the businessmen are able to appropriate huge sums for personal benefits, which in consequence contributes to the growth of black money. The system of clearing such accommodation Hundis either through cash or through bearer cheques should be stopped forthwith. In fact, I demand that the Banks should not entertain accommodation Hundis. Similarly, the cheque discounting facility should also be subjected to a close scrutiny by the Ministry. The industrial unit in Faridabad opens two accounts, one in a Bank in Fridabad and the other in a Bank in Delhi. The entrepreneur in charge of this company draws a cheque on Faridabad Bank and gets it discounted in the Delhi Bank. It takes about a week for the clearance of this cheque. Before that time he manages to deposit equivalent amount in the Faridabad Bank before the presentation of this cheque there. The cheque discounting facility helps greatly in the manipulation of funds Similarly the advances on stocks also need a thorough examination. It has happened in many places that advances on stocks are obtained through many devious means. For an example, if advances are sanctioned on 100 tins of oil, it is found that only in the top layer of tins there will be oil and in the rest there will be simple water. Such malpractices through banking institutions should be checked so that the generation of black money, at its source is curbed. I request that the hon. Finance Minister should give some thought to these suggestions.

Recently, I came across a news item that the Chief Justice of Supreme in a Seminar in the Capital is reported to have demanded the raising of Incometax exemption from the present level to Rs. 50,000. If such demands come from high dignitaries like the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, they get credence in the public eye. I feel that the hon. Finance Minister should ponder over this kind of statements on Public platform by dignitaries like the Chief Justice of Supreme Court, who seems to be no better than politicians. In another case, the Madras High Court has given interim stay on more than 400 petitions about excise levy on matches. The Central Government is losing substantial excise revenue during the past one month. With the help of this stay, the middle sector match industry, which is to pay Rs. 4.60 per gross of 50-matches, is paying only Rs. 1.60 per gross. If the middle sector match sector has really any problems in this matter, the Central Government should look into them and solve them. In this process the concessions which have been given to tiny and cottage match units should not be made a mockery. Nearly 5000 tiny units in Tamil Nadu have come to grief because of this stay granted by the Madras High Court. It is reported that so far the Centre has lost about Rs. 1.5 crores in excise duty. On 21st August, 1981 the Madras High Court granted the interim stay and within four weeks the Central Government is expected to file the counter against this temporary stay. If this is not done, then naturally the interim stay will become a confirmed stay. I understand that so far no action has been taken by the Government to file the counter petition in the Madras High Court, though the loss is reported to have increased to Rs. 2.5 crores by now. The Excise Department in Tamil Nadu has not taken any initiative so far to file the counter petition before the High Court of Madras though every day such petitions in batches are being filed in the High Court and interim stay is being obtained. If the Courts, instead of interpreting the laws of the land, start intercepting the financial levies of the Centre, then it may become very difficult for the hon. Finance Minister to frame his 1982-83 Budget proposals. Somebody else may go to a Court and get the stay on any such proposed levies. I request the hon. Finance Minister to act forthwith in this matter so that further losses in excise revenue are averted.

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

The Office of Settlement Commsisoiner seems to have become the centre for generating black money. The incometax raids have become an exercise in futility because in the end the Settlement Commissioner returns all the seized assets to the offenders. Because of the inordinate delay in the processing of such raids, many illegal things are managed to appear legal. The Incometax Act needs many meaningful amendments to plug the loopholes which are being exploited by those engaged in the generation of black money.

I would like to refer to another novel innovation that has been resorted by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran. I do not know how the Incometax Department has permitted it. He has managed to sell the house, which has been attached by the Incometax Department, to his own wife and with the proceeds he has cleared partially his incometax arrears. I wonder whether the Government would permit such transactions in the case of others who are in arrears of incometax. I request the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that such unhealthy precedents are not allowed to be established in the payment of incometax arrears. I do not know whether the Incometax Act permits the sale of attached property to one's own wife.

While presenting 1980-81 Central Budget, the hon. Finance Minister announced the appointment of Appellate Tribunals, which have not yet been constituted. I would like to know the cause of this kind of inordinate delay. The hon. Finance Minister replied to a question last week in the Parliament that the Companies registered under the Companies Act are in arrears of incometax to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores. I want to know the steps taken by the Government to collect this huge sum of incometax arrears from these defaulting companies. Any delay in collecting these arrears will consequently pave the way for generation of black money.

Before I conclude, I would refer to a small thing. The Incometax Office in Ramanathapuram District has been shifted to some other place because of misbehaviour of some officials, who have already been penalised. I do not say that that Incometax Office should be brought back to Ramanathapuram. But at least a new Office of Incometax Department should be established in Ramanathapuram.

[Shri Era Mohan]

With these words I conclude my speech, after expressing my gratitude to you for the opportunity given to me for participating in this debate.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not opposed to the Bill, but I am only afraid that it will meet the same fate as the 'Black' Bonds Bill that was passed two months back. I will be happy if the effort of the Government is going to be fruitful. But by going through the Bill I find that there are a number of loopholes through which one can easily escape from the operation of the law.

In this case the first thing which has been mentioned here is that this will apply to companies including banking companies, co-operative societies and firms. I think it will not cover the post offices savings banks. For example in Bangalore City there are 80 post offices. One can open account in post offices. I do not think this will be covered there.

I am afraid that economically this is not a sound proposition. Most of the money that was being deposited and was being put to productive purpose, instead of being productive may go under-ground and may be buried as was done in the past. That has to be examined. I gathered some information that since the passing of the Ordinance, the deposits are coming lesser and lesser month after month.

If benami accounts are opened with amount less than Rs. 10,000/- how will it be tackled ? In Bangalore there are 300 bank or bank branches. This Bill is to apply to those accounts where the amount is more than Rs. 10,000. If the account has Rs. 9000/- or Rs. 8000 or the account is opened for this much amount, how will it be tacked by the banks ?

Clause 3 prescribes punishment—deterent punishment, for the bank employees who make payment, but there is no punishment for the depositor. What about the punishment to the depositors who is also a party to it ? That has not been mentioned in any particular clause. It gives meaning that the person who pays will be punished and no punishment is mentioned for the person who received payment.

**5.23 hrs.**

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED—*in the Chair*]

Formerly the Income Tax office was free from corruption. But now there is lot of corruption there too. Auditor is the middle man through whom the bribe is paid to the income-tax officer. How much has been paid will not be traced. Therefore, some steps may be taken so that cases are examined properly—how far officers are involved in detecting corruption.

Here it has been stated 'under what circumstances it has to be paid by crossed cheque". Suppose I havegot bank deposit—fixed account. if I renew it, it is not payment. That is quite possible. Therby he can continue to have account. Punishment is only when payment is made in cash. But if it is renewed—in that case what has to be done has not been mentioned here. That has to be looked into.

Loan is taken against fixed deposit. If you have Rs. 10·00 as fixed deposit 80% or 90% loan can be taken against that. When the amount is returned, the cheque will be given only for the balance. If my receipt is for Rs. 1,000/-, I get loan of Rs. 800/-, the balance amount will be Rs. 200/- which will be paid to me. That may also be examined.

If account is benami and if it is allowed to continue, it cannot be detected. Government is giving more opportunity to unscruplous people who practice unscrupulous methods more and more.

The correct income of most of lawyers, doctors and brokers is not known. It is these persons who evade taxes. Instead of this Bill, it will be better to see that those who are liable to tax are made to pay tax. The energy could have been better used to bring these people within the net of tax. This Bill will not achieve the object for which it has been brought. This may adversely affect the productive use of money The people may not put money into productive purposes. Therefore, some thought should be given to see that idle money is not there and that it should be used for productive purposes.

In Bangalore, there are some brokers who lend money to people with an understanding that they pay Rs. 90 in the morning and take back Rs. 100 in the evening. It comes to Rs. 10 per day on Rs. 90 as interest. The interest itself comes to about 2000 per cent. There are many brokers and such persons who are doing this and who have been left out of this Bill. I request the hon. Minister to find out how this Bill can cover such persons. I will be happy if the hon. Finance Minister were to find out ways and measns to plug all the loopholes and bring all such people within the tax-net and I will be still more happy if this Bill does not take the course of the black bonds Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think, I owe a word of explanation as to why my name appeats on the Statutory Resolution opposing this Ordinance and this Bill.

On the face of it, it appears to be a harmless and innocuous Bill with perhaps some good intentions behind it. But I am opposing it because, first of all, I cannot understand the Bill at all ; it is quite incomprehensible to me and, secondly, I suspect that it is really much of a hoax. It is a footling thing, just thinkering about on the surface of the vast problem and, therefore, it is hardly worth the trouble of promulgating an Ordinance for a thing like this.

The real trouble is that a vast amount of black money is floating around, in circulation, and it permits these black money operators, if I may say so, to use a part of that black money in order to corrupt the machinery which is supposed to detect black money. Unless this aspect of the question is gone into, I do not think this kind of a piecemeal legislation is going to help at all. For example, I can just give an example which comes to my mind—Mr. Venkataraman may or may not know of it—of a case which was reported in some of newspapers recently in Madras that the house of some ex-MLA of Tamil Nadu was raided and unaccounted property and unaccounted money in cash to the total value of about Rs. 20 lakhs was detected and sealed by the Enforcement people. But the report said that later on this whole thing has been returned to that gentleman without any further action to be taken against him. Why do these thing happen ? I do not know. If the hon. Minister knows, he can tell us. In that case, these legislations are absolutely infructuous and will not lead to anything.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I am not going to make a speech. I just want to ask him three or four questions. I am really quite baffled as to what is the purpose of this Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that they want to identify those who are keeping large amount of black-money in bank deposits. Of course, I do not know to what extent it is really a relevant phenomenon that people are keeping their balck-money in large amounts in fixed deposits or time-deposits in the banks or any other non-banking institutions. I should have thought that because most

[Shri Inderjeet Gupta]

people who have got large amounts of black-money would not go anywhere near the bank but may be some amount of black-money is there in; the banks either in another's name or in the name of the Minister. I would like to know one thing what is there that prevents the Income-tax Department at present when, after all, they have accepted all these bank accounts and when they find that there is large amount of money in anybody's name in time deposits, may be in your name, may be in somebody elses' name or anybody's name..........

AN HON. MEMBER: In Antulay's name.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know whether Antulay goes to the bank.

What is there to prevent the Income-tax authorities from making a list of these big accounts and probing into the sources of income of those depositors ? I think that is the normal practice and if the depositor cannot account for the source of this money from his ostensible means of livelihood and income, well, they may *prima facie* establish a case that he has got black-money. So, I do not know what is the difficulty.

Secondly, I would like to ask the Minister whether the present system that we have got where the income-tax assessee has to voluntarily file his return and himself has to compile or get his return compiled and has to file along with paying advance tax, is helpful? But as far as I recall, some years back this was not the system in force. Previously the Order was to send a Demand Order to each assessee and then it was up to the assessee either to comply with it or to dispute it or challenge it for purposes of correction or anything. Later on, this voluntary system was introduced whereby it is left to the assessee himself to prepare his own income-tax returns and submit them to the Department. So, in that context, tax evasion is going on a very big scale in this country. The Minister has stated here the other day that the income-tax arrears assessments were amounting to almost Rs. 1,000 crores now. If that money or a substantial part of that money could have been realised, then, many of the burdens that are being imposed on the people now in the name of raising resources could have been avoided. I would like to know from the Minister whether this present system of voluntary filing of tax returns is in itself a method which is taken advantage of by those people who are tax evaders, who have got black-money with them to actually practise their evasion of the tax and whether some other system cannot be devised or thought of or whether it is under consideration, I do not know why it is left entirely to the assessee to compile his return and file it. I would like to know that. Here is a limit being put at Rs. 10,000/-, that only those deposits along with the interest which is accrued on them if the total amount is Rs. 10,000/- or more then only, it will attract the provisions of the Bill namely that it cannot be withdrawn or paid for except by account payee cheque or draft and if this account payee cheque is given, then Mr. Venkataraman says it will be so easy to identify the person who has deposited the money. But then once this Bill becomes law, what is there to prevent any person from putting his black-money in the bank in lots of less than Rs. 10,000/-? I do not understand. It may be Rs. 9,500 or Rs. 9,999 if I deposit black-money in the bank then, I will not come within the mischief of this Bill. So how will it really be effective in either catching the people, identifying them or locating these deposits which are attracting his suspicion? I am not going to make any long speech because it appears to be a trivial kind of thing, a sort of scratching the surface of the whole problem. Have I said something which has provoked the hon. lady Member? I am sorry if I had provoked her while talking about black money ...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I will give my full attention to what you say now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Henceforth.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : She was talking on something else.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Have you any objection if she gives her full attention to you ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not at all. It is welcome. She is a good friend of mine.

I have raised two or three specific questions. One is about the system of voluntary filing of returns, whether he thinks that that is the most effective way of preventing people who want to practise tax evasion, whether it helps them or not. Secondly, what is there to prevent the Income-tax Department from probing into the big deposits which are already there in the banks and finding out the sources of that income ? Thirdly, how does this prevent the tax-evaders from making deposits in the bank of amounts which are slightly less than Rs. 10,000, so that the technicality is avoided and they do not come within the mischief of this Bill? Will he explain to us all these?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has made a very valuable contribution. In fact, he is the only person who has asked me a few questions and given me an opportunity to talk something relevant in the debate.

It often happens that, whenever I come with any Bill relating to income-tax and this kind of thing, I seem to educate a number of people on the devious methods by which they can evade and avoid income-tax. Now, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has asked me to explain how this Bill will prevent tax evasion, and in order to satisfy him, I will have to explain how the tax is evaded, and the result is that a number of other people who do not know, like Mr. Indrajit Gupta, the devious methods will get educated on this.

It has come to our notice that certain persons who had black money invested in fixed deposits in the bank and at the time of maturity, they took it in cash and again invested it, so that at no time did payment of either the principal or the interest pass into any particular name. Very often these people did not make the deposits for monthly interest. They take cumulative interest, so that Rs. 10,000 become Rs. 15,000 at the end of five or six years. At the end of five or six years, if it is credited in an account, if it is issued through an account payee cheque or something of that kind, the tax authorities will be able to follow. But the tax-evader goes to the bank, presents this and gets Rs. 15,000 in cash and again invests these Rs. 15,000, and then when it matures after another five years, he makes Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 22,000; again he gets it in cash and goes on investing in this way. Therefore, one of the ways in which we can plug this kind of evasion is to direct payment to those who have to receive fixed deposits of this nature either by an account payee cheque or account payee draft or if it is the same bank, by deposits in the Current or Savings Bank account of that person in the bank. This has been reported

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

to be widespread because one cannot easily measure the amount of evasion that was going on like this. But we understood from our various sources that this kind of evasion of tax is being practised by encashing these fixed deposits in cash and then reinvesting and then go on encashing and reinvesting. This Bill seeks to say that in the case of any fixed deposit, if it is of the value of Rs. 10,000 and over, it shall be paid only by a crossed cheque or crossed bank draft. I do not say that by this single measure we have solved all the problem. I say at least we have tackled one problem, namely, the problem of a person just trying to evade any entry in any record or book by encashing it and then reinvesting and continuously reinvesting it.

The second point Mr. Gupta made is that a person can split up these deposits into smaller sums of Rs. 0000 and then he can escape the law I am moving an amendment to take care of this. I have mentioned in my speech that if the aggregate amount of various deposits in the name of a person amounts to more than Rs. 10,000 it shall be paid by crossed account payee cheques. Therefore it is not possible for him to put the deposit in different smaller amounts in larger numbers because if the aggregate is over Rs. 10,000..

**SHRI INDRAJIT GPUTA** : He will put it in different names.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : I am coming to that. The reason why we have fixed the amount as Rs. 10,000 is that there are a large number of small depositors who will be investing Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 and if we reduce the amount to a smaller amount, then there will be a lot of harassment of the genuine depositor. After all in administering the law we cannot throw the baby with the bath water. Just for the sake of preventing some evasions and certain abuses you cannot make the law so stringent as to make a genuine investor suffer any harassment or hardship. That is why we have agreed to keep it at Rs. 10,000 and not less.

The only other point which he raised is that he can keep it benami in different names. Once it is paid through cheques then it is possible for the Income-tax Department to trace. If it is not paid in cheque and if it is paid in cash the department is unable to trace. Once it is paid in cheque, it is brought into the account of bank and it must be brought into the account of the payee or even the benamidar in some bank. If it is brought into account random surveys are made and random checks are made and if the same name occurs over and over again, then it creates a suspicion and further investigation takes place. If the amount does not appear either in the name of the benamidar or in the real name, then it will not be possible to trace the money or the income therefrom. This is the reason why we have brought this Bill. As I said I am moving an amendment with regard to the aggregate amount which will be liable to be paid through crossed cheques and not only a single deposit.

Other members usually delivered the speech which one hears from the Budget to the next Budget. I do not think it is necessary for me to go through all these things because it is not relevant to the present Bill. Only I want to tell Mr. Maitra that it is a well-known expression that style is the men. The language one uses reflects the culture of the man. If I do not bark back then, I belong to a different culture.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : Sir, I had referred to a case in Tamil nadu.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN** : You must put the question.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : If you know, you may tell us. If you

do not know then how can you tell us ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Phool Chand Varma.

**श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** (शाजापुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक-दो प्रश्नों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मंत्री जी यह कह रहे थे कि ब्लैक-मनी इकट्ठा करने वाले, बनामी खातों वाले जो लोग हैं उन को गिरफ्त में लाने के लिये यह विधेयक लाये हैं । मैं उन से एक सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं—मान लीजिये एक व्यक्ति 5 हजार रुपये 82 महीनों के लिये जमा कराता है, 82 महीनों के बाद वह धनराशि 10 हजार रुपये हो जायगी, क्या उस वक्त आप का इन्कमटैक्स डिपार्टमेंट उस की असेसमेंट करेगा, उस की जांच करेगा ? यदि यह सही है तो इस से जमाकर्त्ता को बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़गी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—इस के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने क्या प्रावधान रखा है जिस से वह परेशानी से बच सके ।

इस बिल में मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रावधान यह बतलाया है कि जमाकर्त्ता को एकाउन्ट-पेई चेक या ड्राफ्ट द्वारा भुगतान किया जायगा । मान लीजिये, भुगतान इस तरह से हो जाता है तो जमाकर्त्ता अपने बनामी खाते में उस को जमा कर के चेक द्वारा उस रकम को निकाल लेगा, उस सूरत में बैंक क्या करेगा, कानून में इस के बारे में क्या प्रावधान है ?

ऐसा भी होता है कि बैंक रसीद पर बैंक से ऋण ले लिया जाता है, जो इस अध्यादेश की परिधि में नहीं आता है —उस हालत में आप क्या करेंगे ? इस अध्यादेश का उद्देश्य है कि अमानत के फाइनल भुगतान के समय चेक दिया जाये, लेकिन जहां पहले ही ऋण ले लिया जायगा, वहां क्या करेंगे ?

अब जहां तक जमा का सवाल है—हमारे देश में 5450 करोड़ रुपया बैंकों के पास फिक्स डिपाजिट में जमा है । जब मंत्री महोदय अनिवार्य जमा योजना के सम्बन्ध में बिल लाये थे उस वक्त भी मैंने यह आशंका प्रकट की थी कि जो 5450 करोड़ रुपया बैंकों के पास जमा है, उन में कितने छोटे जमाकर्त्ता हैं । यदि आप निश्चित रूप से पता लगायेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि उन में 80 प्रतिशत छोटे जमाकर्त्ता है, बड़े लोगो का पैसा उस में जमा नहीं है । जो कर की चोरी करने वाले लोग है या बनामी खाते वाले लोग हैं—वे बैंकों के पास ज्यादा रुपया जमा नहीं कराते है, वे अपना रुपया जमीन-जायदाद खरीदने में खर्च करते है, दूसरी प्रापर्टीज खरीदते है । इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने वाले है ?

इन प्रश्नों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Varma, do you want to withdraw your statutory Resolution,

**श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** मंत्री जी ने उस रोज भी इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर नहीं दिये थे और आज भी वे नहीं देना चाहते हैं । यही तीन प्रश्न मैंने उस दिन भी पूछे थे । इस लिये मैं वापस नहीं लूंगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "This House disapproves of the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinnace, 1981 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 11th July, 1981.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause by Clause consideration. On Clause 2 there are Government Amendments.

**Clause 2**—*Insertion of new Chapter* XXB.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I beg to move :

'Page 1, line 14—

*for* "269T." *substitute* "269T. (1)". (1)

'Page 2, —

*after* line 2 *insert*—

"Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to or in relation to the repayment of any deposit on or after the date on which the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1981, receives the assent of the President.

(2) No branch of a Banking company or a cooperative bank and no other company or cooperative society and no firm shall repay any deposit made with it otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft drawn in the name of the person who has made the deposit if—

(a) the amount of the deposit together with interest, if any, payable thereon, or

(b) the aggregate amount of the deposits held by such person with the branch of the banking company or cooperative bank or, as the case may be, the other company or cooperative society or the firm, either inhis own name or jointly with any other person on the date of such repayment together with the interest, if any, payable on such deposits, is ten thousand rupees or more :

Provided that where the repayment is by a branch of a banking company or cooperative bank, such repayment may also be made by crediting the amount of such deposit to the savings bank account or the current account (if any) with such branch of the person to whom such deposit has to be repaid :

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to or in relation to the repayment of any deposit before the date on which the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1981, receives the assent of the President. (2).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"Page 1, line 15,—

*after* "society" *insert*—

"Association of Persons, juridical person including trusts, individiual or Hidnu Undivided Family" (4)

"Page 2, —

*after* line 2, *insert*—

"Provided further that the provisions of this section shall apply to an individual or Hindu Undivided Family only if they are engaged in business, profession or vocation" (5)

"Page 2, line 8,—

*add* at the end—

"and shall include all kinds of loans"(6)

सभापति जी, इस में एक बात यह कही गई है कि कम्पनी, कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटी और फर्म जो कोई भी रकम जमा कराएगी या करेगी।

to any person who may deposit otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft.

वह जो रिपे करेगा वह किसी को चैक के द्वारा, एकाउन्ट पेई चैक द्वारा या एकाउन्ट पेई बैंक ड्राफ्ट द्वारा करेगा । तो मैंने कहा है कि यह कम्पनियों के लिए ही क्यों ? अगर किसी आदमी के पास जमा है या हिन्दू अनडिवाइडड फैमीली के पास रकम जमा है, तो उस को चैक से जमा क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं । आप का जो सेक्शन 2(31) है, उस में यह है :

Individuals, Hindu Undivided Families, association of persons or a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

तो मैंने कहा है कि इस के अन्दर जब आप ने फर्म को, बैंक को और कम्पनी को लिया है, तो आप ने इन लोगों को इनक्लूड क्यों नहीं किया है । एक आदमी के पास रकम जमा की जा सकती है, हिन्दू अनडिवाइडड फैमीली के पास रकम जमा की जा सकती है, तो उस रकम का जो पेमेन्ट किया जाए, उस के पेमेंट का क्या तरीका आप निकालते हैं । कोई व्यक्ति है, जिस के पास कोई रकम जमा है, तो वह जो पेमेंट करेगा, तो उस के लिए कोई तरीका आप ने नहीं निकाला है । इस के लिए तो आप ने कह दिया है कि :

No company, cooperative society or firm shall re-pay to any person any depostit other than any account-payee cheque.

आप ने एक बात मानी है कि कम्पनी को जो पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा या बैंक को पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा या काआपरेटिव सोसायटी को पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा, वह तो पेमेंट करेगा एकाउन्ट पेई चेक के द्वारा लेकिन किसी इन्डिविजुअल के पास रकम जमा है या हिन्दू अनडिवाइडड फैमीली के पास कमर जमा है या किसी एसोसियेशन आफ पर्सन्स के पास रकम जमा है, तो उन को आप क्यों बचाना चाहते हैं । आप ने सेक्शन 2(30) में जो पसर्न की डफीनीशन है, उस में लिखा है कि ये फलां फलां इन्कूलडड हैं । इसलिए मैं ने जो एमेंडमेंट दी है, उस में यह लिखा है कि सोसाइटी के बाद यह जोड़ दिया जाए :

"Association of Persons, Juridical persons including trusts, individual or Hindu Undivided FaFamily"

"Provided further that the provisions of this section shall apply to an individual or Hindu Undivided Family only if the are engaged in business, profession or vocation."

"and shall include all kinds of loans"

मैंने यह कहा है कि अगर हिन्दू अनडिवाइडड फैमीली है, वह कोई बिजनेस कर रही है, एक इन्डिविजअल कोई बिजनेस कर रहा है या एसोसियेशन आफ पर्सन्स कोई बिजनेस कर रही है, तो उन के द्वारा पेमेंट के लिए भी ऐसा होना चाहिए । यह जो आप ने इस में लूपहोल रखा है, इसे मैं समझना चाहता था क्योंकि इस से पहले आप ने कहा था कि हमारे यहां जो समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था है, वह बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है और हम धीरे-धीरे इस को रीढ आऊट कर रहे हैं । हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी जो कनान लाते हैं, वे इन्सटालमेंट्ज में लाते हैं धीरे-धीरे और आपने यह भी आश्वासन दिया है कि हम एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाएंगे । काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाने की बनिस्बत आप पीसमील थोड़ा-थोड़ा लेजिसलेशन लाते हैं और उस के अन्दर भी कमी रख देते हैं । मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इन को भी इसमें इन्क्लूड करेंग । फिर आप ने लिखा है : आप ने डिपोजिट की डेफीनीशन दी है, तो डिपोजिट के लिए आप यह करना चाहते हैं । वह तो ठीक है लेकिन जो लोन ले, उस के लिए क्या है ? मैंने यह भी कहा है कि डिपाजिट्स के लिए ही नहीं, लोन्ज शुड आल्सो बी देअर ।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

तीसरी बात मैंने यह की है कि इन लोगों को भी पाबन्द करें कि वे भी अपना पेमेंट उसी तरह से करें जिस तरह से फर्म्ज और कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटीज करती है ।

डिपाजिट्स की नहीं लोन का भी पेमेंट चैक में होना चाहिये ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, so far as the first line that is, as to why individuals or Hindu Undivided Family etc. have not been included, is concerned, I wish to point out that it will bcome impossible for the administration to act on this. We cannot go about searching and looking into the individuals who are making deposits. This will lead to unnecessary harassment. The popular method in which this is being done as we find from our study is that they make use of the companies, they make use of partnership and they make use of these institutions like banks, etc. We cannot extend this to individuals and the Hindu Undivided Families and make it unworkable and there by defeat the purpose for which this Bill is brought before this House.

Now, the second point is about the includsion of "all kinds of loans". The difficulty, as I pointed out, is that we will not be able to place all these loans, deposits and other things which are given on the basis of some particular instrument, whereas in the case of loan which can be without instrument, all sorts of legal questions will arise if we include the word "loan without any definition". My friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee will immediately pounce and say that here it is mentioned as "loans with an instrument" and how could it be "loans without an instrument" If you say that the loansmust be repaid, how do we find out that there has been a loan at all or not ? Therefore, it is not passible for us to do it.

The third point is about the abuse which is some times made by making use of hundies. We have already got Section 69(D) for this, that is where a person transfers money through hundies, unless it is paid through the account payee cheques the Income tax officer will not take that into account. He will add it to his income. So, already the provision is there.

Now, my amendment No. 2 covers the point which I mentioned during the course of the general debate, that is, where the deposit is split up into smaller ones and held in the name of the person, still if the aggregate is over Rs. 10,000, than the law will apply and that is the purpose of my amendment. My amendment No. 1 is formal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"Page 1, line 14,—

*for* "269T." *substitute* "269T. (1) " (*1*)

*The motion was adopted.*

*after* line 2, *insert*—

"Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to or in relation to the repayment of any deposit on or after the date on which the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1981, receives the assent of the President.

(2) No branch of a banking company or a cooperative bank and no other company or co-operative society and no firm shall repay any deposit made with it otherwise than by an account payee cheque or account payee bank draft drawn in the name of the person who has made the deposit if—

(a) the amount of the deposit together with interest, if any, payable thereon, or

(b) the aggregate amount of the deposits held by such person with the branch of the banking company or co-operative bank or, as the case may be, the other company or co-operative society or the firm, either in his own name or jointly with any other person on the date of such repayment together with the interest, if any, payable on such deposits,

is ten thousand rupees or more:

Provided that where the repayment is by a branch of a banking company or co-operative bank, such repayment may also be made by crediting the amount of such deposit to the savings bank account or the current account (if any) with such branch of the person to whom such deposit has to be repaid:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to or in relation to the repayment of any deposit before the date on which the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1981, receives the assent of the president." (2)

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I seek leave to withdraw my amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**16.00 hrs.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment of Shri Mool Chand Daga in Clause 4.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That Clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 stand part of the Bill.

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय एक नेक-नीयत आदमी हैं और अर्थ-व्यवस्था के सुधार की बहुत बात करते हैं, लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से उन्होंने इस बिल को पेश किया है, उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति इस बिल से नहीं होने जा रही है, क्योंकि इस देश में हजारों-हजार

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

करोड़ रुपया टैक्स का बकाया है और यह सरकार उसको वसूल करने में असमर्थ है । जिस देश में टैक्स इवेजन की प्रवृत्ति इतनी जबर्दस्त हो कि बड़े से बड़े लोग टैक्स इवेजन करते हों और यह सरकार उसको रोकने में असमर्थ हो, उनको पकड़ने की क्षमता भी उस में न हो और जहां ब्लैक मनी पैरेलल इकानामी बन गया हो जिसने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और सारी व्यवस्था को अस्त-व्यस्त कर दिया हो, उसके बावजूद भी सरकार असमर्थ है कि ब्लैक मनी को समाप्त कर सके, वहां ऐसे बिल लाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है । ब्लैक मनी को लेने के लिये सरकार ने बहुत प्रयत्न किये लेकिन सब में ये फेल कर गये ।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में जो 10 हजार रुपया बैंक में जमा करने के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, इस कानून के लागू होने में मुझे सन्देह है । मैं जानता हूं कि इनकम टैक्स अधिकारी अधिकांशत: भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं और टैक्स के एसेसमेंट में पैसे लेकर गड़बड़ी करते हैं और इतना प्रासेस होता है कि रीयल इनकम टैक्स देने वाले को कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है जिनके ऊपर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये, उसके बारे में अगर कंप्लेंट हो तो उनको उससे बचने में भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल से कोई लाभ नहीं है, मंत्री जी इस विषय में एक कम्प्रीहैंसीव बिल लायें जिसका उद्देश्य इनकमटैक्स के नियमों में सरलीकरण करना हो और जो टैक्स इवेजन करता है, वह लोग उससे पकड़ में आ सकें । यह बिल पेबन्द के समान है । जिस प्रकार से थूक चाटने से प्यास नहीं जाती है, इस बिल से समस्याओं का हल नहीं होगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The Motion was adopted.*

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**16.05 hrs.**

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With some of our friends in the opposition, we had a discussion with regard to the sitting of the House to-day and tomorrow. They have made a suggestion, and Government has agreed that we can sit upto 7 p.m. to-day. Tomorrow we will forgo the lunch hour and by 7.15 p.m. we will complete all the processes of the Bill. That is the agreement which has been arrived at.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the Half-an-Hour discussion to-day?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Postponed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Half-an-Hour discussion for to-day be postponed?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To-day we will sit upto 7 o'clock. Tomorrow there will be no lunch hour.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH)** : The entire thing will be completed tomorrow by 7 p.m.

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**6.06 hrs.**

## STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ORDINANCE

and

## ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up items No. 9 and 10. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves on the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981."

I move this Resolution not only of my behalf but on behalf, I take it, of all the other hon. Members who have given similar notices but on behalf of the entire working class in this country, against the ruthless and treacherous monstrosity engineered and imposed by an authoritarian regime, to which the rule of law and democratic rights are anathema.

This Ordinance and the Bill which seeks to replace it, have been, and are the biggest on slaughts against the working class and the common people of this country, and are nothing short of a declaration of *jehad* against the working people. But I can assure the Government and its allies that now that the battle lines are drawn, the working class will fight this obnoxious and pernicious measure in the factories and offices. Government has thrown a challenge to the working class, and we accept it because in it we see the beginning of the end of the dictatorial regime in this country. The people of West Bengal, the people of Kerala and today the people of Tripura have expressed their hatred and their total opposition to this Bill and the measure; and we are very happy to know that the working people and the common people of Maharashtra also have decided to go on a strike. These are the indications of the people's mood, which this Government should take note of.

This Ordinance not only introduces a draconian measure, but it makes a mockery of the whole parliamentary set-up in this country. Only three weeks before this House was to sit, this black and lawless ordinance was promulgated, circumventing the Parliament in a midnight swoop on the working class of this country. To govern by an ordinance of this nature is nothing short of a calculated disregard of the basic and fundamental norms of parliamentary system of Government. So far as the Constitution is concerned, you are aware that it provides for the promulgation of an Ordinance when immediate action is necessary. We would like to know what action was immediately necessary that our Rashtrapatiji had to be troubled in the midnight to sign on this Ordinance? This Ordinance really comes into effect not only on the signing of the Ordinance but when an order is passed banning strikes in certain essential services. We do not know of any order that has been passed under clause 3 or section 3 of the Ordinance. Therefore, what immediate action was necessary?

This was not a measure to confer any right on the ordinary people of this country not giving them dearness allowance which is due to them. Was it to meet any external

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threat to this country from external sources? There was no war or aggression. Then what was the justification for passing this Ordinance? No explanation has been given or even any acceptable explanation has been given. It only shows, and it cannot be avoided, that it was nothing but a studied insult to this Parliament, sovereign body, ignoring completely the objections and protests made by almost all the Presiding Officers of this House from time to time. We cannot but feel that what was done on the 26th July or early morning of the 26th of July was nothing but a fraud on the Constitution. I do not know whether you have gone through the provisions of this obnoxious measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That helps me in making my submissions. I am sure you will agree with me that an Ordinance like this which was passed and the Bill which it seeks to replace show that it is nothing but a manifestation of what is going on, a raging class war between the working class and the middle class in this country and the big capitalists and bourgeoisie i.e. between the exploiters and the exploited; and that is why we have found that almost all the trade unions in this country, who really look after the interest of the working people have strongly condemned this. We have also noticed the glee and the great happiness and alacrity with which the big monopolists and the capitalists have welcomed this measure. We have seen the effusive and the dulatory response of Naval Tata and Somani and K. N. Modi in the company, of course, of Mr. C. M. Stephen and Mr. Kalp Nath Rai in welcoming the measures: and that shows whose interest the Bill serves or the Ordinance serves. But we are happy to note that, even with the influence of Mr. Stephen on a section of the working class, I am sure, they are getting rid of this; even a section of the INTUC is now joining the mainstream of the organised movement against this black law and the draconian law.

We have found that the President of the West Bengal WBNTUC has objected to the measure and has opposed it. (*interruptions*) I believe he has not yet lost his job in the Congress; probably he is going to lose it soon. I do not know.

We shall welcome anybody and everybody who comes and opposes this draconian and anti-people measure in fighting this black law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : [Including Mr. Stephen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I think Mr. Stephen, before he joined the bandwagon, was also there. I would like to ask this Government for whose benefit and with whose assistance and help you wish to run this country and build up the great India as you profess? By their action and policy, this Government has made their choice and have exercised their option.

They have exercised their option for exploiters and oppressors, because that is their class character.

The earlier Bill brought before the House dealt with black money in this country. But I was very unhappy to hear the most respected Finance Minister, the way he answered one of the Member's speech, the points he made, talking of a different culture and that culture prompted him, not to answer our points . Therefore, with all respect and regard for him, I would ask him, since Independence in this country, is it not the rich people the big money operators, the big business and the monopolists and the profiteers, the Galadharis, Antulays and Gundu Raos who are having a field day in this country? Is this not the fact in this country? On the other hand, it is the common people in this country, the working people in this country who are being fleeced by the black money operators, and who are being crushed by unfriendly Government, they are the people who are building this country with their blood, sweat and toil. It is these people who are building the country. And this is the return they are getting! This Government has chosen their friends and they are marked their victims. They are their victims. But these victims will not always remain victims and they will one day stand up and they will give a lesson to the Government. This Government, having abjectly failed to provide the barest necessities of human life, failed to provide jobs, to the unemployed, having failed to provide social justice to the underprivileged in this country, are taking away the minimal rights ofthe working people of this country to agitate to demonstrate, to go on strike, and for which there are already laws inhibiting putting restrictions on the exercise of these rights. The right to demonstrate has been held by the Supreme Court to be a Fundamental Right. What will happen after this? I will come to the analysis of the clauses of the Bill and then we will see what is the position.

Therefore, today, we find the Government has failed to provide the necessities of life, and to provide jobs, to crores and crores of people who are unemployed in this country the educated unemployed. There are not even statistics about the uneducated unemployed in this country. We do not have even the figures! Nobody talks about them. They do not feel ashamed that 34 years after Independence in this country there are people who are trying for a job, any type of job and those who have jobs are not to be allowed to exercise their minimum rights! You know the situation in this country. Therefore, knowing the class character of this Government, we are not surprised, that such a jungle law has been passed and promulgated. We know that, as I said earlier, this Government headed by the present Prime Minister is synonymous with all sorts of draconian laws which are aimed at curbing the rights of the people. We cannot forget the ruthlessness and the comprehensive manner how the railwaymen's movement was sought to be crushed in 1974. We cannot forget how that infamous MISA was liberally misused for the purposes of stultifying any movement, any type of agitation, and how it was used comprehensively against political opponents and against students, against teachers, against peasants. We all know that though on the floor of this House it was said that it would be used only against anti-social elements, we have seen how people, and students and teachers and ordinary people who have been fighting for restoration and preservation of human dignity and democratic rights have been brought under the umbrella of MISA and we have seen how after the repeal of the MISA how, as soon as the present Government has come in to the scene, again that type of black law, draconian law, Preventive Detention Law has been introduced with all its rigours and it is being used against political opponents whatever this Government may say. Therefore, we find that not only have they passed these black laws like the National Security Act, but they are using them and they are taking a more and more vindictive attitude, since the present Government has come to power, in relation to the working class. We have seen how the LIC employees agreement was sought to be completely given a go-by, how the Supreme Court's decision was being ignored day after day until they were compelled to pay the money to the LIC employees under a definite direction of the Supreme Court. We have seen the vindictive attitude they have taken against the locomen. Nearly 1100 loco employees have been either dismissed or transferred or have been suspended. They do not believe in taking disciplinary action. They follow that black law—rule 14(2) of the Railway Discipline and Appeal

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Rules and without notice, without charge-sheet, without show-cause, they serve an order saying, "You are dismissed with immediate effect." This is the type of laws used against locomen. We have seen how this Government under the inspiring leadership to that extent of Mr. Stephen dealt with the Bangalore-based public sector unit strike and how they took the unprecedented step of declaring lockouts in five Bangalore Ore Units. It was for the first time in the history of this country that the Government of India as an employer declared a lockout. Then we have seen how not only they have passed Draconian laws and banned strikes when it suited them but they have ruthlessly crushed strikes and have used lathis and bullets against the striking leaders and jailed the striking leaders, as we witnessed in Bangalore recently. We are not surprised that the Government have brought this Bill. Sir, we want to make it clear that the werking clas will resist unitedly until the Government is forced to repeal this Act.

What is the possible justification for this infamous ordinance? If you kindly see the statement of objects and reasons given in the Bill that was also the object when the ordinance was promulgated—it says:

> "There have been certain disquieting trends likely to affect the maintenance of essential services in some vital sectors of the economy.."

Delightfully vague! Not a single trend has been indicated. Then it says:

> "It was considered necessary that the essential services should be maintained. ..It was felt that discipline and operational efficienecy had to be maintained for the overall national good and public welfare."

Wonderful way of maintaining national good and public welfare! What is the actual situation in this country? Let us see the number of man-days lost on the industrial front. These are the objective materials. Merely relying on trotting out certain vague generalisations in the statement of objects and reasons does not make out a case. These are the basic figures and objectives materials we have. Let us know what the Ministers have got to say. Of course this bill is not being sponsored by the Labour Minister. This is being sponsored by the Police Minister. The Police Minister has probably brought today as pecial powerfully perfumed rose to cover up the stench of this filthy legislation! The number of man-days lost on the industrial front during 1980-81, being the first year of Mrs. Gandhi's come-back to power was 1.30 crores substantially less than the figure of 4.40 crores man-days lost during 1979-80.

The number of strikes came down to 899 as against 1336 in 1979 and 2117 in 1978 while in the first quarter of 1981 it has been 255. I just do not believe in giving statistics for the sake of statistics. But just to show the objective conditions prevailing I am taxing your patience in going to the statistics. The violent incidents in industry in 1980 being 542 were much less than in 1979 when it was 682 and 840 in 1978. So far as the production is concerned, in 1976 during the Emergency, loss of man-days due to strikes declined to 22 per cent as compared to 79 per cent in 1975. But the industrial growth came down by 4.6 per cent. In 1977, loss of man-days through strikes was of the order of 53 per cent. But in this very year, the industrial production rose by as much as 21.64 per cent. With more man-days lost, there was greater production. I will give two very significant figures. The lock-outs accounted for 20 per cent of the man days lost in 1979 but went up spectacularly to 46 per cent in 1980. This is very important. In 1979, 20 per cent of the man days lost were due to lock-outs, which had gone upto 46 per cent in 1980. Therefore, when this Ordinance was issued, the greater problem was that more number of mandays lost were due to lock-outs.

If to prevent loss of man days, the ordinance was conceived in the midnight, then they should have come first on that day to stop lock-outs, lay-offs, closures and not strikes. Therefore, the situation in the industry, objective situation, the actual industrial relation on that day was not such as could possibly justify the promulgation of such an ordinance. I shall later on come to what the Prime Minister thought had been incorporated in the Ordinance.

A study has been made by a very important Institute in the country called the Indian Institute of Public Administration. That is not our Institute. Its report has recently come out. It has come to the conclusion that the usually presumed relationship between loss of man-days and reduction in the rate of growth of industrial production is not supported by an analysis of Indian data for the period 1970 to 1979. It is further pointed out that a simple examination of the co-relation between man days lost and the industrial growth rate suggests the relative unimportance of the loss of man days to the growth of industrial production vis-a-vis other factors like investment, employment, technology and product mix. Over the period 1968-75 for which a study has been made by the Institute, the fall in average real earnings of the working class has been from Rs. 1384 to Rs. 984 per annum and this trend has continued in the subsequent period: while over the period 1970-79, the share of profits, dividends and interest has gone up. A co-relation exercise made by this Institute shows that while share of wages in the total factor payment goes up, prices of manufactured goods do not go up. On the other hand, when the share of property and entrepreneurial income goes up, whole sale prices of manufactured goods go up sizably. A redistribution of incomes in favour of the property income pushes up prices and the reduction in the share of wages leads to a fall in demand for mass consumption goods creating unutilised capacity, loss of economies of scale, production and higher prices. I hope the hon. Home Minister will try to appreciate this, that the study by the Indian Institute of Public Administration of the conditions prevailing in India with the figures available, an actual study of the state of affairs in this country has shown that the loss of man-days has no direct bearing on the quantum of production in this country, on the other hand, when the wages have gone down, the real income has gone down, there is lesser and lesser production because of the unutilized capacity but, at the same time, when there are more man-days lost and lesser production, the profit has gone up, interest income has gone up and the dividends have gone up. A very competent Institute has given its finding that this is the state of affairs in this country but no steps have been taken by the Government. They want to find scapegoats to explain their complete failure. On the one hand, there is drop in the real income of the working class and, at the same time, there is raging inflation going on unabated.

Only three or four days back it came out in one of the leading newspapers that while the wholesale price index rose from 265·3 points in February, to 281·7 points in July, an increase of 16 points of 6 per cent, the consumer price index soared up from 411 to 447 during the same period, that is, an increase of 36 points or 12 per cent, more than double the wholesale price index.

When there is greater and greater burden on the people we find that the monopolies and big business have never had it so good as at present. There is a marked increase in the turnover, in the assets and profits of big business in this country, as we see every day from the figures given in this House and appearing in the newspapers. Therefore today

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we find that there is a complete stranglehold of the monopolists and big business over the Indian economy, and the measures which have been taken by this Government, as alleged anti-inflationary measures, have not had any impact, because the Government will not touch big business and the black money operators in this country. There has been a rise in money supply, there have been more and more concessions given to big business and the common man continues to groar under misery.

When the economic crisis is deepening and becoming more serious and the people are facing greater and greater hardships for their survival, we find that the Government want that the working class and the common people should not be allowed to protest. They do not have the wherewithal to maintain their family, to give minimum education to their children, they have to make provision for health and medicare, because they are not provided with any means, but they find that they would not be allowed to protest. The prices would be raised so that a handful of people in this country can make more profits, but the workers have to tolerate in silence, they cannot open their mouths.

Therefore, we find that this is nothing but a pre-emptive step and the real reason for the Government bringing forward this Ordinance is to adopt drastic measures to cut real wages in the organised sector by enforcing wage freeze and freeze on dearness allowance and the additional emoluments. That is one of their main objects.

Today we find, and a very large section of the people in this country find, that this Ordinance has exposed the utter helplessness and the callousness of this Government in tackling the emergency situations operating in this country, so far as the economic field is concerned, and this complete failure of the Government in dealing with this emergency situation showed their callous attitude, and this callousness is matched, this helplessness is matched by their arbitrariness and ruthlessness in curbing and suppressing any dissent, whatever be the cost to the people of this country.

Sir, this is the situation. That is how they now want to explain away their deficiencies, their complete bankruptcy and impotency. They want a scapegoat and they found a scapegoat in the working class of this country and that is why they have launched this frontal attack taking one after another draconian step and ultimately to introduce an authoritarian lawless one-party single individual, one family rule in this country. This is the object. The present move is to create a situation where the workers cannot take any action when more and more attacks come on them. They want to make the workers the bonded slaves. Then we find that when these harsh disciplinary measures have been taken against the workers, against the unions and against the working class, those steps are not matched by any effective action taken to improve the economic condition of the people or to stop price rise or to bring down the inflation. That is not being done. The hon. Finance Minister said, 'Well, it is only one per cent', but it is 22 plus 1, he admitted that. Therefore, who is benefited by such a legislation? Who is today suffering due to the price rise and inflation in this country? Now, what is being done to contain the Tatas, or the Birlas and members of the FICCI? Nothing is being done. We find high rate of inflation and at the same time a rampaging parallel economy in this country. And who have to suffer? Only a section of the people, namely, the workers. Therefore, when can we expect that a serious effort will be made to contain price rise, at least to stop the rate of inflation in this country? We find the Government actions are adding fuel to the fire. How the prices of petroleum products have been raised, the fertiliser prices have been raised, the cement prices have been raised apart from realisation for Trust purposes? Then we find that there is a rise in the duty for edible oil imports. But what have you done? Except for this, I believe, the hon. Finance Minister had to agree to Mr. Indrajit Gupta's comment on the last Bill that this is not even a pin-prick to the real tax evaders. But what has this Government done to deal with tax evaders and profiteers? On the other hand they are getting more and more concessions for them. The position today is that somebody has to bear the burden more and more in this country because their friends have to be given more and more relief. Who is to suffer more and more burdens? This is the working class. That is why the Statement of Objects and Reasons said, 'disquieting trends' without indicating what are the trends. That is to say, as if the whole burden of discipline and operational efficiency has to be maintained, they say this by putting more and more work-load on the workers. We find that the Government wants to pass on the burden of inflation and economic crisis to the working class. What are their moves? There is an attack on the wages and DA and the existing living conditions, and there are lower DA rates, compulsory deposits, compulsory overtime work, and increased workload. These are some of the offensive steps taken. This is nothing but to crush all legitimate trade union movements in this country. Today we find that the unorganised sector also is going to come under their attack. We have seen how the Government resisted the demand for remunerative prices for peasants, how there was widespread agitation leading to the police firing and loss of life. We are importing foodgrains today at prices higher than what the peasants in this country had asked for. What little relief was given to the rural people in this country by means of food-for work programme had been jettisoned. The public distribution system is only on their statistical records. It has no impact on the people of this country.

*Interruptions*).

With this situation we find that even the World Bank is demanding withdrawal of food subsidies and there is greater and greater burden on the common people. This Ordinance is a step which has been taken in utter desperation because of the Government's failure to deal with the economic situation and failure to control the inflationary trends.

The other main point which comes—apart from the so-called control, so-called reason to control the production, etc., etc., is to throttle the employees. They should not raise their voice against Tatas and Birlas. They should not demand a proper living condition. They should not demand living wage. They should not try to resist this onslaught on the working class.

Something else has happened. There is negotiation going on with International Monetary Fund—this wage freeze on the one side for which the working class has to pay for Government's failure, anti-inflationary measures are now supposed to be a package deal for the purpose of imploring or persuading the International Monetary Fund to open up its coffers and to

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grant of 5·6 billion dollars for which the Government is negotiating. Wage freeze, banning of strikes, abolition of subsidies which gave some relief to the people, price hike in petroleum products—these are the measures which we believe to be the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's remedies and this Government has to accept those conditions and these are the things with which they are coming up. Therefore, the Government of India are taking steps to convince the International Monetary Fund that it is serious in applying these remedies in these matters. If I may quote from the Editorial of a leading national daily—it says :

> "it is difficult to avoid the nagging suspicion and that the timing of the Ordinance were settled by the mandarins of IMF to combine their presence at the Royal Wedding with the scrutiny of India's case for a standby credit of 5 billion dollars. The heroic political will displayed in the Ordinance doubly strengthened India's case, especially after the "realistic" pricing of petroleum products. The Nation will have to wait for other such tokens of the Government's intention to tread the straight and narrow path of economic virtue."

There is no answer coming forward. We have not seen that. To-day, therefore, to obtain this loan of unprecedented nature with unprecedented conditions, compromising our national dignity and our integrity, the working class is being used by this Government as a sacrificial goat in its policy of subservience to International Monetary Fund. What is the situation to-day in the Indian Railways? The World Bank has imposed stringent conditions. So many conditions have been imposed which have amounted to clear intrusion in our national affairs and impinge on the Parliament's right to decide how the biggest public sector undertakings in this country will run, that we will give it up to the World Bank to dictate. This is the stage where we have come. Therefore, to-day the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund will decide whether our workers will have right to go on strike, they will have to decide what is the price we have to pay for our products. They have to decide whether there will be subsidies or not. These will be decided by Washington and not by this country and to find out some scape goats there are the workers.

What is the ambit of this Ordinance? Can we think of more comprehensive net which has been thrown far and wide. What is the definition of strike? Definition of strike in the Ordinance as well as in the Bill now has been made so flexible that it will suit the plans for increased exploitation of the Workers and imposition of increased workload.

Kindly look at the definition of the word "strike". It says :

> "refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service :"

The Government is issuing circulars to its different offices not to allow overtime. Only yesterday or day before yesterday, we read in the newspapers that their own establishments do not allow overtime. Who will decide? Only the employer will decide. The employer will say, "I need your services for another 2 hours." If it is not done, the worker will find himself in jail. There will be a summary trial and arrest without warrant.

Then, "any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service" has been included in the definition of "strike". Such arbitrary, unrestricted and prohibitive provisions of the Ordinance place the worker completely at the mercy of the employer and of the police sub-inspector.

Hence, we find that these are a few steps short of the manner in which they deal with strikes in Pakistan where the strikers are flogged outright.

The result today is that while the workers cannot demand overtime payment, cannot ask for overtime, the employers can force them to work overtime. When you bring "substantial retardation of work in any essential service" within the definition of "strike", can you imagine what immense power it will give to the employers? They will say, "Look, there was production of such and such quantity last week and this week, there is lesser production. A police sub-inspector comes and arrests the worker without warrant on suspicion alone, produces him before the summary court, for a summary trial and he goes to jail. It may amuse Mr. Stephen. He may not laugh long: nobody laughs very long there. Therefore, a police officer can be called by an employer saying, "Here is a retardation of work". And the worker goes to jail. There is no protection. This is a replica of the Rowlatt Act. Of course, it was fought by the Gandhi, not the present Gandhi and that is accepted by this Government.

What is the power that has been given to police officers? They can arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under the Ordinance and the provisions have been made for a summary trial of those arrested. What protection can be obtained for a summary trial? Only the striking workers in this country can be sent to jail by summary trial, by arrest without warrant. The Criminal Procedure Code is given a go-by. The Industrial Disputes Act has been given a go-by. Nothing need be followed. But the trial of profiteers and black-marketeers is to be under the Indian Penal Code read with the Criminal Procedure Code. All the safeguards, revision, etc., what not, are there for them.

They are taking away the minimum fairplay and justice from the workers who are supposed to come within the net of this law. Clause 3 says :

> "If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by general or special order, prohibit strikes in any essential service specified in the Order."

Who will decide this "public interest"? What are the criteria in this Bill? Is there anything in the Preamble? What are the main objects? What should be the criteria or guidelines of a "public interest"?

When shall it be questioned if one on strike is tried in a summary manner? If he questions it, he will be produced before a summary trial and sent to jail for six months. I cannot raise the question of public interest there. It is wholly indefinite. No guidelines, no scope for challenging it, at any place. Public interest will be Shri Stephen's interest to tackle my union because he is getting lesser and lesser support. Therefore, it will be in public interest that a strike or any movement is banned. Therefore, this type of draconian provisions are being made in this Bill. Therefore, the power has been taken to completely annihilate any movement of the working class and

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the community of workmen in this country. Punishment is six months. Punishment has been provided on a summary trial which one can only say is nothing but a jungle law. Only Mr. Stephen could have blessed it. (*Interruptions*). I am surprised if he had any conscience left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Conscience is nationalised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If one goes on strike, any person, the union leaders or anybody, if I go and make a speech in the gate meeting, then, I will be given the great appellation of an instigator. I don't mind. I want to instigate. Then you go to jail for one year.

Then financing. Anybody making any financial support in aid of the striking workers, will go to jail for one year. For going on strike, he will go to jail for one year. As one journalist has said, "We have seen during the strike that recalcitrant and unsympathetic employers like Mr. Stephen do not seek any conciliation. No discussion takes place. No steps are taken to end the strike, to discuss and to come to a settlement. Then, if the Strikers just to survive, if possible go out with the collection boxes, if one puts in 10 paise coin, then, he is aiding financially the strike. Then he will go to jail for one year.

This is the situation which is being perpetrated. This is the state of affairs which is going on and they want to make permanent legislation. (*Interruptions*).

Therefore, these are the provisions of the Ordinance which were passed. These are the provisions of the Ordinance which were passed at the dead of night to appease the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and the friends of the ruling party in the industry and as a part of its policy to impose a wage freeze and to silence the workers against all forms of repressive measures in a bid to prevent them from organising and from realising their dues. The most interesting departure has been made from the Ordinance in this Bill in regard to lockout and lay-off. In the Ordinance, no provision was made. It is now accepted although in one of those sponsored and organised demonstrations in front of the Prime Minister's house; the Prime Minister, out of, I do not know what to call it, ignorance or callousness or being misled by Mr. Stephen, said lock-out and lay-off are included and why are you bothered? Obviously that was said to assuage the feelings of those who had been taken to her place and who were brought there in a manner reminiscent of the emergency days. Hordes of people were then taken there in DTC buses, probably my friend Mr. Bhagat had a lot to do with that. Therefore, to assuage their feelings, the Hon. Prime Minister also included lockout any lay-off.

Of course, we find in the papers that there is lot of resistance in the Cabinet or elsewhere in their Party. We are not supposed to know the Cabinet secrets, nor do I know who resisted whom and what was resisted. But, significantly, closure has been left out. But will these provisions in respect of lay-off and lock-out ever be implemented? Will they catch hold of anybody? That is not the history of our industrial relations in this country, that is not the history of the enforcement of the labour laws in this country. Today they are being added to this Bill just to keep company. It is only to give credence to the Prime Minister's—let us take it—'ignorant belief' that they have now included lay-off and lock-out. Very shamefacedly they have done it. But closure has been kept out. Which police officer will arrest Mr. Tata or Mr. Birla or Mr. Somany, and so on and so forth, without warrant? And which court in this country—this is a very unfortunate thing—will send them.. (*Interruptions*) Yes. We are here in Delhi: we will see what will happen. The working class can not go and ask for justice: they will be sent straight to jail. (*Interruptions*). At least I do not know whether the whole system will change or not, but on that side nobody is sure how long they will continue there..

AN HON. MEMBER : Wishful thinking.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Somebody thought that he was perpetual, he was dreaming to be the Deputy Prime Minister of this country. He is now cringing on his knees to save his job.

Therefore, Sir, the position today is this. Here I move this Resolution against this Ordinance which has been conceived with an attitude of victimisation and repression of the working class. It has been proved that you have not utilised it so long; then what was this Ordinance for? We would request the Home Minister to answer that.

I would request this Government, if they have any responding chord still left in them, not to stake its prestige in rushing through this ill-advised, anti-people and anti-working class measure. By this, you will finally alienate the working class and the common people. But they will not take it lying down and they will fight till the end, to the last drop of their blood, they will fight and fight against this Draconian measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

"That this House disapproves of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1981 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 26th July, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community, be taken into consideration."

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के लाने के बाद जिन मेम्बर साहबान ने स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स, और मेमोरेंडम रिगार्डिंग डेलीगेशन आफ लेजिस्लेशन को पढ़ा और गौर से देखा होगा उन को कोई आबजेक्शन इस मामले पर हो नहीं सकता । मैंने जिस रोज इसे इंट्रोड्यूस किया इंट्रोडक्शन के वक्त काफी दोस्तों ने इस बिल के खिलाफ कहा था और उसके जवाब में कुछ मैं ने कहा था । आज भी मिस्टर चैटर्जी ने इस रिजोल्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार दिए । उस में और उस दिन की बहस में सिर्फ इतना अंतर है कि वह बातें बहुत से मेम्बरों ने कही थीं और आज मिस्टर चैटर्जी ने अकेले कहीं । और इस में एक अंतर और है उस वक्त बहुत जल्दी में थे तो कोई प्वाइंट एलैबोरेट नहीं हो सका, आज मिस्टर चैटर्जी ने अपने एलोक्वेंस में, अच्छे अच्छे लफ्जों में..... **(व्यवधान)** ..... You are very eloquent speaker. I appreciate it.......(*Interruptions*).......

**17.00 hrs.**

मैं आपकी तारीफ करता हूं । अगर आप अपनी तारीफ नहीं करवाना चाहते तो

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और बात है । एक अच्छा एडवोकेट होने का उन्होंने सबूत दिया क्योंकि कमजोर केस को अच्छी तरह से एडवोकेट करना किसी लायक वकील का ही काम होता है, दूसरे का नहीं ।

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee** : (Jadavepur). We also appreciate your '**Shairs**'. We are waiting for Your '**Shairs**'.

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : वकालत के लिए क्या मिला ?

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee** : Support of the working people. They are behind me.

**श्री जैल सिंह** : चेयरमैन साहब, यह बिल लाने का इरादा सरकार का हरगिज यह नहीं है कि हम वर्किंग क्लास की स्ट्राइक या वर्किंग क्लास की इण्डस्ट्री में डिमाण्ड को न सुनें और उनके रास्ते में रुकावट डालें । यह बिल लाने का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि हमारे सामने जितनी समस्यायें हैं उनको देखते हुए और देश की इकोनामी को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि देश की प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और लोगों को कोई तकलीफ न हो । उस रोज अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब बैठे रहते तो आज कुछ कहने का खयाल भी नहीं था मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लेबर, हमारे गवर्नमेन्ट एम्पलाईज, रेलवे एम्पलाईज, लोकोमेन एटसेट्रा या बिजली के कर्मचारी (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : बिजली वाले इसका विरोध करने के लिए आए थे ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : चटर्जी साहब ने खुद इस बात को माना कि आर्डिनेन्स लाने के बाद इस पर अमल नहीं किया गया । यह गवर्नमेंट की ईमानदारी पर मोहर है कि हमने किसी को दबाने के लिए इसको नहीं बनाया है ।

दूसरे, उन्होंने इस बात पर बहुत चिन्ता प्रकट की कि यह आर्डिनेन्स लाने के लिए इतनी जल्दी क्या थी । इसके अलावा उन्होंने कहा कि हमने पार्लमेन्ट का अपमान किया । यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद बात है और गलत है । इसको लाने की जरूरत यह थी कि कोई भी दूरन्देश लोग, चाहे हुकूमत करते हों या कोई दूसरा कारोबार करते हों, अगर वे अपने दिमाग में आने वाले समय का ठीक अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते तो वे कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकते । जब कोई बात बिगड़ जाए उसके बाद उसका इलाज करना और उसके पहले प्रिवेन्टिव मेजर अख्तियार न करना, यह सबसे कम अक्लमन्दी की बात है जोकि कोई भी दूरन्देश सरकार नहीं कर सकती है । यह हम जानते हैं कि क्या जरूरत थी और क्या जल्दी थी । अगर यह आर्डिनेन्स न लाया गया होता तो क्या होता ?

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त** (बसीरहाट) : क्या होता ? (व्यवधान)

**श्री जैल सिंह** : : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं तमाम पार्टियों के नेताओं से प्रार्थना करूंगा—अगर कोई एक लीडर होता तो एक से कर लेता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है इसलिए मैं तमाम नेताओं से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कृपा करके वे मेरी बात को सुनें । मैंने चटर्जी साहब को बड़े सम्मान के साथ सुना है । अब वे सीट पर बैठे बैठे बोलें तो यह अच्छा नहीं लगता । हो सकता है कि चटर्जी साहब के कन्ट्रोल में ये माननीय सदस्य न हों इसलिए मैं

तमाम लीडरों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन्हें तकरीरें करनी हैं, अमेन्डमेंटस लाने में हैं इसलिए वे मेरी बात नोट करते जायें और अगर मैं कोई गलत बात करता हूं तो उसका जवाब देने में उनको सुविधा रहेगी । इसलिए इस मर्यादा को वे न तोड़ें । (**व्यवधान**)

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : आप सब गलत ही कहेंगे , कौन नोट करेगा ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : (अजमेर) : ज्ञानी जी ज्ञान की बाते करेंगे ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : वे जानते हैं कि मैं गलत नहीं कहूंगा । मैं बात बेशक ज्ञान की करूं । आपने देखा होगा कि जो आदमी मजबूत होता है, वह गाली नहीं देता है, शोर नहीं मचाता है और और जो कमजोर होता है वह दूर से शोर मचाता है कि मर-जायेंगे, मर-जायेंगे । उनको अपनी दिमागी शक्ति, अपनी पावर और वोटों, सब चीजों का अभिमान होना चाहिए, तथा धीरज से बैठ कर सुनना चाहिए । यह मादा बहुत बहादुरी का होता है, अगर आदमी कमजोर भी हो और उसके पास केस भी कमजोर हो, वे फ्राखदिली से सुन सकें । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप जरूर सुन सकेंगे ।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि एक मौका मुझे और मिलेगा, तब मैं एक-एक प्वाइंट पर जवाब दूंगा । वे बातें जिनका भ्रम दिलों और दिमाग में है, मैं उनको दूर करना चाहता हूं । सबसे बड़ी बात यह सोचने की है कि इसकी तीन कैटेगरीज हैं, जिसके लिए एसेंशियल सर्विसेज करार की गई । उनमें रेलवे और पी० एन० टी० के लिए एक मशीनरी परमानेन्ट है, जिसके जरिए उनके ग्रिवेंसिस दूर किए जा सकते हैं और एक गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायेंज की मशीनरी है, जिसको जे०सी०एम० कहते हैं, उन में से भी बात हो सकती है, उनको भी रोका नहीं गया, कन्सिलिएशन भी नहीं रोका गया और एडजूडिकेशन भी नहीं रोका गया । तमाम चीजें जल्दी से जल्दी कराने की कोशिश करने का वायदा सरकार करती है । इसके अलावा हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि आर्डिनेंस में लाक-आउट और ले-आफ नहीं था . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . आपके साथ बात करते हैं तो आप वाक-आउट कर जाते हैं । इसमें वाक-आउट नहीं है । ताला बन्दी और दूसरी चीजों को रोका गया । उन्होंने रिफ्रेंस दिया कि हड़ताल की निसबत तालाबन्दी की वजह से मैन-डेज बहुत लास्ट हुए, नुकसान हुए । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री के कहने से इसको रक्खा गया । यह भी उन का यथार्थवाद है, दुरुस्त बात है, उन्होंने कही, यह हमारी प्रधान मंत्री को ही क्रेडिट है, आर्डिनेंस में यह बात नहीं थी और इस के बाद इस में रखी गई है ।

**श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी** : आर्डिनेंस बनाया, किसके लिए बनाया ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : आर्डिनेंस बनाया, किसके लिए बनाया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं, एक आदमी बीमार हो रहा था । उस बीमारी को रोकने के लिए डाक्टर ने उसको औषधि दे दी और उसको बीमारी न हो । कोई आदमी कहे कि फिर क्यों बीमार नहीं हुए ? बीमार होने के बाद आपरेशन किया गया । . . . (**व्यवधान**)..

**सभापति महोदय** : : चैटर्जी साहब, समझने की बात है, आप समझ नहीं रहे हैं ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : जो दुर्घटनाये घटने वाली थीं, वे दुर्घटनायें नहीं घट सकीं,

[श्री जैल सिंह]

तो उसको हमें यूज करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी । हमने यह इसलिए किया था कि उन चीजों को रोका जा सके, वे रुका गई तो हमको इस्तेमाल करने की जरूरत नहीं थी । दूसरे सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ईमानदारी इस बात पर भी है कि उस वक्त आर्डिनेंस में ले-आफ आदि नहीं था, अब इसको मुकम्मिल किया है, अब जब जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उसको इस्तेमाल करेंगे ।

चैटर्जी साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा कि हम चेलेन्ज कुबूल करते हैं . . .

**प्रो० सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती** : (कलकत्ता दक्षिण) : आप ने तो बीमारी होने के पहले ही आपरेशन कर दिया ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : आप मेरी बात को गौर से समझें—उन्होंने कहा कि आपरेशन नहीं किया । मैंने कहा—हमने औषधि ऐसी दी है कि आपरेशन की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ी, बीमारी आई ही नहीं । आप जरा इस पर ठण्डे दिल से गौर करें . . .

**प्रो0 सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती** : बीमार के मर जाने के बाद आपरेशन की जरूरत नहीं रहती, आप ने उस को मार दिया ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : अगर एक-एक लफ्ज का जवाब दिया जाय तो यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल बन जाएगा । इस लिये आप जरा सब्र से बैठें । भावी में क्या होगा उस के लिये अभी से घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है—

इब्तदाए इश्क है रोता है क्या,
आगे-आगे देखिये होता है क्या ।

चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे इस बात पर बड़ी हैरानी हुई जब चैटर्जी साहब ने शुरू में कहा कि यह अथारिटेरियन गवर्नमेन्ट है । जहां तक मैं समझ सकता हूं और ट्रांस्लेशन को भी मैंने गौर से सुना, उन का मतलब है कि यह सरकार अथारिटी का इस्तेमाल करती है । मैं ने दुनिया में कोई सरकार नहीं देखी, जिस के पास अथारिटी न हो या जो अथारिटी का इस्तेमाल न करती हो . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . चैटर्जी साहब, आप जरा मेरी बात सुनिये . . .

**सभापति महोदय** : चैटर्जी साहब, यह भी एक इण्टरप्रेटेशन है ।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : मैं इस बात का दावा नहीं करता हूं कि मैं सब कुछ जानता हूं लेकिन डिक्शनरी ला कर देख लीजिये, दुनिया भर में अथारिटी के क्या मायने हैं । उन के कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह तानाशाही सरकार है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मिसयूज आफ पावर बहुत बुरी चीज है, लेकिन डिसयूज आफ पावर तो निहायत बुरी चीज है । जिन के पास कोई पावर है और वे उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं । तो उन को उस का इस्तेमाल करना नहीं आता है । हमारी ड्यूटी है कि हम देश के लोगों को अमन और शान्ति प्रदान करें, जब आवा-जाई के साधन रुक जाते हैं तो लोगों को नुकसान होता है, बिजली बन्द हो जाती है तो लोगों को नुकसान होता है, पानी नहीं मिलता है तो लोगों को नुकसान होता है, हर चीज जिस का लोगों के साथ, जनता के साथ ताल्लुक है, अमीर और गरीब के साथ ताल्लुक है, उस को चलाये रखना सरकार की ड्यूटी है । हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे मजदूर भाई हैं उन को मजबूर होना पड़े . . . (**व्यवधान**)

मैं ने देखा नहीं कि कौन ग्रानरेबिल मेम्बर थे—लेकिन मैं बड़े ग्रदब से उनको कहना चाहता हूं—इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिये, जैसे कांटे चुभते हों । प्रेम से बैठिये ग्रौर मेरी बात को सुनिये । चेयरमैन साहब हाउस को कन्ट्रोल करेंगे, ग्राप को क्या चिन्ता पड़ी है ।

चैटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि हम चेलेन्ज को कुबूल करते हैं—मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं—न हमारा चेलेन्ज मजदूरों को है ग्रौर न जनता को है । ग्रगर वह इस को चेलेन्ज समझते हैं तो यह उन के समझने की बात है, मगर एक ताकत जरूर है जिस को ये चेलेन्ज कर सकते हैं । उस चेलेन्ज को कोई मुकाबला कर के कुबूल करना चाहेगा तो हम उन पर कार्यवाही कर के दिखलायेंगे कि चेलेन्ज कैसे कुबूल किया जाता है । वे कौन लोग हैं ? ये वे लोग हैं जो मजदूर नहीं हैं, मजदूरों को एक्सप्लाएट करने वाले हैं, उन को ग्रार्गेनाइज कर के एक्सप्लाएट करते हैं । मुझे बतलाइये—-ग्रगर यह एक्सप्लाएटेशन नहीं है तो फिर ग्राप क्यों नहीं डिमाण्ड करते कि हर कारखाने में जितने मजदूर हैं उन का कोई पालीटीकल रंगत नहीं होगी, एक ही यूनियन होगी ग्रौर उसी को रिकगनाइज किया जाएगा ताकि मजदूरों की जो डिमान्ड हैं, वे मानी जाएं, लेकिन ये मजदूरों की डिमान्ड मनवाने के लिए वहां नहीं जाते हैं । हर एक पालीटीकल पार्टी ने ग्रपने ग्रपने मेम्बर एलोट किये हैं कि तुम्हें लेबर में काम करना है लेकिन वे लेबर के भले के लिए नहीं वहां जाते हैं बल्कि लेबर में ग्रपनी पार्टी की ग्राइडियोलाजी का प्रचार करने के लिए हैं । यह एक खासा तरीका है कि लेबर का खर्चा कराग्रो, लेबर की बात कह कर वहां जुलूस निकलवाग्रो, जलसे कराग्रो ग्रौर फिर वहां जा कर लेक्चर दे कर चले ग्राग्रो । ये जो एक्सप्लायटर्स हैं, उन के लिए जरूर यह एक चेलेंज है, सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब । उन के रास्ते बन्द होंगे ।

फिर इन को बड़ा ग्रफसोस हुग्रा कि यह बिल लेबर मिनस्टर के बजाए गृह मंत्री द्वारा लाया गया ग्रौर इस पर इन को गुस्सा भी ग्राया ग्रौर इन को गृह मंत्री कहने में भी दुख हुग्रा ग्रौर इन्होंने मुझे पुलिस मंत्री कहा । मुझे जो ये चाहे कह लें ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This Bill you are piloting as Police Minister.

**श्री जैल सिंह** : दोबारा कहिये या तीसरी बार कहिए, मैं इस को एक्सेप्ट करता हूं लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं कि ग्राप ग्रमीर हैं या गरीब है । मैं ग्राप को बताता हूं कि मैं मजदूर हूं । मैं ने पुख्ता सड़कें बनाई हैं । मैंने टूटे जूतों को गांठा है, मैं ने खेतों में जा कर काम किया है, खेतों को पानी लगाया है, डंगर चराए हैं, गायें चराई हैं ग्रौर इस तरह से मैंने मजदूरों का काम ग्रपने हाथ से किया है । मैं एक किसान के नाते, एक मजदूर के नाते यह कह सकता हूं कि मजदूर हम को प्यारे हैं, मजदूरों का इन्ट्रेस्ट हम सामने रखेंगे ग्रौर बगैर जिद्दोजहद मजदूरों के मतालबात को पूरा करेंगे ।

इन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वेस्ट बंगाल ग्रौर त्रिपुरा के लोगों ने बता दिया है । चटर्जी बता देते या ग्राप बता देते, इस से कोई खास फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है लेकिन किस ने बता दिया ? सरकार ने दोनों प्रोविंशियल सरकारों ने ग्रपना

[श्री जैल सिंह]

जोर लगा कर बंद किया पर मजदूरों के पक्ष में नहीं बल्कि वे लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते है इस मैदान में और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि यह बिल, जिस बिल को जालिमाना कहा जाता है, यह मजदूरों के कल्याण का बिल है और इस से मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन रुकेगा और ये जो पालिटीकल अनसर बीच में पड़ कर प्रोडक्शन को बर्बाद करते है, उन के रास्ते रुक जायेंगे और यह बिल एक बहुत कल्याणकारी बिल होगा और यह बिल मजदूरों के लिए एक इन्कलाबी बिल होगा ।

अभी चटर्जी जी ने कहा कि आधी रात को राष्ट्रपति जी को जगाया । अब ये इस बात का भी ख्याल रखते हैं, कारखाने के मजदूरों का भी ख्याल रखते हैं, राष्ट्रपति कब जागता है, मजदूर कब काम करते हैं, टाटा-बिरला क्या करते हैं, इस सब का इन को पता है । बड़ी शक्ति दी है भगवान ने इन को । ये कहां से शहादत हो गये कि आधी रात को राष्ट्रपति जी को जगाया । राष्ट्रपति जी को आधी रात जगाना बुरा नहीं है । वे राष्ट्र के सब से ऊंचे दर्जे के हैं और राष्ट्रपति जी की जरूरत पड़े, तो जगाया भी जा सकता है और जागने में उन को कोई इन्कार नहीं लेकिन चटर्जी साहब आप ने जजबात उभारने के लिए ये सब बातें कही हैं और इन की कोई कीमत नहीं है । इन्होंने कहा कि यह पूंजीपतियों का बिल है, वे खुश होंगे । मैं उन से पूछता हूं कि यह पूंजीपतियों का काम है, टाटा बिरला वगैरह का काम है, रेलवे उन की है, बिजली उन की है, पानी का काम उन का है, लोकोमेन की बात उन की है । कहां से वे इन सब बातों में आते हैं ? वे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के लिए हैं या दूसरे लोगों के लिए हैं, यह बात आप को सोचनी चाहिए । पब्लिक सेक्टर क्या उन का है । यह उन लोगों का नहीं है, यह जनता का है । तो इन बातों को आप भूल जाइए कि यह अमीरों के लिए है बल्कि अमीरों पर भी पाबन्दी है कि वे मजदूरों का खून न चूस सकें । इस चीज को देखने के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट तैयार रहेगी । जागृत रहे (**व्यवधान**) । शास्त्री जी आपका भाषण भी होने वाला है । आपकी एमेंडमेंटस आई हुई है। हमने आपके रामावतार या रावणावतार रूप को देखना है। हमने आर्डिनेंस जारी करके हाँउस का पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का अपमान नहीं किया है। उनका पूरा सम्मान हम करते हैं। उनके सामने सरकार जवाब देह है। हम भी उनके सामने जवाब देह हैं। चूंकि अपमान उनका न हो इसी वास्ते चटर्जी साहब ने गृह मंत्री का एक पद भी बना कर रख दिया है। हम मानते हैं। हम इन्कार नहीं करते हैं। इससे ज्यादा आपका सम्मान और क्या हो सकता है कि आपकी बातों का जवाब दिया जा रहा है। अगर आप में मानने की शक्ति न हो तो मैं क्या करूं ?

इसका फायदा कौन उठाएगा ? इसका फायद आम जनता उठाएगी, जिन्होंने रेलों में या हवाई जहाजों में चलना है वे उठाएंगे खेती बाड़ी जिन्होंने करनी है, कारखाने चलाने हैं, बिजली का इस्तेमाल करना है, जिन को डाक और तार वक्त पर मिले, टेलीफोन वक्त पर मिले उन्होंने इसका फायदा उठाना है । ये टैलीफोन प्राइवेट नहीं हैं । पब्लिक सैक्टर प्राइवेट नहीं हैं।

हमारे देश में डैमोक्रेसी है। दुनिया के और भी डिवैलेपिंग देश हैं। वे भी हमारी तरह से हैं। लेकिन उनका सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट हम से जुदा हो सकता

है। हमारे यहां फुल डैमोक्रेसी है। इस डैमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम में आप कैसे तरक्की कर सकते हैं, कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं? दोनों बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायी हो या प्राइवेट, छोटा मजदूर हो या बड़ा, किसी के हक को कोई छीन न सके लेकिन साथ साथ मुल्क का भी उनको ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा होगा। हमारे देश में तीस करोड़ से ज्यादा वे लोग हैं जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, बेरोजगार हैं। उनको कैसे आप राहत देंगे अगर प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा तो? देश की दौलत नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तो कैसे उनको राहत देंगे? इकोनोमी तबाह और बरबाद हो जाएगी तो कैसे उनको आप राहत देंगे? मैं एक्सप्लायटर्ज से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी उन्होंने उन लोगों की आवाज भी उठाई है जो सफाई मजदूर होते हैं, जो जमीन पर सोते हैं, जो भूखा रहते हैं या जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं? 65 रुपये पर हैड पर महीना जिस की आमदनी न हो वह पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे समझा जाता है। जो पांच सौ या एक हजार या बारह सौ रुपये तनख्वाह पाते हैं और मैं मानता हूं कि मंहगाई जब बढ़ती है तो उनको तकलीफ होती है लेकिन यह भी तो आप देखें कि उनको कम अज कम नौकरी तो मिल गई है, उनके बच्चे पढ़ते तो हैं उनकी पढ़ाई की जिम्मेवारी भी ली है, उनको मैडीकल एड भी मिलती है और सरकारी मुलाजिमों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उनको यह भी प्रिविलेज है कि कोई आदमी उनकी हत्या करे, उनको लाठी मारे या चोट पहुंचाए तो उस पर दो मुकदमें बनते हैं जब कि साधारण आदमी पर अगर ऐसा होता है तो एक ही बनता है। यह भी उनका प्रिविलेज है। ये जो प्रिविलेज्ड लोग हैं ये आर्गेनाइज्ड हैं, इकटठे मिल जाते हैं, उनको किसानों में, गावों में जाकर घूमना नहीं पड़ता हरिजनों में जाना नहीं पड़ता, बेघरों को देखना नहीं पड़ता है, बेजमीन वालों को देखना नहीं पड़ता है क्योंकि वहां जाकर काम करना पड़ता है। ये कारखानों का गेट जब खुलता है तो जा कर लैक्चर कर आते हैं, लाउड स्पीकर उनका होता है और धुआंधार लैक्चर ये देते हैं उस लैक्चर में भड़काहट होती है। भड़काहट ये पैदा करते हैं। मैं आपका नाम नहीं लेता हूं। लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो लैक्चर तो देते हैं मजदूरों के हक में और खाना खाते हैं मैनेजमेंट के साथ। और दफ्तर इस्तेमाल करते हैं **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :** (बसीरहाट) : आई0 एन0 टी0 यू0 सी0 में बहुत हैं ऐसे।

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** (अजमेर) : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका है।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : मैंने आपको तो नहीं कहा। आप क्यों गुस्सा करते हो। क्या आप ऐसे लोगों को परेशान करते हो? मैं उनको नहीं कहता जिनको मैं कहता हूं उनकी वकालत क्यों करते हो। आप मजदूरों के हित की बात करने वाले हो, देश के हित की बात करने वाले आनरेबिल मम्बर हैं। मैं आपको नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं कह रहा हूं कि ऐसे एलीमेंट को किस तरह से कंट्रोल किया जाय। माननीय चटर्जी कहते हैं कि अगर लैक्चर किसी ने दे दिया उसको कहेंगे यह उकसाना है उनको। तो उनको भी पकड़ा जाएगा। इस बिल में अगर यह क्लाज न हो तो

[श्री जैल सिंह]

इस में जिन्दगी ही क्या है ? जो ख्वामख्वाह जा कर बरबाद करते हैं, कभी मजदूरों की तरह काम नहीं किया, कभी मजदूरी का काम नहीं किया, लेकिन नेता जी आये हैं मजदूरों की बात करने के लिए। मजदूर खुद कर सकता है। अगर आप मजदूरों की बात करते हो तो भर्ती हो जाइये कारखाने में। लेकिन जाते नहीं।.... (**व्यवधान**) माननीय चटर्जी ने कह दिया यह हमको चैलेंज है.....

**श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती** : (कलकत्ता दक्षिण) : आप कांस्टेबिल नहीं रहे तो आप कैसे पुलिस मंत्री हो गए ?

**श्री जैल सिंह** : मैं आपकी बात नहीं सुन सका, जरा फिर से कहें।

**श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती** : आप कहते हैं कि जो लेबर में काम नहीं करता वह कैसे लेबर लीडर हो सकता है ? तो मेरा कहना है कि आप कैसे पुलिस मिनिस्टर हो गए जब कि आप पुलिस कांस्टेबिल नहीं रहे ?

**श्री जैल सिंह** : मुझे सोच समझ कर होम मिनिस्टर बनाया है प्रधान मंत्री ने। मैं जब जैल में गया, पोलिटिक्स में आया उस समय 17 साल का था तब से पुलिस मेरी निगरानी करती है। 22 साल मैं जेल में गया 5 साल तक पुलिस निगरानी करती रही। 1943 में रिहा हुआ तो 1948 तक पुलिस ने निगरानी की और उस के बाद जब मिनिस्टर बना तो पुलिस निगरानी करती रही। और जब मंत्री पद से हटा तो पुलिस निगरानी करती रही और जब जनता राज आया तो पुलिस गिरफ्तार कर के ले गई। इस तरह से मेरी तो जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल पुलिस के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं आज भी पुलिस के घेरे में हूं। अकेला नहीं जा सकता चेयरमेन साहब एक दिन मैं कनाट प्लेस गया, एक दुकान में मैं गया और जब वहां से कोई चीज लेने का फैसला किया विटामिन की गोली मैं खाता हूं वही लेना चाहता था, मैं बहुत कम लोगों को दिखाता हूं नहीं तो लोग चर्चा करते हैं कि बीमार हो गया गोली खा कर चलता है। मैं नहीं चाहता था कि वह मुझे देखें। तो हमारे गनमेन, सेक्योरिटी वाले जो थे वह कहने लगे जनाब आप क्यों जाते हो हम ले आते हैं। मैंने कहा कोई बात नहीं मैं अंधेरे में आया हूं बाजार बन्द हो गया है कैमिस्ट की दुकान खुली है चलो मैं हो लिए लेता हूं। लेकिन वह मेरे पीछे आ गए और कहने लगे कि यह हमारी ड्यूटी है। पुलिस तो हमारे इतने पीछे पड़ी है जितनी किसी के पीछे नहीं पड़ी है। भगवान करे आपके पीछे भी पड़े। श्री चटर्जी ने हमारी बड़ी मदद की है, उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार को इसकी जरूरत नहीं थी, पहले भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, आगे भी नहीं करेंगे, इसको वापिस ले लिया जाये।

श्री चटर्जी जी ने फिर दलील दी कि 1978–79 में मैन-डेज ज्यादा बर्बाद हुए, उसके बावजूद प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हुआ और अब कम हुए तो सरकार ऐसे बिल ला रही है। मैं सिर्फ चटर्जी साहब से यही कहूंगा कि वह बड़े विद्वान हैं, प्रोडक्शन कम होने के और भी कारण हो सकते हैं। कारखांने को बिजली न मिलती हो बारिश ज्यादा हो गई हो, कच्चा माल कारखानेदार को न मिलता हो, बाहर से आने वाली चीज न मिलती हों, कोयला वक्त पर न मिलता हो, ऐसी और चीजें

हो सकती हैं, जिस से प्रोडक्शन कम हो सकता है। हम ने इस बात का ध्यान रखा है।

दो बातें जरूरी हैं, एक तो जनता को परेशानी न हो और दूसरे पैदावार कम न हो। इसके लिए जो प्रबन्ध हम करेंगे, मैनेजमेंट को भी उस में बांध कर रखेंगे और मजदूर को भी कहेंगे कि तुम न करो। मान लीजिए डाक्टरों की हड़ताल होती है, तो उसका असर किस पर होता है ? यहां हड़ताल हुई, और जगहों पर भी हुई, बहुत से आदमियों की मौत हो गई, उनकी सम्भाल नहीं हो सकी। डाक्टरों ने कहा कि हम क्या करें हम मजबूर हैं, हमको करना पड़ता है, हमारी बात किसी ने सुनी नहीं। हो सकता है कि न सुनी हो, लेकिन हम तो इस बात की गारण्टी देते है कि हम बात सुनेंगे। हड़ताल की बजाय अपनी छाती पर एक बिल्ला लगा लो कि हम प्रोटेस्ट करते हैं कि यह-यह बात हमारी नहीं मानी गई। हम सुनेंगे और सुनने के बाद आर्बीट्रेशन के लिए भेज देंगे, कौंसिलिएशन की बात होगी तो वह भी करेंगे उनको इग्नोर नहीं करेंगे। जनता के दिल में डाक्टरों की इज्जत कम हुई वह नहीं सोचते कि क्यों गए। वह सोचते हैं कि कितने कलस हैं कितने निर्दयी हैं कि बीमारों का ध्यान भी नहीं करते।

पंजाब में एक बार बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल कर दी, नतीजा क्या हुआ कारखाने बन्द हो गए, 4 लाख ट्यूबवैल उस वक्त पंजाब में थे, वह बन्द हो गए। आप जानते हैं, खेती-बाड़ी करने वाले यहां कोई बैठे हों तो वह जानते हैं कि जनता का क्या स्वभाव होता है, वह जिम्मेदार अफ़सर के सामने पड़ता है, पटवारी की भी खुशामद करता है, लेकिन अगर ठीक न हो तो अफसर माल के भी गल पड़ जाता है। तो उन्होंने पकड़ कर बिजली के कर्मचारियों को पीटा कि तुम कौन होते हो, तुम चलाते क्यों नहीं हो? तो बिजली बोर्ड के मुलाजिमों ने खुद ही हड़ताल तोड़ दी और कोई डिमांड नहीं की।

जनता की सिम्पैथी लेने के लिए अगर कोई काम करता रहता है और काम करते हुए अपनी आवाज उठाता है तो लोगों की हमदर्दी उसके साथ रहती है। मजदूर चर्चा क्यों करते हैं, जुलूस क्यों निकाल ते हैं? इसलिए कि जनता राज है। जनता के नाम से गलतफहमी हो जाती है, जनता पार्टी वालों को इसलिए मैं आवाम कहता हूं। लोगों की हमदर्दी लेने के लिए लोक-राज में मुजाहरे किए जाते हैं, बताया जाता है ताकि सरकार को कहें कि देखो आपकी सरकार क्या करती है? सरकार के खिलाफ नफरत पैदा करने के लिए ढंग ठीक है, होना चाहिए डैमोक्रैसी में और है। मगर काम छोडकर जाने पर उसका नतीजा जो दूसरे लोगों पर पड़ेगा उससे उनकी हमदर्दी नहीं होगी।

अगर हवाई जहाज की सर्विस बन्द कर दें, शिप और रेलें बन्द हो जायें तो क्या जनता में उस में आपके लिए प्रार्थना करेगी कि है ईश्वर इनको बरकरार रखो और कुछ बख्शो? वह तो इनके खिलाफ जाएगी। हम तो उनके हमदर्द हैं। लेकिन मजदूरों के बलबूते से, सस्ती शोहरत हासिल करने के लिए, जो कभी मजदूर नहीं थे, पुस्तकें पढ़ कर मजदूरों की हालत को देखकर, सोचकर या सुनकर यह कहें कि हम यह कर देंगे, तो चटर्जी साहब का दिल करता है कि हम देखेंगे।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

मैं चटर्जी साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा ख्याल यह है कि वह न देखें। देखने से उनको परेशानी होगी, कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। चेलेन्ज पर चेलेन्ज करने का क्या फायदा ? वह पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं, अपनी दलील से अपने रीजन से, अपने विचारों से प्रेरित कर के हमें साथ ले जाइए, अगर आपकी प्रेरणा कोई नहीं सुनता, तो यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। आप क्यों चैलेंज करते हैं कि हम जरूर हड़ताल करेंगे ? अगर आपको करनी ही है, तो कर लीजिए, आपकी मर्जी है, लेकिन जितना लुत्फ पहले आता था, शायद वह अब नहीं आयेगा।

उन्होंने कहा कि स्केपगोट बनाते हैं। मैं सोच रहा था कि श्री चटर्जी हमारे हक में बोल रहे हैं। स्केपगोट हम बनाते हैं या आप बनाना चाहते हैं ? —क्योंकि अब तो आपको स्केपगोट मिलेगा नहीं। मजदूर कह देंगे कि हमारी बात सुनी गई है, मेहरबानी कर के जाइये। अब वे आपके कहने पर बस बन्द नहीं करेंगे, बिजली बन्द नहीं करेंगे, अब वे आपके हाथ से निकल जाएंगे और अब आपको कोई स्केपगोट नहीं मिलेगा। इसी लिए आपको इतनी चिन्ता हो रही है। मैं आपके शब्दों में यह बात कहता हूं।

**सभापति महोदय** : क्या और कुछ रह गया है ? अभी तो बिल पर डिसकशन होगा। बाद में कह दीजिएगा।

**श्री जैल सिंह** : आपकी बात दुरुस्त है। मैं मानता हूं और समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential Services and the normal life of community be taken into consderation."

Some of the hon. Members have given notices of amendments to the Consideration Motion. First, I would like to know from them one by one, whether they are moving the same before I call upon Shri Samar Mukherjee to speak.

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulated for purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 22nd December, 1981. (2)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 18th December, 1981 (3).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1981 (4).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th December, 1981 (282).

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : (Berhampore) : I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd December, 1981. (283).

SHRI R.K. MHALGI (Thane) I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulted for the purpose of elicititing opinion thereon by the 15th November, 1981 (346).

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISNAN : (Badagara) : I beg to move :

> That the Bill be circulated to all registered trade-unions in India for their opinion 2nd for the purpose of eliciting public opinion by 31 December, 1981 (347).

SHRI A.K.Ray (Dhanbad) I beg to move :

> That the Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely :—

(1) Smt. Pramila Dandavate.

(2) Shrimati Suseela Gopalan

(3) Shri Krishna Chandra Halder

(4) Shri N.E. Horo

(5) Shri Chitta Mahata

(6) Shri Bijoy Modak

(7) Shri Amar Roypradhan

(8) Shri Ajit Kumar Saha

(9) Shri R.L.P. Verma

(10) Giani Zail Singh ; and

(11) Shri A.K. Roy.

with instructions to report by the 31st December, 1981. (349)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEET : (Howrah) : Sir, I fully support the motion moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. You have known that this is a Bill against which the people outside have sufficiently demonstrated their opposition. Only our Home Minister is not satisfied with the amount of opposition shown outside.

**17.39 hrs.**

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA *in the Chair*]

But I am sure that a day will come when not only the Home Minister but the Government will realise that the entire working class and the democratic people are totally opposed to this Bill. Why they are totally opposing this Bill, because by this Bill the Government is taking away the Fundamental Right of the working classes and the employees to organise and register their protest. This Fundamental Right has been achieved not by the grace of any ruling Party or anybody else. But it is achieved through long sacrifice and sustained struggles of the people of India that we have got this right in the Constitution. You are giving nothing to the people of the country. You are giving them high prices, you are giving unemployment, and now you are taking away thier right to protest against this So if this right is taken away, then the millions of people of India have no future.

That is why one very good thing you have done. You have now helped the people to combine theirs truggle against high prices, unemployment, victimisation, corruption etc. with a struggle for defence of thier democratic rights. This combination of struggle will strengthen the unity of the working class and the masses. You are acting as the instrument of histroy. That is why you have to learn a lesson. After you were thrown out of Government in 1977, from that you have not learnt the lesson. It is demonstrated before your veryeyes now that you have helped the opposition, to unite; you have helped all the trade unions, except Mr. Stephen's union, to unite. That is the process of history and you are acting as its instrument. We are happy because you are uniting us all. In 1977, why were you thrown out of Government ? It was not be-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

cause of us. It was by your own action. You united all of us. In 1971-72 you attacked our party in West Bengal. At that time we were isolated. But in 1975 you united all the opposition but putting them all into the jails. We welcome this move, because whenever the opposition is united and combined, you have no future. It has been proved by history and another course is coming. But you cannot behave in any way other than this. This is the capitalist way of saving capitalism from a crisis. In no other alternative way you can move. This Bill is a continuation of the National Security Act. This is the process towards total authoritarianism. This is the process which is heading towards fascism. You cannot move in any other way because you are committed. Whatever arguments we may give here, it cannot change you here because you are totally committed. Your commitment is not only to the big bourgeois of our country but to all multinationals and to all foreign monopolists. That is why the urgency and the compulsion to bring forward this ordinance. It is not that in the dead of night, suddenly the idea came into your mind. The World Bank and IMF were putting pressure and before you come to some agreement, you will have to demonstrate your bonafide of your honesty that you will keep the commitments agreed there. In 1974, when repression was let loose on the railwaymen and at that time when I spoke on the no confidence motion aginst the Government and I fully remember I pointed out the same feature. I said, "This repression is not an isolated thing. It is due to the dictation of the World Bank and foreign capitalists." What happened after that ? After, 1974, the crisis of 1975 came and from the suppression of railway strike, you had to go into total emergency--the internal emergency. Similarly, this attack now is a prelude to the attack on the entire people. This is not an isolated thing. Remember the result of 1977. Nobody can save you. Even the clapping here inside in favour of you cannot save you. You may feel very jubiliant because of your supporters. I may not call them sycophants, but they are living in a fool's paradise....

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I entirely object to the words 'fools' paradise. We are not living in a fools' paradise. You want to bring the nation to ransum. (*Interruptions*) This is unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The idiom used is not unparliamentary.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I want to draw the attention of our friends to the fact that it was in 1976 at the dead of night that devaluation had taken place. It was in 1967 that your Party faced a severe crisis and you had to lose in 8 States. In 1969 your Party was split. Why are these things happening ? Is it due to the desire of somebody ? This is the historical process because you are defending a system which is in the grip of crisis.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Splitting of our Party is not a new thing. It has been taking place since partition.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I draw the attention to the developments and how they are taking place. In the whole world, capitalism is in crisis. Since you are depending upon the same system, you are importing crisis in our country by having loan from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and by inviting multi-national corporations. You are being dictated to by them. So, you have to purchase their things at a price dictated by them. You are asking the people here to purchase their things at a much higher price. So, you are importing inflation and crisis in the country as a part of the world capitalist crisis. You may be Home Minister or Police Minister; You may not remain Home Minister tomorrow. But you have no power to change this framework. You are working in this framework. What is the position in the capitalist countries ? They are also pursuing the same policy. They are resorting to undemocratic measures. There also the working class is being suppressed by this type of legislations.

SHRI B. K. NAIR : What about Poland ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Do not talk about Poland. You talk about your own self.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN) : Let us talk about that; let us talk about China.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : At least in Poland the workers have the right to strike. And you are taking away the right to strike.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Do you stand by that ? What is your attitude to the Polish question ? In the confrontation between the two where are you?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Bashirhat) : We shall discuss Poland when we discuss the international situtation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You have brought this Bill just to prevent strikes. Right to strike is a fundemental right. Whenever there is an attempt to take away the right to strike, workers have opposed it. I give the example of the Janata Government.

The hon. Member, Shri Ravindra Varma, who was the Labour Minister when the Janata Government brought forward the Industrial Relations Bill, is present here. At that time even the trade unions belonging to the Janata Party opposed it and they all came with us and more than a lakh of workers congregated at the Boat Club. Because of this internal revolt with in the Janata Government, they were forced to withdraw the Bill. But the Congress (I) Trade Union leaders have no courage to oppose this Bill, becuase they are backboneless and spineless. The Janata trade Union leaders had shown that courage. Because of your want of courage, you are supporting this Bill. I feel pained that even those M. Ps. who are connected with labour unions have no courage to protest against this.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: They are the sponsors of this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Now the workers, even those belonging to the INTUC, are gradually participating in this protest action; the employees are also participating.

SHMI C. M. STEPHEN : Let us see.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You will see ultimately. Since a total attack against partliamentary democracy is in the offing, people are becoming more and more conscious about it and going against you. In the very recent elections in Vijayawada and Waltair what were the results ? You thought that the people will remain your slaves for ever and whatever you do, they will vote for you. Your Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh himself has stated "the Centre has put us in this miserable condition by not supplying the required amount of foodgrains". So, the people are not slaves. But you want to keep them as slaves; that is why you have brought this Bill. But the mood of the people is changing.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

I am very happy to note that the issue that this Bill is an outcome of the conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund has become a matter of public debate. The public is being educated and politicalised. The working class is becoming more and more enlightened and getting acquainted with the political thought. We welcome this trend. I am sure a day will come when the people being politically conscious will be able to throw you out of office. This is not a simple economic struggle. Capitalism has become completely out dated and out-moded. You want to perpetuate that system by this artificial mathod of strengthening the executive with full authority to suppress the discontent of the people. But history will not move in that direction.

You talk of socialism. I will not deal with it now. I will deal with it later, because I do not want to take the time of the House now on this.

This Bill has been the result of the pressure by the International Monetary Fund, the foreign multinationals, the big monopoly houses and the vested interests of this country. You are acting as their instrument, and nothing else. People are coming to know more and more about this. Your class character is being thoroughly exposed. So, a time will come when the entire people will revolt and throw you into the dust-bin.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu, do you want to move your amendment?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I Will allow it as a special case. Because, when your name was called, you were absent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Normally, he is always present here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I entirely agree with you. That is why I have allow it. We know each other so intimately.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I beg to move:

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1981.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had the privilege to listen to three powerful speeches before me, one by hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, the other was a very powerful and spicy speech by the hon. Home Minister and the third speech by the leader of the CPI(M) Group in the House, Shri Samar Mukherjee. So, I had that benefit, I had listened to them very carefully and with great respect. I used the words 'powerful speeches' in regard to all these three speeches. I would say very respectfully that both Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Somnath Chatterjee have used very strong adjectives, perhaps some invectives also and expressed a very big hope that this Bill which is there before the House will enable them to throw out this Government and the day of this Government's reckoning has come because of this Bill. I know that since we came back to power here, the Opposition has been naturally wanting to get some stick to beat with and they had tried to use some stick or the other. Today there is one stick and tomorrow there is another. On this day they feel they have a stronger stick to beat us with and they have developed some kind of a unity also on the opposition to this Bill and they feel that they have got something with which they can beat us with. Well, this is democracy. Somebody said, 'Well, your job is temporary, God knows whether you will remain on the job or not.' I personally think, speaking objectively, that we are very confident that we have the confidence of the people even on this issue. But as far as the jobs of politicians are concerned whether they are on this side or that side, nobody can say that their jobs are permanent, their jobs are permanently temporary. Whether they are permanent politicians or not nobody can say. Nobody is permanent, but what I am saying is that they are expressing very high hopes on this Bill and in that process they think that they have got some big stick to beat with and therefore, they are using stronger language without powerful logic. Strong words do not make for logic. So, my respectful submission is, let us dispassionately consider this. Now, an impression is sought to be created in this House as if the Congress Government or the Congress Party has declared a war on the working class. An impression is sought to be created as if all the strikes have been completely banned in all the establishments, as if the workers' rights and powers to get justice or to go on strike, where necessary, for their legitimate demands have been finished and a war has been declared on them, and therefore, this Bill has been described as draconian, anti-people and anti-working class and it will bring a death-knell to the Ruling Party. You should be happy if it brings a death-knell to the Ruling Party. But what I am going to ask is: Is this correct? Is the reading of the Bill itself correct? I do not say that this is an unimportant Bill, certainly it is an important Bill and it has important repercussions. The point to be considered is this : What are the repercussions considering the interests of the country as a whole? Somebody said, 'Well, you are trying to make the workers a scapegoat'. My hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee went to the extent of saying that 'here you have provided for summary trials, but for blackmarketeers you have not provided for summary trials'. The other day we have passed the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill etc. There also we provided for summary trials. Let me make this clear. But what I am submitting is that he is not right factually. There also we provided for summary trials. But the basic question which I wish to submit is whether what all they are saying has been done. We are no fools that we will declare a war on the workers to be thrown out by them. The Congress has always the greatest support of the workers and they have their foundation in the working class. We have come to power with the support of the working class. If they are at war, with us, we would not have been here. I can understand the West Bengal CPI(M) saying that 'in Bengal with their greater support we have come'. I can understand their logic, but in the country as a whole we have come here with the support of the working class. We have no intention to destroy their rights. I do

**18.00 hrs.** not want to bank on the Constitutional argument that the Supreme Court has already said that there is nothing un-constitutional in this Ordinance. I do not want to bank on that at all. They are depending these days on the court's verdicts and so on. Sometimes I feel the whole revelation they accept from the terrace of the court. What I respectfully wish to submit is.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Court has already *(interruptions)* bearer bond... *(interruptions)*.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Shri Chatterjee, how much respect I have got for you. I listened to you with great respect.

Now, therefore, respectfully I wish to say with this Bill—not once the strike has been so far declared illegal. (2) This Bill enables the Government to declare strike illegal if the Government thinks it necessary. In essential services Government wants power to meet certain situation in certain industries if that situation arises. Can we assume this finishes the right to strike? I want to

[ Shri H. K. L. Bhagat ]

make it clear—I am not only a Member of Parliament, I hold a responsible position in my party organisation also, a very small worker, but I wish to say that our party has no intention to ban strikes for any legitimate genuine grievances. For that strike we will continue to support them. I want to make it clear. (*Interruptions*)

Please do not disturb me. I do not wish to be disturbed.

All this is being said and shown to the working class, well this is being done. We are no fools. We are politicians. We want to get confidence of the people. In our own interest, in the interest of the country, I feel in the interest of the country, the working class needs to be strengthened. It is they who have stood by all crisis in the country and we depend on them. We do expect that they would understand the implications of this Ordinance and will not be carried by these loud talks and arguments without much rationale. This is being done by you to carry the working class by misleading them, by misguiding them. That is why this kind of speeches you are making in the House, the kind of propaganda you are carrying out.

I want to raise the basic question. My friend, say that the economic situation in the country is very bad, we have spoiled it, we have ruined the economic situation; We have finished the economic situation; It is their logic. Our Government says: it was very difficult when we took over: It was very difficult situation much more than what we could imagine. We have taken steps. They say steps are useless. Our Government says that there are signs of recovery. But there is one thing common. Their feeling is that the economic situation is very bad and now they say we have spoiled it. It has deteriorated. If this work could have been done or that could have been done things would have been better. What I respectfully submit is that there is an agreement that the economic situation in the country needs improvement. We can differ or disagree about the methods, about the manner. But it is common that the country's economic situation needs improvement. If it is not better, it is good. I believe it has improved. If it has not improved, it is all the more reason to think how to improve the economic situation. I think I am not going to say that this alone will improve the economic situation. I am not one of those who believe that this Bill or Ordinance alone is going to improve the economic situation. But one fact cannot be denied that part from other measures—fiscal, measures, monetary control measures, very stringent action against tax evaders, setting up of vigilance committees for price control consisting of officials and non-officials, watch dog committees, dealing with economic offenders firmly, I feel greater production is necessary. I do not think as a proposition anyone will dispute it.

Very interesting argument was given by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He read out certain figures about the mandays lost. He said mandays are lost. Now this Bill has been brought. It is true.

I have the figures. The total man days lost in 1980 were 20.80 million. It was 43·85 in 1979 and 20·80 in 1980. So, they say, the mandays lost are less now and my hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, said, it is no matter of production. Let us get out of the Lok Sabha and don't meet for 10 days and see what we produce. If the mandays lost is less now, it is good, it is a matter of credit to the working class; it is a matter of credit to this Government that now the industrial climate is better than before. That is a matter of credit and appreciation for the

Government. Does it mean an argument, to say, therefore, it is no use to bring this legislation; that we should not improve it further and that we should not do this? That is why the hon. Home Minister, very rightly, explained, "We have not used it so far; we will use it whenever necessary." Whether it is necessary or not, the time will show.

I believe, my hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, is a very reasonable man. He is a member belonging to CPM but he is more a constitutional and legal man. He said, "I will go and instigate the workers for a strike." Let him go and instigate them for a legitimate cause and a genuine right. Nobody will arrest him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Where is an exception made for a legitimate strike? You bring in an amendment to that effect.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: But if he goes and instigates a strike which jeopardises the economy of the country, he should be prepared to face the consequences. Why should he not? I have respect for him and faith in him. I am sure, he will not do any such thing. But this argument is very fallacious. If the industrial climate has improved, let us improve it further.

I want to say candidly one thing that if our Government have to bring a legislation and I go to the extent of saying that even if you have to change the Constitution you change it and bring about an adequate and proper labour participation in management. This is my feeling. I am also demanding from the Government that this should be done. An urgent attention should be given to it. I know that a number of private industrialists indulge in lots of manipulations and corrupt practices which under the Company law and other laws cannot be adequately dealt with. You must change the laws to stop this loot of private industrialists and also see that they cannot escape with their malpractices. If you say that, I am with you.

I will not go into the merits of this strike or that strike at the moment. What I am saying is this. Supposing the Railways are paralysed the supply of foodgrains is paralysed, the power stations are paralysed, the cement factories are paralysed, the hospitals are paralysed, the roads are paralysed, the ordnance factories are paralysed, what will happen to our country? Unfortunately, there is an atmosphere of confrontation and conflict and there are some forces of chaos. I have full faith in the working class. The working class has always understood their duty to the nation. I am sure, they will never go with the forces of chaos. I am a representative of the working class. I have been elected with their support. I will stand by them. In case anybody or even if the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Zail Singh, wants to do anything which I feel is wrong, I will stand by the working class.

We all know that a situation of confrontation and conflict is sought to be created in our country. The difficulty is that we are all political people. We have political intentions and motives. We want to improve the economic situation. I do not doubt the intentions of all of you. But there are some people who openly say, "We will paralyse the railways."

I say if you paralyse the rails, Shri Zail Singh will deal with the matter in the way in which he should. Why not, I ask. Therefore, the question is this: that this kind of an atmosphere is being created. My friend Shri Samar Mukherjee is a very senior politician and a very good man, an excellent person and I like his sobriety and his depth of understanding. He went on repeating and so did Shri Somnath Chatterjee. Well, it is IMF. Because of this we have brought this Bill. I

[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

would like to know if the World Bank is so bad that we do not want to take loans. I would like to know why, Shri Jyoti Bosu, your Chief Minister, is asking for World Bank loans. If it is that tainted money and if the conditions are bad, why he is asking again and again? Why he went recently to America? The Chief Minister of West Bengal. If he did not go, I am sorry. I did not say about this. Now, Shri Samar Mukherjee said that it is a fundamental right to strike. I said that I do not want to depend on constitutional argument, the constitutional approach. I say that even if the Constitution were to say "Well. no strike", I would say, if normal activity is necessary and if national interests are not adversely affected, in order to get justice to the workers to a large extent "It is all right". I am an admirer of the socialist countries, a very good admirer of; the socialist countries. I recently went to the Soviet Union and came back as a bigger admirer. I do not want to compare the two systems. While you say this is a capitalist system, whatever it is, it is there. Therefore, you cannot compare the two countries. I am not comparing. I am not saying that there is no strike there. They have a different system. We have a different system. Therefore, my submission is that all this tall, exaggerated talk, is being indulged in, only to give a bad name to this Government. We know that there were strikes in certain factories, in Bangalore Telephones. My friends are, I think, they have special love for Mr. Stephen it seems to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bhagat, you might leave it to Mr. Stephen to give a suitable reply.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : For 77 days, I believe, there was strike there. Loco strike was there and so on. Now another thing. It is very interesting. We are giving an impression—I am not talking of the Left; the CPI(M) and the CPI because they have never been in power—though CPM was, of course, a little more open supporter of the Janata Party—that they have to decide their major goals. I would be fair and objective. But is it not a fact that in 1979, the Janata Government passed an Ordinance to ban; the strike in Reserve Bank of India? What case have you? Do you deny this? Again in 1978, in Madhya Pradesh, they also passed an ordinance when they were in power and the Ordinance was to punish people who participate in illegal strikes. That was not exactly this Act. My friend Shri Samar Mukherjee said that the Industrial Relations Bill was brought and it was withdrawn because of; the inner revolt by the Janata Party trade unionists. They came with them in large numbers. Prof. Mukherjee is a much wiser and more experienced man than me. In any case when he wants us to guide him as the Janata Party did, we do not propose to create internal quarrels. I do not believe and he also does not believe that the Janata Government fell because of this issue. The Janata Government fell; because of this reason. I have often said that the office of Prime Minister is like that of a young bride. Everybody wants to have the office of Prime Minister and when old men become crazy for it, the battle is very funny. It becomes a very funny affair and that is why that Janata Party went and it is because of that situation, that the Industrial Relations Bill brought about by Hon. Ravindra Varma, then the Minister, has lapsed. It was not even withdrawn.

It lapsed and now the situation; during the Janata period was less production and more loss. Now, the production has improved in coal, in industry, in power and other matters. You say that it is not much, but we say that it has improved. The situation became very critical during the Janata rule. My friend, Mr. Vajpayee, who is one of the most forceful orators and who might coin very forceful arguments against this, was also a party to the decision of the Cabinet to bring forth the Industrial Relations Bill. Was it because of internal reaction of his trade-union wing that this Bill was allowed to lapse? No. The situation was entirely different. The situation was critical, very bad. Some figures were quoted of 1977. When you want to see the facts of 1977, you have obviously to go to the situation that obtained in 1976 which, from your point of view, was very bad. But in 1975 and 1976, which gave you an opportunity to come back, it is a fact that discipline on all fronts was observed as a result of which the situation improved. But we lost. That is a fact. When you quote the figures of 1977, you have to see the gift of 1975 and 1976. The country improved, but the Congress lost.

Today, also you are telling us that we will go down the drain, we will go to the dust-bin. I say that we have political motives, we are a Party, we do not want to go, we do not expect to go. But the country is higher than anything else, and for the improvement of the country, if we have to go to the dustbin, we will go; let the country improve. That is, if you think so. But I do not think so.

You have made so many predictions in this House. You have always been the prophets of doom. Many times you had prophesied doom, and unfortunately for you in all the cases your prophecy went wrong. In 1977 you did not win because of you, If you had won because of you, then you would have stayed. This debate will be over tomorrow. Then we will see where you are. Every day a new Party is being formed out of every other Party. Therefore, I can understand your basic thinking.

Suppose Mr. Samar Mukherjee says, "Well, change the system; bring the socialist system; then there will be no problem", then I can say that you have a point on which you genuinely think; one can understand that. But you are working in the same system, you are fighting the elections, you are swearing in the name of Parliamentary democracy, you have your Chief Minister, you have your MLAs, you have your MPs, you are accepting these rules and regulations; yet, you talk of this. That freedom to talk is also there.

While concluding, I would say that this Bill is not aimed against the workers. The hon. Home Minister was talking of some people acting irresponsibly in trade unionism and some workers taking part in that. Some people amongst us are also there. There is no doubt about that. But the whole point is that this Bill is aimed at further improving the climate in the country, together with another measure which this Government must take. I have no doubt that this Bill is well-intentioned. The idea is to improve the situation. I am sure the working class will, and so, understand its implications. We stand by the working class. We are leaders of the working class. We have stood by them, and we will continue to stand by them, and I am sure they will not allow themselves to be misled by our friends on the other side.

With these words, I conclude, and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this time.

**श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा** (करनाल) : चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे साथी श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी जो एक एमीनेंट लाइयर हैं और जो एक मशहूर वकील के फरजदें-अर्जुमन्द है और माया-ए-नाज सपूत हैं, उन्होंने आज अपनी तकरीर के दौरान होम मिनिस्टर साहब को पुलिस मिनिस्टर

[ श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा ]

कहकर, मैं समझता हूं कि क्या शब्द इस्तेमाल करूं, क्योंकि मेरे दिल में तो उनकी बड़ी इज्जत है, शायद इसीलिए कि बंगाल में होम मिनिस्टर को पुलिस मिनिस्टर कहते हों, वरना होम मिनिस्टर सिर्फ होम मिनिस्टर ही नहीं, सच पूछिए तो सारे देश का निजाम, सारा ला एण्ड आर्डर, सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन यह होम मिनिस्टर के अंदर आता है।

फिर चटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि लेबर मिनिस्टर की बजाय यह बिल होम मिनिस्टर ने क्यों पेश किया, पुलिस मिनिस्टर ने क्यों पेश किया? यह लेबर से मुताल्लिका नहीं है, इस बिल के अगर सैक्शन 2 की डैफीनीशन को आप देखेंगे :

"essential service" means—

(i) any postal, telegraph or telephone service, including any service connected therewith,

(ii) any railway service or any transport service, . .

(iii) any service connected with the operation or maintenance of aerodromes,

(iv) any service in, or in connection with the working of, any major port.....

(v) any service connected with the clearance of goods or passengers,

(vi) any service in any establishment of, or connected with the armed forces

so on and so forth.

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल गृह-मंत्री ने, होम मिनिस्टर ने और उनके मुताबिक पुलिस मिनिस्टर ने ठीक तौर पर पेश किया है। लेबर मिनिस्टर का इस से खास ताल्लुक नहीं था।

माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े एडजैक्टिव्ज इस्तेमाल किए हैं। इसको ब्लैक ला भी कहा, ड्रैकोनियन ला भी कहा और कितने शब्द इनके दिलो-दिमाग में आ सकते थे, वह सारे इसको आउट-राइट कंडैम करने के लिए उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किये और इस सिलसिले में कहा कि एमरजेंसी आ रही है, एमर्जेंसी आपरेशन्ज हैं।

पता नहीं, क्यों उनके दिलो-दिमाग में यह एमर्जेंसी का हौआ अब तक जारी है? एमर्जेंसी से गालिबन बहुत डर लगता है, लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस एमर्जेंसी को कन्डैम करते हुए 1977 में इलैक्शन में ये कामयाब हुए थे और इस ख्याल से ही शायद एमर्जेंसी को सामने लाकर यह दोबारा कामयाब होंगे, 1980 में इलैक्शन में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने एमर्जेंसी की पालिसी पर एमर्जेंसी पर मोहरें-तस्दीक सबूत की और दोबारा उसी कांग्रेस को, उसी कांग्रेस पार्टी को, उसी पार्टी की महान नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को दोबारा वजीर किया, दोबारा बरसरे इक्तबार लाए, जिस इन्दिरा गांधी ने एमर्जेंसी लगाई थी।

एमर्जेंसी को किसी ने कंडैम नहीं किया था और यह जो कहा जाता है कि एमर्जेंसी के दौरान अपोजिशन की यूनिटी ने इनको कामयाब किया था, मेरे ख्याल में ये लोग गलतफहमी का शिकार हैं। वह कुछ हालात थे, हालात क्या थे, जो फैमिली प्लानिंग, परिवार नियोजन के सिलसिले में सख्ती बरती गई, उस से लोग इस कदर नाराज हुए कि उन्होंने मुसम्मम इरादा कर लिया कि

कांग्रेस को हराना है। उसका क्रैडिट भी अगर इनकी अपोजिशन की यूनिटी को हो तो इत्तिहाद कहां गया था 14 जून को? 1980 के इलैक्शन के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में 7 पार्लियामेंट के इलैक्शन हुए और 23 असेम्बलीज के इलैक्शन हुए, उस वक्त यह यूनिटी कहां गई थी?

जिस यूनिटी का अभी समर मुखर्जी साहब ने डर दिखाया, हौवा दिखाया, यह हौआ शायद इनके दिमाग पर था, मगर हम ऐसी यूनिटी का स्वागत करेंगे।

चेयरमेन साहब, मैं आपकी वसातत से यह बताना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इस यूनिटी का तल्ख तजुर्बा कर लिया है कि मुख्तलिफ़ तरह के लोग अगर इकटठे हों, तो भानमती का कुनबा कभी इकट्ठा चल नहीं सकता। अपोजीशन की यूनिटी की यह हालत थी कि बग्घी में एक ऊंट जोड़ा था, एक घोड़ा जोड़ा था, एक बैल जोड़ा था और एक झोटा जोड़ा था। वह बग्घी कभी चल नहीं सकती थी।

**सभापति महोदय** : गधे को आपने क्यों छोड़ दिया?

**श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा** : उसको मैंने दीदा-ओ-दानिस्ता, जान-बूझ कर छोड़ दिया।

वह यूनिटी हुई थी एक खास मकसद के लिए। उनके इरादे नापाक थे। उस युनाइटिड आपोजीशन ने गांधी जी की समाधि राजघाट पर जाकर कसम उठाई, गंगाजली उठाई। वे लोग मरहूम जयप्रकाश नारायण की छतरी के नीचे इकट्ठे हुए थे। लेकिन आज कहां है वह आपोजीशन? उस आपोजीशन का शीराज बिखर गया, जूतियों में दाल बंटने लगी। जैसा कि एक मशहूर गाना है, इक दिल के टुकड़े हजार हुए, कोई यहां गिरा, कोई वहां गिरा। कहां है वे आपोजीशन के नेता? कहां है उनकी विचार-धारा? हम तो जनता पार्टी का स्वागत करते, अगर वह असली मानों में एक पार्टी होती, असली जम्हूरियत का जिन्दा सबूत होती, ताकि इंगलैंड और अमरीका की तरह यहां भी दो पार्टियां बारी बारी बरसरे-इक्तदार होतीं।

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने उनको पांच साल तक राज करने का मौका दिया था, लेकिन वे उस ताकत को हज्म नहीं कर सके। 27 महीनों में ही जूतियों में दाल बंटने लगी। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता सौ-काल्ड कलैक्टिव लीडरशिप, मुश्तरका लीडरशिप का तजुर्बा कर चुकी है और अब वह आजमायें हुओं को दोबारा नहीं आजमायेगी। अब उनका यह सपना कभी पूरा नहीं होगा। अगर वे इस बिना पर कांग्रेस पार्टी को डराना-धमकाना चाहते हैं कि आपोजीशन युनाइट हो जाएगी, तो मैं आपकी वसातत से बड़े अदब के साथ उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बड़े बड़े झटके देखें हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उस बर्तानवी साम्राज्य के दिल की दीवारों को भस्मार किया, जिस के राज में सूरज कभी नहीं छिपता था। जिस कांग्रेस पार्टी के सामने बर्तानिया की सनसनाती हुई गोलियां भी फूल बन जाती थीं, युनाइटिड अपोजीशन तो क्या जमीन की कोई ताकत, समुन्दर के तूफान और आसमान की बिजली उसके रास्ते में हायल नहीं हो सकते। वैसे अगर आपोजीशन युनाइट हो, तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे।

श्री चटर्जी ने कहा कि यू विल नाट लाफ लांग। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम तो हंसते हंसते आजादी की लड़ाई

[श्री चिरंजी लाल]

लड़ते रहे और हंसते हंसते तीस बरस तक 1947 से 1977 तक राज किया। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने इन लोगों को राज करने का मौका दिया, लेकिन पौने तीन साल में ही इनके चेहरों पर जो हंसी और मुस्कराहट थी, वह मातम में बदल गई, जब कि पौने तीन साल के बाद हमारे चेहरों पर फिर निखार आया। क्यों?

न हो रात तो दिन की पहचान क्या,
उठाए मजा दिन का इन्सान क्या?

जिस ने गरीबी नहीं देखी, वह अमीरी की कद्र नहीं कर सकता। जिस ने गुलामी नहीं देखी, वह आजादी की कद्र नहीं कर सकता। जिसको कांटा नहीं लगा वह फूल की कद्र नहीं कर सकता। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को पौने तीन वर्ष तक जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के राज को देखने का मौका न मिलता तो वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के तीस वर्ष के राज की इतनी कद्र न करती। मैं चटर्जी साहब को बताना चाहता हूं कि **वी हैव बिन लाफिंग और वी विल कन्टीन्यु लाफिंग एंड रुलिंग।**

चटर्जी साहब ने कहा कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड और इंडस्ट्रियल डिसेपूट्स एक्ट वगैरह सब को नेस्तोनाबूद कर दिया गया है। हमारे इरादे नापाक नहीं हैं। क्यों इस आर्डिनेंस को लाने की आवश्यकता हुई? क्यों इस बिल को लाने की आश्यकता हुई? आपने देखा कि 1977 में जनता पार्टी के राज के दौरान लेबर में जनता पार्टी के लिए कोई जगह नहीं थी। इस लिए लेबर में अपनी जगह बनाने के लिए उन्होंने लेबर के रगे-गैरत को उभारा, लेबर को उकसाया, लेबर को भड़काया, देश की एकोनोमी को पैरालाइज किया, इंडस्ट्रीज को तबाह किया। मैं अपने सोनीपत की बात आपको बताऊं, सोनीपत में एक रंग उद्योग फैक्ट्री थी जिस में 800 आदमी काम करते थे। लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का सरमाया लगा हुआ था। वह बन्द हुई। आप की जनता पार्टी के नेताओं ने जाकर वहां किस तरह से कई यूनियन्स पैदा कीं। आप लेबर की यूनिटी की बात करते हैं। मैं इस चीज के लिए आप को मौरिदे इल्जाम ठहराना चाहता हूं कि अगर लेबर के अन्दर आपस में तनाव पैदा किया है, फसाद पैदा किए हैं, झगड़े पैदा किए हैं, अपनी लीडरशिप को चमकाने के लिए, अपनी जगह पैदा करने के लिए तो वह आप ने किए हैं। जिस लेबर के अंदर जनता पार्टी की कोई जगह नहीं थी उस के अन्दर अपनी जगह बनाने के लिए यह सब आप ने किए। हमारी एटलस फैक्टरी सोनीपत में आप ने यह किया। जिस एटलस फैक्टरी ने सोनीपत का नाम दुनिया के नक्शे पर पैदा किया वहां पर लेबर की पता नहीं कितनी, आठ यूनियन्स बन गई और न सिर्फ यूनियनें बनीं, लेबर ने लेबर के खून की होली खेली और कई मौत के शिकार हुए। आज तक वहां की हालत ठीक नहीं हुई। वहां न सिर्फ मजदूर बल्कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ में जो लोग थे उन को बरसरे आम पीटा गया। यह थी जनता पार्टी की देन जहां निजाम का बिल्कुल जिन्दा जनाजा निकाला गया। और ये लोग लेबर के बिल्कुल हमदर्द बन कर यहां आकर इस बिल का विरोध करते हैं, कहते हैं कि लेबर का क्या होगा?

मैं यह समझता हूं कि लेबर के हित में यह चीज है। जहां ले आफ वाली चीज आई जिस के लिए जिक्र था कि पहले नहीं थी, तो गवर्नमेंट के पाक इरादे का अन्दाजा इस से लगता है, उन्होंने सोचा कि बिरलाज और टाटाज पर

कौन हाथ लगाएगा, इसलिए इस को ले आए। मगर जहां मेरे मोअज्जिज दोस्त लेबर की बात करते हैं, ज्ञानी जी ने बहुत शानदार बात कही थी, ज्ञानी जी अपनी चिट के लिए तो मशहूर हैं ही....

**सभापति महोदय** : और ज्ञान के लिए भी।

**श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा** : इसी वजह से तो लफ्ज ज्ञानी है। उन्होंने कहा था कि मजदूरों के हमदर्द जा कर मालिकान के साथ डिनर खाते हैं, इस में कोई शक की बात नहीं है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : आप भी ज्ञानी हैं, अज्ञानी नहीं।

**श्री गिरंजी लाल शर्मा** : ज्ञानी जी का तो तजुर्बा हमें बहुत पुराना है। मैं हरयाने से आता हूं। वह हमारे पड़ोसी हैं। पांच साल तक डट कर पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री रहे और इन पांच साल के राज में जो पंजाब ने तरक्की की, पंजाब में जो ला एण्ड आर्डर था, उस के लिए आज भी पंजाब का शहरी ज्ञानी जी को खिराजे अकीदत पेश करता है। ज्ञानी जी एक अच्छे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर रहे हैं और अपनी हाजिर जवाबी के लिए तो मशहूर हैं। अटल जी इस चीज पर मोहरे तस्दीक सांबिक करेंगे। अटल जी के विटी रिमार्क्स का जवाब बड़ी खूबसूरती से उसी पैराये में वह देते हैं।

इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्टस ऐंड रीजन्स पर चटर्जी साहब ने टीका टिप्पणी की। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्टस ऐंड रीजन्स पढ़ने के बाद इस सदन के मेम्बर्स को कोई ऐडवर्स कमेंट्री की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, बिलकुल कत्तअन कोई आवश्यकता उस की रहती नहीं :

> "There has been a disquietening trend likely to affect the maintenance of essential services."

मैं आप से तजुरबे के आधार पर अर्ज करूं, नवम्बर दिसम्बर के महीने में जब बच्चों के पढ़ने का समय आता है, आम तौर पर गर्मियों में इतनी पढ़ाई नहीं होती, सर्दियों में स्कूलों और कालेजों के टीचर और प्रोफेसर्स हड़ताल कर देते हैं कि तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ। उन को 12 महीने की तनख्वाह मिलती है। स्टूडेंटस के पेरेण्टस 12 महीने की फीस देते हैं लेकिन ऐन उस समय जब पढ़ाने का समय आता है नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, जनवरी, फरवरी में उस वक्त वे कह देते हैं कि हम स्ट्राइक करते हैं, नहीं तो, तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ। इसी तरह बिजली के महकमे में आज क्या हालत है ? आज एक महीने से बारिश नहीं है। एक तरफ एक हिस्से में बाढ़ आई हुई है और इधर हमारे राजस्थान, पंजाब और हरयाने में कहत के आसार हैं। लाखों ट्यूबवेल्स लगे हुए हैं। चार लाख के करीब ज्ञानी जी ने बनाए। मेरे ख्याल से तीन लाख से कम हरयाने में भी नहीं हैं। जब जीरी को पानी देने का वक्त आता है, जब गेहूं को पकते वक्त पानी देने का समय आता है, जब कारखाने में प्रोडक्शन करने का और हथियार बनाने का समय आता है तो बिजली के कर्मचारी आसन पाटी ले कर पड़ जाते हैं कि हड़ताल करेंगे वरना तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ। अन्दाजा लगाइए, ड्राउट एफेक्टेड एरियाज़ में जहां कहत पड़ा हुआ है, जहां अनाज की कमी है। अगर हरयाना की किसी मण्डी से, पंजाब की किसी मण्डी से, राजस्थान को गेहूं भेजना है या जीरी भेजनी है या बिहार में भेजना है या उड़ीसा में भेजना है तो उस वक्त रेल ट्रांसपोर्टर पहिया जाम करने की धमकी देते हैं। कहते हैं हमारी मांगें मंजूर करो,

[श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा]

हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ नहीं तो हम रेल का पहिया जाम करते हैं ।

इसी तरह से आपको मालूम है कि आज टेलीफोन के लिए कितना हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, टेलीफोन मिलते नहीं हैं लेकिन जब उसके लिए रा-मैटीरियल पैदा करने की आवश्यकता होती है तो हमारे भाई, जिनका मक्का-मदीना पीकिंग में बना हुआ है, जिनके गिरजे-गुरुद्वारे न्यूयार्क और फ़्रैंसिसको के अन्दर हैं, वे जा कर उन मजदूरों को प्रेरणा देते हैं कि तुम हड़ताल कर दो, हम तुम्हारी मांगों को पूरा करायेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह एक मुनज्जम साजिश है, एक षड़यन्त्र है, मजदूर की हमदर्दी हासिल करने के लिए, कि हम आपके हकूक के मुहाफिज हैं, हम यह करेंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर बाड़ ही खेत खाने लग जाए तो क्या होगा? आज बंगाल में किसकी सरकार है, त्रिपुरा में किसकी सरकार है ? क्या बंगाल और त्रिपुरा की सरकार हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर है ? क्या इस बिल के खिलाफ उनका बन्द आयोजित करना हकबजानिब है ? अगर बंगाल में कयोटिक कंडीशन पैदा हो जाए, लॉ-एंड-आर्डर कण्ट्रोल से बाहर हो जाए तो वे ज्ञानी जी के दरवाजे पर दस्तक देंगे कि ज्ञानी जी रिज़र्व पुलिस भेजिए, फौज भेजिए । यह जो आर्डनेंस लाया गया था, जो अब कानून बनने जा रहा है, वह देश के हित में है, उत्पादन के हित में है, लॉ-एण्ड-आर्डर के हित में है, ताकि देश की इकोनॉमि खराब न हो और इन्फ्लेशन कम हो । अब अगर इस सिलसिले में वहां की सरकार वहां के सीटिजन्स को प्रेरणा दे कि इसके खिलाफ हड़ताल करो, बन्द करो, तो यह पुटिंग-कोर्ट-बिफोर-दि-हॉर्स है ।

चेयरमैन साहब, आप इस बात को मानेंगे कि जब किसी को रोजगार की जरूरत होती है, तो वह इधर-उधर ठोकरें खाता है, सिफारिशें करवाता है, लेकिन जब उसे नौकरी मिल जाती है, तो चटर्जी साहब की पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोग उसको प्रेरणा देते हैं कि हड़ताल करो, दिन में काम न करो, और आफिस आवर्स के बाद ओवर टाइम के लिए डिमांड करो ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इस बिल में सोच-समझ कर बहुत अच्छे प्रोवीजन्स किए गए हैं । आप देखें :

> "..dismissal of employee participating in illegal strikes, penalty for illegal strikes, for instructions, penalty for giving financial aid....

आप मुलाहजा फरमाइए, कुछ आदमी हैं जिनका यह पेशा है, वे इसी बात पर जिन्दा है, उनको इसी बात की रोटी मिलती है, कि चढ़ जा बेटा सूली पर, भली करेंगे भगवान । अभी आपने देखा लोको-शैड स्ट्राइक में क्या नतीजा हुआ । अभी बंगलौर में सात दिन की स्ट्राइक हुई, जिसमें 7 मिलियन डेज का नुकसान हुआ ... (**व्यवधान**) ... चेयरमैन साहब, इस सिलसिले में मेरे दिमाग में बोलने के लिए ख्यालात का समुद्र है, लेकिन आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए, ज्ञानी जी ने जो बिल यहां पर इण्ट्रोडयूवस किया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if my Hon. friend, the Home Minister does not object I shall ignore or over look all evidence to the contrary and go on the assumption that he is a reasonable man, at least that he can see reason in spite of his proven preference for the big stick. I shall, therefore,

attempt to adduce valid arguments in the hope that I might convince him that he should withdraw the Bill.

Sir, the Bill is mainly intended to validate an Ordinance that was promulgated by the Government. The Constitutional prerogative to promulgate an ordinance is to enable the Government to meet the demands of an emergency, when existing powers are found insufficient and when the situation does not permit the Government to wait till Parliament meets to pass a piece of legislation.

My hon. friend has talked of his grave apprehensions. He has got the great privilege of talkig of apprehensions without ever spelling them out. To this day, Sir, he has not produced a shred of evidence to prove that an emergency was round the corner and he could not wait till this House met. To declare again and again that 'I have evidence with me, but I will not lay it before the House.' I might say is contempt to the House. But these days contempt to the House is sometimes in doubt. In the bsencne of evidence, therefore, one has to conclude that the promulgation of the ordinance is an arrant abuse of the Constitutional prerogative, meant to pre-empt a public debate, meant to pre-empt a debate even within the rulin party, meant to short-circuit time-honoured processes that are associated with the passage of a Bill in Parliament, which ensure opportunities for scrutiny, for moderation.

Sir, today we are debating the Clauses of this Bill after it has become a legal fati-accompli, after it has been smuggled into the Statute Book by my honourable friend. Yet, Sir, we have to ask ourselves these questions—whether this Bill was really necessary? Whether the existing laws did not give the Government sufficient powers to deal with the situation? Whether the Clauses of this Bill will not sanctify the abuse of authority? Sir, I shall deal with these questions in brief.

Was the Bill necessary?

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I know your answer. You listen to my arguments.

The Government does not tire of claiming that the industrial situation in the country has improved; that man-days lost have gone down from 40 million or so to 9 to 10 million; that this fall is an index of the improvement of the industrial relations situation. For one moment, Sir, I shall concede this point. If it is true that the industrial situation has improved, then why do you bring a Bill to declare strikes illegal. To make the industrial relations system more one-sided, to make punishment more deterrent, to make implementation more vuluneralble to abuse? If wounds are being healed, why, I ask you, do you recommend amputation—amputation of the fundamental Rights of the people of this country? Either the figures are wrong, or the figures are right, but my hon. friend, the Home Minister, has some sinsiter move up his sleeve, which fills him with the fear that there may be a confrontation; and, therefore, he wants to arm himself to the teeth, and to disarm the working class.

But I must give the Home Minister his due. When the ordinance was born, it was naked like every new-born baby. The naked truth then was evident, viz. that the intention of the Government was to deprive the working class of the right to strike. It was later that the midwife was told that a fig leaf was necessary to cover the naked truth. And it was then that a reluctant reference to lock-outs or lay-out or whatever they were called, appeared in the Bill.

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

In the original form, the Bill was a reflection of a thinking that is repugnant to, and subversive of the basic tenets on which our industrial relations system has been built over years, undoubtedly as a democratic and socialist State, we believe that the State has a right to intervene, that the State has a duty to intervene to protect the weaker sections, that the State has a duty to ensure essential services while preserving the fundamental rights of the weaker sections and the individual. You don't preserve essential services or the life in society or protect the weak by depriving them of their fundamental rights, by threatening them of arrest without warrant, on suspicion, by taking away due processes of law to ensure their own defence. The ordinance, therefore, for the first time, demonstrated Government's willingness to repudiate and renounce this basic tenet. The inclusion of lock-outs in the Bill is an afterthought, admittedly an after-thought, to give the semblance of lip service to the very norms and procedures that the ordinance was designed to circumvent.

That the design of the Government was to circumvent the existing legal framework for industrial relations, cannot be denied by the Home Minister. I presume that he is not innocent of the present legal framework of the industrial relations system. Firstly it is the Home Minister who has, come before this House with this Bill. This is not without significance. It is not the Labour Minister who holds the special responsibility for ensuring industrial harmony and for ensuring a canciliation system which assures the workers a machinery for the settlement of disputes. It is the policeman; I am afraid I have to repeat this: it is the policeman, and not the conciliator who has, asked for additional powers. How else could it be, when the objective of this Bill is to anoint the policeman as the *messiah* of industrial harmony ?

I wish my hon. friend would lend me half a ear, if not both his ears. Both the ears-perhaps four ears. I am trying to argue with him. He wanted poeple to aruge with him. As long as at least in this House, argument is allowed, I would say that this Bill virtually supersedes the Industrial Disputes Act. Clause 12 of the Bill says:

> "The provisions of this Act and of any order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any other law for the time being in force."

This law, therefore, is a veto. This law, will, therefore, be a law unto itself. It supresedes provisions in the Cr. P.C. in prescribing the manner of trial of the accused. Clasue 11 says:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under the Act shall be tried in a summary way.."

This is not an enabling provision for summary trial; this is a mandatory provision for summary trial, and for all offences under this Act. Then Clause 10 of the Bill makes it possible for any police officer to arrest any person without a warrant of arrest, on mere suspicion. I shall not go into this question in detail, because my learned and erudite friend, the hon. member from Jadavpur has done so.

Now, if the objective is so simple,—hon. friend, the Home Minister is so simple that sometimes I am reminded of a paragon of rustic simplicity. He is disarming in his simplicity; and sometimes I wonder where simplicity ends and naivete begins. That is the most parliamentary word I can summon for the occasion. Now if the objective was to promote industrial harmony, to prevent the economy from being exposed to the risk of disruptive strikes, to prevent the break-down of essential service necessary for the life of the society, we have no quarrel with these objectives.

Could I ask him two questions ? Is the existing Industrial Disputes Act inadequate to provide for the fulfilment of these objectives ? No, Sir: it is not. Second: what are the powers that this Bill seeks which the Industrial Disputes Act does not give to the Government ? My hon. friend the Home Minister has the responsibility to answer these questions, not by quoting a couplet from some less known or well-known poet, or better known poet, but I wish he should answer these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These couplets are so apt..

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It always depends upon your understanding of the argument and whether the understanding of the argument is absent. (*Interruptions*) Well, I know, my friend, that you have been extolling him and you will get another opportunity to extol him, but why do you use my speech as a peg to hang your praise of him ? What are the powers with which this Bill seeks to achieve these objectives ? (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend will also be educated if he listens to me. What are the powers with which this Bill seeks to achieve these objectives ? The Bill seeks to list essential services; to clothe Government with the power to declare any industry or undertaking as an essential service; and to prohibit strikes in any essential service. Are these powers not available to the Government in the Industrial Disputes Act ? The Industrial Disputes Act specifies public utility services—Perhaps the hon. Home Minister knows this—both in 2(n) 1-5 and the First Scheduleas Mr. Stephen knows; I did not want to take his name in vain—that lists further industries which the Government can declare as public utility services. I want the hon. Home Minister to follow my argument because I have a hope, a lingering hope that he will be convinced and he will withdraw the Bill. (*Interruptions*) I mean it in all earnestness. (*Inetrruptions*) Now the cat is out of the bag. The cat mews too much, the cat purrs too much, the cat protests too much, but can the cat also be silent as cats should sometimes be.

And Section 40 of the Act confers on Government the power to add any industry it deems necessary to the First Schedule by a simple process of a Notification in the Gazette, and the First Schedule shall then be deemed to be amended accordingly. Therefore, it is clear that the Government has the power under the Industrial Disputes Act to declare any industry as a public utility service.

Does the Industrial Disputes Act enable the Government to prohibit or prevent strikes in public utility services or essential services once they have been declared as public utility services?

Section 22(1) (a) prevent employees in public utility services trom going on strike without giving a notice ot 6 weeks, and while conciliation proceedings are in progress.

Section 24(1) lays it down that a strike of lock out shall be illegal it it is commenced in contravention of Section 22 or 23, or if it is continued in contravention of an order made under Sub-section (3) of Section 10 or Sub-Section 4A of Section 10A.

Both these Sections lay it down that :

> "Where an industrial disputes has been referred to a Board, a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal" the appropriate Government may by order, prohibit the continuance of any strike or lock-out in connection with such dispute....etc."

[Shri Ravindra Verma]

Section 10(1) and 1-a of the existing Industrial Disputes Act clothes Government with blanket powers to refer any industrial dispute or apprehended dispute to a Board or Labour Court or Court of Inquiry Tribunal, etc. for adjudication, and once such a reference has been made as strike will be in contravention of sub-section (3) of section 10 and therefore illegal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Punishable under ..

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : In the case of public utility services, 10(1) makes it mandatory for the Government to make a reference under the section. It reads :

> "Provided that where the dispute relates to a public utility service and a notice under section 22 has been given the appropriate Government shall make a reference under this sub-section."

Thus, under the existing I.D. Act,—Industrial Disputes Act, if my hon. friend is not familiar with the phraseology—any industrial undertaking can be declared a public utility. No strike then will be legal in such an undertaking without six weeks notice on such a notice being given, the appropriate Government is mandatorily obliged to make a reference of the dispute to the machinery for settling disputes; once such a reference has been made a strike becomes illegal during the pendency of any conciliatory proceedings and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings. And there is nothing in the I.D. Act which stripulates a time limit for the conclusion of conciliation proceedings.

My friend Mr. Stephen knows that, and he is nodding his head. Sir, today, the Government possesses powers to virtually prevent a legal strike in any industry. What then does the new Bill seek ? What is the additional power that you seek, hon. Home Minister, if you already have the power to declare any undertaking as essential service ?

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : You say....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am coming to that. Why this redundancy ? Why do you throw out the I.D. Act ? There is a purpose. I am going to expose it my friend !

(*Interruptoons*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Verma, you may conclude now.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : This is one of the argued speeches. Let him have it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is making a good case.

SHRI RAVINDER VARMA : I will try to finish as fast as I can.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : He is arguing. Let him have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You conclude it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : In the Industrial Disputes Act, the power to prohibit strikes is linked with contingent on an effort at conciliation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Notice. Why is the notice given?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : To make an effort to settle the dispute. To make an effort to redress grievances.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Some sort of a civilised approach.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : This Bill is meant precisely to liberate the Govvrnment from the obligation to refer disputes to conciliation before it prohibits a strike.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Eureka !

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Well, you perhaps did'nt see it yourself. Some times one has to interpret it for you. You are a very intelligent man !

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not allowed to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It seeks to divest the Government of the (*Interruptions*)

You can answer, Mr. Stephen. I know, in your stentorian voice you will drown all criticism and people will cheer you. And we will pray that the roof does not come down ?

It seeks to divest itself of the responsibility to promote conciliation. It is, therefore, that we say that it is a frontal assault on the Fundamental Rights of the working classes.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you have already said that I do not have much time at my disposal. It is a pity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am requesting you to conclude. It does not mean that you should.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Under the new Bill any industry can be declared an essential service. Under the new Bill strikes can be immediately prohibited. A strike becomes illegal and attracts penalties of an illegal strike.

**19·00 hrs.**

But under the I.D. Act, even in a public utility service a strike becomes illegal only if the dispute has been referred to a Board or other conciliation machinery.

Sir, reference was made to the Industrial Relations Bill that the Janata Government introduced. I do not think I should fall a victim to the idea that there will be differences of opinion brought out on this side of the House. The Industrial Relations Bill was not smuggled into the statute-book. It was not an ordinance. It was a legitimate Bill which was brought before the House.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It was withdrawn !

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : It was not withdrawn. The motion before the House was to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. These are the normal processes in a parliamentary democarcy to ensure scrutiny and to effect improvement. But even so .. (*Interruptions*) .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly allow him to speak.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : I am very sorry for my hon. friend who thinks that whenever there is some silence in the House, his voice should be heard !

The Industrial Relations Bill did seek to distinguish between essential services and non-essential services. Let there be no doubt about it. But in the case of essential services, the Bill wanted that strikes and lockouts should become redundant by providing an effective machinery, impartial machinery, for the expeditious settlement of disputes through conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. Therefore, I can stand here and challenge any hon. member to show that like in this Bill, in that Bill also the Government was absolved of the responsibility for reference to conciliation. On the contrary, the whole concept of essential service—as Gianiji said, the desire to ensure continued availability of essential services to society—was linked with

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the idea of the responsibility of the Government to ensure that any dispute which arises in such an essential service should be immediately and promptly settled with the help of an impartial machinery.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At least on one point you agree!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There are many points on which we agree, but the conclusions are different. If I had the time and the opportunity, I would talk about the Industrial Relations Bill. There is nothing for me to be ashamed of about it. But this is not the occasion and therefore, I shall just point out this difference and say that the Industrial Relations Bill, therefore, cannot be punctured on this count, on which this Bill can be punctured.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, a strike becomes illegal if it contravenes section 23 or an order under section 10 or 10A. Under the Industrial Relations Bill which we introduced in this House, though section 92 defines the conditions under which a strike or lockout would be illegal, section 93 says that where there is a dispute as to whether any strike or lockout is illegal, the Labour Court will adjudicate the dispute. Section 93(1) clearly says:

> "No order shall be made by the Labour Court under sub-section (2), (3) or (4) unless the person, registered Trade Union of employees or registered Trade Union of employers concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard."

Are there any such provisions in this Bill? Perhaps Gianiji will point out tomorrow!

This takes one to the question of penalties for illegal strikes or lockouts. The scheme or trial and punishment in this Bill has to be examined by looking at three elements:

These are: the conditions for cognising offences, the procedure for trial and the penalties that have been prescribed for various offences.

The Industrial Disputes Act is very circumspect to ensure that the provisions of the Bill are not abused in vengeful, arbitrary and capricious manner. The Act says:

> "No court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under this Act, or of the abetment of any such offence save on complaint made by or under the authority of the appropriate Government."

But in this Bill, which my hon. friend has introduced, there are no such provisions. On the other hand, Section 10 overrides the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and says:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, any Police Officer may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed any offence under this Act."

Any police officer is empowered; no warrant is required; no evidence is required; suspicion is sufficient. Anyone can be arrested without warrant. Even a person who gives a lift to somebody, can be arrested.

What is the procedure for trial in this Bill? My hon. friend, the hon. Member from Jadavpur has already dealt with it and referred to the danger of summary trials and obligatory summary trials of offences.

Now, let us turn to the penalties. This Bill increases the penalty for a workman who goes or remains on an illegal strike, increases the penalty from one month to six months, increases the penalty for instigation from six months to one year; and increases the penalty for giving financial assistance from six months to one year. Not satisfied with this increase in penalties, the Bill introduces a new combination of penalties for the workman. It provides not only for imprisonment but for dismissal also; not only for depriving him from the freedom but also depriving him and his family of bread. The Industral Relations Bill of the Janata Government to which my hon. friend has referred, on the other hand, had a specific provision for protection in Section 94 which reads:

> "For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that a strike or lock-out, whether illegal or otherwise, shall not by itself be deemed to terminate the relationship between the employer and the employees concerned."

I should also point out as my hon. friend, the hon member from Jadavpur has done, that this Bill enlarges the definition of strike. Anything under the sun now comes under this definition. When you say retardation of production, it becomes a happy hunting ground for any management that wants to harass and persecute workmen with the drastic dire penalties that this Bill provides for.

My hon. friend, the Minister, cannot deny that the existing ID Act does give Government ample powers to declare any undertaking as a public utility service and to prohibit strikes, the real objective of this Bill, therefore, is to liberate the Government from the responsibility to provide a machinery for conciliation, to disarm the workers, arm yourself to the teeth, prevent them from raising demands and provide no machinery for the settlement of the demands. The Government seem to be in panic. Anyone who is in his senses, will know that the economy cannot be rehabilitated and put on the path to progress without industrial harmony and without cooperation. Even the hon. Home Minister must know that the bayonet is not the best instrument for eliciting cooperation or ensuring industrial harmony. If you sow the seeds of suspicion and repression, you are bound to reap a harvest of sullenness and resentment.

My hon. friends have been on the treasury benches for nearly two years. You talk often of reforms in the system of industrial relations, protecting the workers, workers participation in management. But have you brought forward one piece of legislation to protect the worker, to enlarge his rights, to ensure his welfare to give him a sense of participation, if not partnership? You could not even carry forward what the Janata Goverment did in this field. (*Interruptions*). This is the best thing that you can do,—to say in chorus: wah, wah. (*Interruptions*) The Janata Government successfully negotiated wage revision agreements with the workers in the coal mines, ports and docks cement and steel banking... (*Interruptions*) I am telling you, why are you not facing the workers... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have already explained it.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: The real reason is the revision of the wage agreements. These agreements will expire in 1982. you have to negotiate new agreements... (*Interruptions*) Why are you shouting? You will have the chance tomorrow. why are you shouting? Why are you afraid? You are a trade union leader; at least in the past you were.

You are afraid, that you have to negotiate with the workers. Your attitude to wage negotiations has already been exposed in the case of

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LIC, in the case of other organisations, that you do not believe in collective bargaining, you believe in using your majority here to determine the wages and conditions of work unilaterally. It has been proved. You are not able to control prices, the cost of living is increasing, gallopping the dearness allowance instalments are falling due.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The very fact that you are arguing.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: It hurts you now. You are running.. (*Interruptions*) Sir, you have to protect me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am proteting you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You are not protecting me. I am finishing. I am trying to conclude.

They are showing reluctance to pay. the dearness allowance instalments that are falling due. Therefore, it is very clear that they are acting in panic; they are afraid, they do not know how they will meet the representatives of workers and handle the demand for dearness allowance and the demand for increase in wages.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why they cancelled the JCM.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: They are thinking of freezing wages. They want to go to the negotiating table : after disarming the workers, after binding them hand and foot, and after arming themselves to the teeth. That is why they have brought this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude now.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am finishing. Because they want to ride rough shod over the rights of the workers by arming themselves to the teeth, they have brought forward this Bill and the National Security Act. They believe that these two Acts together will constitute the core power that they enjoyed in the emergency: They are mistaken. This effort will be resisted here and resisted outside.

It is not too late still to read the writing on the wall. I will urge upon my hon. friend, the Home Minister, therefore, to see the path of reason, to desist from the path of confrontation. Let the Ordinance lapse. It is better to be a statesman than a police man; it is much better. Let the Ordinance lapse, withdraw the Bill, depend on the Industrial Relations Bill, follow the path of conciliation and negotiation, give up the path of confrontation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

**19.14 Hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the* 15th *September* 1981/*Bhadra* 24, 1903 (*Saka*).

GMGIPND—Job III—2004 LS 27-11-81—890.